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THE TIMES

Open medicine: The doctor's dilemma, page 12

Coal crisis talks today after walkout by 25,000 in Wales

abinet ministers will meet the coal oard and the mining unions this ening in crisis talks aimed at erting a national coal strike over t closures. The talks were brought rward by several days as the present unofficial strike by 25,000 Welsh miners began to spread. A national strike by water workers appeared more likely when 4,500 London employees added their voices to a strike call.

Board orders another closure

Paul Routledge
our Editor

he Government bowed to ssure from the striking ers last night and brought ard by several days crisis s with the mining unions the National Coal Board. y will be held this evening he Department of Energy. r David Howell, Secretary State for Energy, will lead abinet-level team of minis in what was described in Commons as a "listening " session designed to avert ippling strike in the coaling industry. It will be a iminary to further talks on nomic measures to ease ugh the coal board's pit ure proposals.

he meeting was called after tic telephone contacts ben leaders of the National on of Mineworkers and the ernment which could lay ground for a compromise before tomorrow's emery gathering of the NUM nal executive. The execu is almost certain to hold cret pithead ballot of the and recommend a national e to them.

egotiations with Mr Howell not due to begin until Monday, but the unofficial e by 25,000 Welsh miners is beginning to spread to r militant coalfields evily convinced the Governt that early peace moves e essential.

m miners joined the strike rday well in advance of planned strike date of Monday and, after coal talks with local union rs in Scotland and Yorktoday on about half-a-planned pit closures, the icial strike movement is to gain momentum.

their discussions with the s this evening, ministers are expected to go no further than hint strongly at improved redundancy pay, better early retirement schemes, and enhanced government grants to industry to switch from oil and other fuels to coal-burning industrial equipment.

A limited offer on those lines will not satisfy NUM leaders, who are looking for a long-term shift in Cabinet attitudes towards operating subsidies for the coal industry. If the ministers stick at that point, a recommendation for a strike is almost certain to emerge from tomorrow's union executive meeting.

As the top-level contacts gathered pace yesterday, with meetings between Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' president, Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, and Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, the slide towa[rds a] national pit strike con[tinued] in the coalfields.

Delegates representing 12,500 miners in north Derbyshire voted yesterday to bring the coalfield, which is not involved in the present pit closure programme, out on strike from next Monday. That would bring the area into line with Scots miners who are also planning to strike from that date.

The coal board continued its closure orders yesterday with an announcement that New Hucknall colliery in south Nottinghamshire must close with the loss of more than 600 jobs, and two other mines, Hucknall and Babington, must merge.

Area miners' leaders will meet on Saturday, and the signs are that the men in the coalfield will be asked to abandon their traditionally moderate attitude and vote for a strike. Mr Ray Chadburn, area NUM president, said: "We have not ruled out the possibility of strike action".

If the projected strike goes ahead, the usual militant links with the train drivers will be ready. The executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) last night expressed their solidarity with the miners in their fight against pit closures and said they would consider any request for assistance made by the mineworkers' union.

"In the meantime, our members are reminded of society policy of not crossing official picket lines, and are instructed to act accordingly", the executive resolution read. Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, has been instructed to arrange urgent talks to coordinate supporting action by all the transport unions.

The initial strike moves were confined to well known militant areas, but Mr Peter Heathfield, Derbyshire area secretary of the NUM, said last night: "I am afraid strike action is going to snowball all over the country. While our pits in Derbyshire are marginally profitable at present, we could be in a position of having to face the possibility of closures eventually. In this situation we must all stick together."

Three main demands: Mr Gormley said yesterday that he would make three main demands of the Government to avert a nationwide pit strike (our Energy correspondent writes).

They were to restrain coal imports; to remove the financial constraints placed on the coal board by the Coal Act, 1980; and to give the industry the same levels of subsidy as those obtaining for its competitors in Europe.

More strike news, page 3
Leading article, Letters, page 15

London water workers join strike call after rejecting 10% offer

avid Felton
r Reporter

eral thousand more water sewerage workers joined call for a national strike day when the London of the industry's dominunion urged the union tive to give seven days' of a strike if the employefuse to improve their 10 per cent pay offer. eral and Municipal WorUnion delegates from the n region, who represent members north of the s and in East Anglia, by 50 to 14 to reject the and call for strike action. have been similar votes North-east, South Wales the South-west, which that 9,000 water workers ndicated their willingness ke.

union has about 20,000 ers in the industry and es at meetings over the ew days are reflected at r regional conferences this week, England and could face the first al water strike by all water and sewerage s.

William Holland, London al organizer for the union said after yesterday's meeting: "It does seem to me that we are moving toward a national strike".

That view was echoed by Mr Edmund Newall, the union's chief negotiator for the water industry, who said that calls for strike action by all 20,000 members seemed "inevitable" and the only chance of avoiding a strike depended on an improved offer from the employers.

A decision on a strike will not be taken before the trade union side of the industry's national joint council meets next Wednesday and although Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the GMWU, has been authorized to approve industrial action if necessary, an emergency meeting of the union executive would probably have to be held before a final decision is made.

The other main union in the industry, the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), is also consulting its 10,000 members, and is expected to return an overall vote for rejection and a call for strike action.

Mr Holland said after the meeting in London that delegates felt the Government was influencing the National Water Council's negotiating position. They decided that only an offer of more than 15 per cent would be enough to call off a strike.

He said that if the strike started, the effect would be quickly felt in the London area, and taps would soon start to run dry. Discharge of untreated sewage into rivers could also be a serious matter.

Responsibility for any health risk would rest with the employers and the Government who should make an offer that would preclude strike action.

Call for 16 per cent: In the North-east, which is already affected by an unofficial overtime ban by 150 water workers, Nupe leaders representing about 500 water workers yesterday rejected a 10 per cent offer and called for a national strike from tomorrow week unless the offer is increased to 16 per cent (John Witherow writes from Durham).

Mr Raymond Gray, chairman of the area water committee, said: "We are tired of being underpaid. We have reached the stage where we are going to look after ourselves rather than other people."



A giant panda, trapped in a bamboo forest in south-western China, being transferred to a wire cage by its captors for transportation to a zoo, where it is hoped it will breed.

Directors for 'Times' main board named

Two new independent national directors, Sir Denis Hamilton and Sir Edward Pickering, were appointed yesterday to the board of Times Newspapers Holdings at its first meeting since the acquisition of the company by Mr Rupert Murdoch. Sir Denis continues as chairman in order to maintain continuity, and Mr Murdoch will be vice-chairman.

Mr Louis Heren, Deputy Editor of The Times, and Mr Peter Roberts, Managing Editor of The Sunday Times, have been appointed journalist directors and Lord Drogheda and Lord Astor of Hever will also join the board, together with Lord Catto, chairman of Morgan Grenfell, and Mr Richard Searby, QC, who has an extensive legal practice in Melbourne and is on the board of The News Corporation, of Adelaide, the ultimate parent company.

Lord Keith of Castleacre, Mr James Evans, Mr T. D. P. Emblem, and Mr M. J. Hussey have resigned as directors but Mr Hussey will continue his service to Times Newspapers Ltd as a special consultant.

Sir Denis said he had, last Friday, resigned from the post of Editor-in-Chief of Times Newspapers Holdings, which he had held since the merger in 1967 of The Times's interests with those of The Sunday Times. He had previously been Editor of the Sunday Times and now, for the first time since 1946, he had no executive or editorial responsibilities with the company.

He had become one of the two new independent national directors with particular background in journalism. He has informed the board that he would prefer to waive any fees; he would be remaining on the board of Thomson British Holdings.

Sir Denis added: "Until a few days ago I had intended to make a clean break with Gray's Inn Road, but I have been persuaded that I could be of help to old and new colleagues to bridge a transitional period.

"The operational thrust of Times Newspapers will be in the hands of Mr Murdoch and his fellow executives on the board of Times Newspapers Limited. That this is so does not detract from the guarantees of editorial independence now entrenched in the articles.

"The role of the Holdings board will be very much on the supervisory board pattern of

Continued on page 2, col 5

The Pope warns Marcos regime not to suppress human rights

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, Feb 17

The political conflict between church and state in the Philippines took a new turn today when the Pope warned President Marcos, a devout Catholic, that Rome would not accept the subjugation of human rights to safeguard national security.

But the Pope, who arrived in Manila this morning to begin a six-day visit to Asia's largest Christian community, also told the priesthood not to meddle in politics. Earlier today millions of Filipinos, waving flags and placards, lined the streets of Manila to get a glimpse of the Pope as he was carried on top of a mobile platform of flowers from the airport to the heart of the capital.

After celebrating Mass at Manila Cathedral and addressing the clergy including visiting bishops from other Asian nations—the Pope spoke in defence of human rights. In a public statement he told President Marcos that the Church could not tolerate any arguments used to justify the violation of human dignity.

Referring to the decision to lift martial law last month, the Pope said: "Recent initiatives that are worthy of praise augur well for the future."

Later at Malacanang Palace, the Pope said that under no circumstances could the Roman Catholic Church justify the suppression of human rights.

"Even in exceptional situations that at times arise, one can never justify any violation of the fundamental principle, dignity of the human person or of the basic rights that safeguard this dignity.

"Legitimate concern for the security of a nation, as demanded by the common good, could lead to the temptation of subjugating to the state the human being and his or her dignity and rights.

"Any apparent conflict between the exigencies of security and of the citizen's basic rights must be resolved according to the fundamental, upheld by the Church, that social organization exists only for the service of man and for the protection of his dignity, and that it cannot claim to serve the common good when human rights are not safe-guarded."

However, earlier today the Pope warned many of President Marcos's critics in the priesthood to desist from meddling in politics. "You are priests and religious: You are not social or political leaders or officials of a temporal power. Let us not be under the illusion we are serving the Gospel if we dilute our charisma through an exaggerated interest in the wide field of temporal problems," he said.

Touching on the delicate issues of abortion and birth control in a Catholic country which is attempting to implement an officially sponsored family planning programme, the Pope continued to champion the traditional Vatican support for the right to life.

Photograph, page 8

The 'gang of three' cannot come to dinner

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In a snub to show that he feels that the "gang of three" has put itself outside the Labour Party, Mr Michael Foot has cancelled invitations to Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers and Dr David Owen to attend a dinner tomorrow honouring Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister.

The Leader of the Opposition, who has had long conversations with Labour's leading dissidents in a vain attempt to persuade them to fight their cause within the party, wrote each of them a private letter explaining why he thought they should not now attend.

It is understood that Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen are distressed at Mr Foot's action, and at the manner in which they were "disinvited". Their £20 cheques for the dinner, and presentation, at Locketts restaurant were simply returned to them.

Mrs Williams, who had not received her letter yesterday, at first said that she still intended to join in the tribute to the Prime Minister she had served. But last night it seemed clear that none of them intended challenging Mr Foot's withdrawal of their welcome.

The dinner was first suggested when Mr Callaghan handed over to Mr Foot last November, and was subsequently arranged as a personal and private tribute.

Mr Roy Jenkins, who was a member of the first Callaghan Cabinet, was never invited.

The affair had been delayed, partly by Mr and Mrs Callaghan's absence in Australia for the past five weeks. In that time the Labour Party has been in upheaval.

The Wembley special conference was followed by the launching of the Council for Social Democracy by the Labour dissidents as the clearly intended precursor to a breakaway party.

Mrs Williams has resigned from Labour's National Executive Committee; Dr Owen has announced that he will not stand again as a Labour candidate; and Mr Rodgers has resigned from the Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Foot, as the host, clearly believes that the dinner is a purely Labour Party function, and that their presence would detract from the occasion.

The intense embarrassment

Continued on page 2, col 5

Amnesty accuses President of mass killing

By Caroline Moorehead

General Romeo Lucas García, the President of Guatemala, personally directed a systematic programme of murder and torture in which about 3,000 people died in the first 10 months of 1980, according to a report published by Amnesty International today. Hundreds of others are apparently still missing.

The Guatemalan Government blames the deaths on individual groups going by the names of Escuadrón de la Muerte (Death Squad) and Ejército Secreto Anticommunista (Secret Anti-Communist Army), operating outside its control.

Amnesty International, however, says in its report that the murders were carried out by the army and the police, and that no convincing evidence has yet been produced that these groups exist.

According to the report, the victims of the Government's murder campaign come from all sections of Guatemala's society—peasants, doctors, teachers, students, lawyers, and church workers who "tend to be selected from grassroots organizations outside official control". They are all people seen by the Government as critics of official policy.

The report also contains recent eyewitness accounts of the murder and torture carried out by the security forces. One of the witnesses is a man believed to be the only survivor of political detention in Guatemala in 1980. His name is withheld because of the danger of reprisals.

He told Amnesty that he had been tortured for 11 days at the Huehuetenango army base, and would certainly have been killed had he not managed to escape. During that period he saw three people murdered by strangling and the torture of many others with electric shocks, beatings and by immersing the victim's head in quicklime.

The other witness interviewed by Amnesty was a former army conscript sent out to take part in the killings who said that during his two years in the army he was allowed to kill "anyone who was a suspicious character", as well as people on target lists. Special identity cards were issued to the military units guaranteeing them a licence to kill.

In 1976, Amnesty International estimated that 20,000 people had been murdered or had "disappeared" in Guatemala. It now believes that nearly 5,000 have been seized and killed since General Lucas García became President in 1978.

Bodies continue to be found piled up in ravines, in mass graves, or by roadsides.

Guatemala: A Government Programme of Political Murder. (Amnesty International, 8 Southampton Street, WC2.)

Councils win right of legal action on Heseltine cuts

Six London boroughs won the right yesterday to proceed with legal action against Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, over cuts in the Government's rate support grant.

Mr Justice Forbes, sitting in private, granted Brent, Camden, Hackney, Hounslow, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest councils leave to bring proceedings.

The six boroughs are seeking to quash Mr Heseltine's decision to reduce the Government's grant towards the rates. They contend it was unfair, unreasonable and illegal.

The councils contend Mr Heseltine's decision was invalid because he made it in September before the Local Government, Planning and Land Act, 1980, came into effect.

They also contend that he failed to consider the case of each council individually.

Princess is clear winner university chancellor

na Geddes
ion Correspondent

cess Anne has been by a clear overall ty Chancellor of London sity, in succession to Elizabeth the Queen who held the largely nial post for 25 years her resignation last ber.

of a remarkably high f 42,212 votes cast from the university's 83,000 tes, Princess Anne d 23,951; Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the ort and General Workers' 10,507; and Mr Nelson a, the imprisoned black African nationalist leader, There were 555 spoilt

Princess, who is 30 and e her grandmother holds iversity degree, said ay she was delighted to f the result and looked with pleasure to a association with the ity.

cess Anne obtained two ls at Benenden School, istory, grade D, and geo grade E.

emic qualifications are sidered essential for high within London University. hard Way, for example, head of London Transeld no degree yet was principal of King's College London until his retirement last year.

It is the first time since the post of Chancellor was instituted in 1836 that the election has been contested. Other names were suggested as candidates, but those concerned declined to compete against a member of the Royal Family.

Lord Annan, vice-chancellor of the university, warmly welcomed Princess Anne as the new chancellor. "The result does show where the heart of the university lies", he said.

Mrs Irene Chaplin, a member of the standing committee of convocation, the body representing the university's graduates, who was among those who had nominated Mr Jones, said she did not think that the result represented a great victory for Princess Anne, when more than 40 per cent of the votes had been cast against her.

Miss Anna Clarke, president of the London University students' union, said that while she believed a majority of student opinion had been in favour of Mr Mandela she was sure that students would come to work well with Princess Anne and that like her grandmother she would become part of the university.

Photograph, page 4

Spanish police chiefs resign over cell death

The director-general of the Spanish police, five chiefs of departments dealing with state security and about 200 senior police officers throughout the country handed in their resignations as Parliament discussed the death of a suspected Basque terrorist while in custody. Señor Rosón, the Minister of the Interior accepted the resignations of the six leading officials; but insisted they should stay at their posts until replacements had been selected Page 6

Polish student threat

Poland faced a national student strike after a last-minute hitch in the talks between the Government and the striking students in Lodz. Dozens of universities are threatening to join the protest against the authorities' demand that an independent student union must acknowledge the leading role of the party Page 6

Firemen's pay clash

The stage is set for another pay collision between the Fire Brigades Union and councils next winter after employers declined to reconsider their decision to withdraw from the 1978 pay formula which linked firemen's pay with that of skilled manual workers Page 2

US agrees Rapier deal worth £140m

In a deal worth £140m the United States Air Force has agreed to buy Britain's Rapier low-level anti-aircraft missile for its air bases in this country. Twenty-eight missile launchers and four trainers will enter service over the next four years. The missiles will be manned by an expanded RAF Regiment Page 4

England follow on

England were 65 for two, still 183 runs behind after being forced to follow on in the first Test match against West Indies. Rain delayed the start of the second innings for two hours but England were quickly in trouble, losing Gooch and Rose Page 11

Discotheque fire: The Republic of Ireland went into mourning for the 44 young people who died in the Dublin blaze 5

Music copying: £4,250 damages and costs award against public school prompted a warning about copyright from publishers 4

Brussels: Britain resists EEC pressure to approve Canadian fishing deal 5

Classified advertisements: Appointments, page 12; La crème de la crème, 12, 23; Personal, 24, 26; Property, 24

HOME NEWS

Firemen's union set for pay clash

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The stage was set yesterday for another pay collision between the Fire Brigades' Union and the local authorities next winter after employers declined to reconsider their decision to withdraw from the 1978 pay formula.

In talks, which ended yesterday, the employers stood by their decision to abandon the formula which since the end of the 1977-78 firemen's strike has linked firemen's earnings with those of skilled manual workers.

At the same time they made it clear to Fire Brigades' Union negotiators that they still wanted to reach an agreement enabling authorities who wish, to reduce manning in some areas, particularly at night.

In a statement yesterday the Association of County Councils, which with 13 members is the biggest group on the employers' side, said that the formula, which the firemen in December managed to preserve under threat of one-day strikes, "paid no heed to the overriding responsibility to provide an effective service within increasingly limited resources".

Mr John Horrell, vice-chairman of the councils' association, said the employers had made it clear last year that the formula could not be guaranteed for the 1981 negotiations. He added: "Now we have given warning well in advance of the next pay round in November that the 1978 pay formula is dead".

Mr Horrell said: "Local government can no longer afford to be bound by a rigid formula made under radically different economic conditions; and in future there must be open pay negotiations in the fire service".

Unofficial estimates are that the formula, under a series of calculations based on the New Earnings Survey, would this November imply increases of between 9 and 13 per cent. The local authorities' present attitude suggests that they will attempt to limit increases to 6 per cent.

Mr Kenneth Cameron, the recently appointed general secretary of the firemen's union, is certain to make contingency plans for industrial action. He said yesterday: "The mood of the meeting was very angry on our side".



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

"Gang" at home: The headquarters of the Council for Social Democracy were officially opened yesterday at 29 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, when the "gang of four" posed with piles of cheques and postal orders from supporters, which has brought in about £35,000 and more than 22,000 letters. They are (from left to right): Mr William Rodgers, Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen.

Drive to restore party unity

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour backbenchers, sickened by divisions inside the party, last night launched a counter-attack against infiltrators which they hope will restore unity and ensure that decisions at national and local level are taken democratically.

Backed by the party leadership, more than 100 MPs signed a declaration at the meeting, which was also attended by Mr Denis Healey, deputy party leader, and a number of shadow ministers.

Mr Roy Hattersley, home affairs spokesman, said after the meeting that there was a general feeling of outrage against defectors and unrepresentative factions.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, environment spokesman, said feelings were strong against those about to leave the party, and against extremists.

The MPs, who have set up a steering committee of the so-called Labour Solidarity Campaign plan to take it into the constituencies and the unions. It represents the full spectrum of the parliamentary party. The steering committee is composed of members of the left-wing Tribune, the centre-right Manifesto Groups, and those who do not belong to any group.

The declaration stated that the members were broadly representative of the party's mainstream majority. It added: "This majority must now vigorously assert itself and reverse the narrow and intolerant decisions and views which unrepresentative minorities have been allowed to impose upon us and now openly seek to carry further".

It said their actions had severely damaged the party's morale and its electoral chances.

"We must speadily overcome the crisis of confidence within our ranks, a crisis of confidence which is apparent, too, among many of those who may not fully share our commitment but those whose support we necessarily seek at the polls", the statement said.

The decision of the Wembley conference on the leadership election was described as a "self-inflicted wound" and "Solidarity" will campaign for it to be overturned.

Co-operative MPs warned: The National Executive Committee of the Co-operative Party issued a statement warning its members, including its sponsored Labour MPs, that remaining in the Council for Social Democracy once it had become a separate political party would lead to automatic exclusion from the party (Our Political Editor writes).

Red herring, page 14

The centre in turmoil, 3: An ideal place for testing opinion on a new party

Social democrats make a mark in Labour oasis

By Frances Gibb

The social democrats may mean cheese-and-wine parties in Camden Town to their critics but to many a worker in Southampton's docklands they are a future party for the working class.

At the Woolston Social Club, in the heart of the constituency of Itchen, a Labour oasis in many miles of Conservative seats, the social democrats have already made their mark among some of the regulars.

Mr James Flannery, aged 74, a Labour voter all his life, had decided he would back a new party of social democrats in another election.

"All the others are Marxists ... Benn, Foot", he said. "The true Labour crowd are breaking away. The sooner they go in with Steel and form a good, solid party we will get rid of Maggie."

Mr Flannery, a retired van delivery driver who sees the social democrats as Labour idealists standing for "the good of the working people" echoes feelings current among many Labour voters in the constituency and in the rest of Tory-held Southampton across the river Itchen.

A dock labourer, Mr Brian Neil, aged 41, also reckons the social democrats would be "for the working class" and a lorry driver, Mr Brian Short, aged 24 ("they could be for the working bloke") gives them the benefit of the doubt.

Not all are as decided as Mr Flannery. But most Labour voters seem to be saying they would certainly consider giving a new party a chance.

The 81,000 voters of chiefly residential Itchen are by no means overwhelmingly Labour, however. At the last election Mr Richard Mitchell's majority fell from 7,795 to just over 1,600 ahead of the Tories, and therefore the chances of any new party will depend as much on Conservative voters.

Disillusioned with the effects of their Government's policies, many of them, too, are willing to give a new party a crack of the whip.

Some, such as Mr K. R. Newton, aged 53, a plant operator, have already made up their minds: "My wife and I, have decided, no doubt about it, to vote for a new social democrat party, as they will have the new ideas, and we hope be more for the working class than Labour is."

Labour, he feels, have swung away from the working class, and the Conservatives, for whom he voted, have failed to fulfil their election pledges and managed only to make things worse.

With such a fine balance between the old parties, the constituency is ideal for testing opinion on a new one. The Liberals at the last election polled some 6,000 votes and if the social democrats harnessed the bulk of those, with just one third from each of the main parties, they could romp home.

The neighbouring constituency of Test, the other half of Southampton covering the modern city centre and most of the docks, has always been a barometer of the electorate. Since it was formed in 1950 it has swung with every shift of electoral feeling; hence the Southampton adage, "What Test thinks, Britain thinks".

The Tories captured the seat last time with a 2.3 per cent swing and a poll of just over 27,000 votes, against Labour's 25,000. The Liberals collected just over 6,000.

Among both Labour and Tory voters the social democrats seem to have very much the same appeal. They are seen as anti-extremist, middle of the road and liberal in their values and with a fresh, and (more important to Southampton voters) younger outlook: a change from what are seen as the tried and tired traditional parties.

Many Labour supporters now see their party as too far to the left. "I have always voted Labour but I am not interested in communism", Mr Ray Hoskins, aged 50, a scaffolder, says. "And that is the way the Labour Party is going."

Mr Michael Foot does not appeal as leader and many voters comment rather bitterly that as they are obliged to retire at 65 why should not MPs?

Tory voters are worried about what they see as the extreme right-wing attitude of the Government and its effect on unemployment and industry.

Typical of disenchanted Tory voters who might switch to a new social democratic party is Mr David Henry, aged 24, a buyer for an electrical wholesalers. "Mrs Thatcher has taken us too far down in order to go up. She has made everyone suffer too much to achieve her aims."

But whether Labour or Conservative, and whether dock workers, salesmen, clerks, telephone engineers, shop assistants or merchant seamen, the Itchen and Southampton voters in general agree that what they would want from a new party is stability, both economically and politically, and job security.

Many do not know what the social democrats stand for but are willing to back them, often for no other reason than that put by Mr David Cooke, aged 31, a seaman: "They cannot do any worse than the other two parties".

But despite those already persuaded, the biggest group of voters remains the "don't knows" or the "maybes".

What will swing them? There are as many who will judge a new party on its policies as by its leader, although both Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr David Steel came in for warm mentions; the former "talks common sense" and the latter "has good ideas".

Some kind of link with the Liberals would not, on the whole, be resented and many would favour it, but there are no strong views on whether that should be an alliance or merger.

Voters will look to a new party first and foremost for its policies on cutting unemployment; then on help with housing, followed by a reduction in taxation, better pensions and more public spending on the National Health Service.

But above all, they hope the social democrats will stand for certain values they see in danger of being eroded: "the old values of decency and liberalism", as one Tory put it, coupled with job prospects and security for the future of their children.

Next: Michael Horsnell in the Home Counties.

Mr Foot snubs dissident ex-Cabinet colleagues

Continued from page 1

in high Labour circles indicated last night that Mr Foot's action might have backfired.

Mr Callaghan could not be immediately contacted for his response. However, it was said authoritatively that Mr Foot would not have involved him in any arguments about who was or was not coming.

Mr Foot had also made a speech last Friday indicating that he thought that the "gang of three" was effectively on its way out of the party. To have included them at Labour's high table, as it were, might look as if he were trying still to build bridges to them, which clearly he is not.

However, not all the social democrats were ruled out.

Mr Edmund Dell, also a Cabinet member, was invited but has since signed his support for the Council of Social Democracy.

Mr Reg Prentice, who defected to the Conservatives, was not invited.

Jaguar men in jobs cut walkout

From Clifford Webb
Coventry

Nearly 1,000 white-collar workers at the Jaguar plant, Coventry, walked out yesterday to hold a protest meeting about the company making 60 colleagues redundant with only a few hours' notice.

They were handed their redundancy notices on Monday morning and ordered to leave the plant that evening. They were told that they would not be required to work their statutory 90-day notice and would receive full payment in lieu.

Angry shop stewards complained that the move was "Unprecedented, provocative and ruthless". They said the least the company could have done was to allow the men one week in which to adjust to the shock.

About noon hundreds of their colleagues began to leave factories to hold a meeting in a hall near by. But so many turned up that more than 100 could not get in. The meeting quickly deteriorated into a noisy shouting contest.

Eventually it was decided to return to work but to hold a meeting later in the week when a larger hall could be found.

BL management declined to comment on the reasons for the instant redundancies.

It is understood that some Jaguar staff were told that management wanted them to leave immediately rather than spend their 90 days inside the plant as a potentially disruptive influence.

At the Rover plant, Solihull, 30 employees received redundancy notices on Monday and were given the choice of leaving immediately or at the end of the week. They all left immediately.

NHS action threatens doctors' pay

By Nicholas Timmins

National Health Service computer staff may stop the ... of doctors and dentists and payment of prescription charges to pharmacists after the breakdown of pay talks yesterday ... the Department of Health and Social Security.

The health committee of the National and Local Government Officers Association will consider such action tomorrow. Overtime bans and other measures have already prevented tens of millions of pounds of bills being paid.

The dispute is over a shortfall of between £515 and £1,... depending on grade, between the pay of NHS computer staff and that in the private sector.

In the Oxford region it is estimated that £7m of bills have gone unpaid, and the regional health authority is facing ... of contract charges because it cannot pay the builders of Milton Keynes hospital.

In the North Western region unpaid bills total about ... Many regions have lost information used for budget control.

Action by staff at the Dental Estimates Board has meant dentists are being given estimated payments because detailed figures are not being computed.

Correction

The report yesterday on ... mountaineering wrongly s... that trekking parties had f... that ascending faster than th... commended rate might war... mountain sickness. It should ... said: "Mild symptoms sta... susceptible individuals at ... 10,000ft; acclimatization help... most trekking parties ascen... faster than the rates recom... ded as safe".

Returns show moderate vote for Civil Service campaign on wages

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Early returns from voting in two big Civil Service unions on calls for a campaign of industrial action against the Government indicate that members are less than wholehearted in their support for the union leaderships.

The unions want an increase in the Government's 6 per cent pay offer.

Leaders of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), which is the largest union with 230,000 members, and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS), which represents 105,000 higher grade staff, were hoping for substantial votes in favour of action.

Last night voting at branch meetings of the CPSA was running at about 60 to 40 for action.

However, several large branches, including the Department of Health and Social Security at Newcastle and the vehicle licensing centre at Swansea, are still to vote, and as the union has several thousand members in those centres who tend to be more militant, their votes could tip the balance.

In the IPCS, whose members are mainly professional staff, such as engineers and scientists, the voting at meetings around the country also appears in favour of taking action.

Other unions, including the Society of Civil and Public Servants, with 100,000 members, and the 60,000-strong Inland Revenue Staff Federation have given overwhelming support to the campaign of action planned by the nine unions representing all 530,000 white-collar civil servants.

Leaders of the unions met yesterday and have indicated willingness to meet the Government for further negotiations.

There have been suggestions that ministers are prepared to increase the offer to 7 or 7½ per cent.

There is scepticism among union leaders that an extra 1½ per cent would be sufficient. A meeting is to be held on Thursday next week to sanction the action, which is expected to start with a one-day national strike on March 5.

Electrical staff accept 13%

A 13 per cent award for 34,000 white collar electrical workers was announced yesterday after a clash between members of an arbitration board set up under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service led the chairman, Sir John Wood, to decide the amount himself.

His decision was accepted by both sides, but the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union remained dissatisfied with the board's handling of the claim.

Mr Thomas Rice, national officer, after the hearing questioned whether the employers' member on the board, Mr David Staines, whom he said was an industrial relations director with Costain's, had a direct interest as a director of a civil engineering company.

The award means that the basic salary of the lowest paid site supervisor will go from £5,510 to £6,226 a year.

Directors for 'Times' main board

Continued from page 1

many Continental countries and its special function is to protect the national interests related to the newspapers, each with a worldwide reputation, and so vital to our society. The powers of the independent national directors, now six in all, have been strengthened as the Secretary of State for Trade told the House of Commons yesterday.

"Mr Murdoch has assured the independent national directors on three occasions in the last two weeks, and in a formal letter to me, that he will continue the traditions of *The Times* as a paper of record and of high quality.

"I have not the slightest doubt that he will honour his undertakings and that he will dedicate his immense energy and experience to the expansion of the company. If this had not been the case I would not have chaired today's first meeting.

"It would be a mistake for any of us to think that the problems of *The Times* have now been solved. What I do believe is that with the cooperation of the staffs and, with the hard work of all concerned, to which Mr Murdoch has so rightly recently referred, *The Times* will celebrate its bicentenary in 1985."

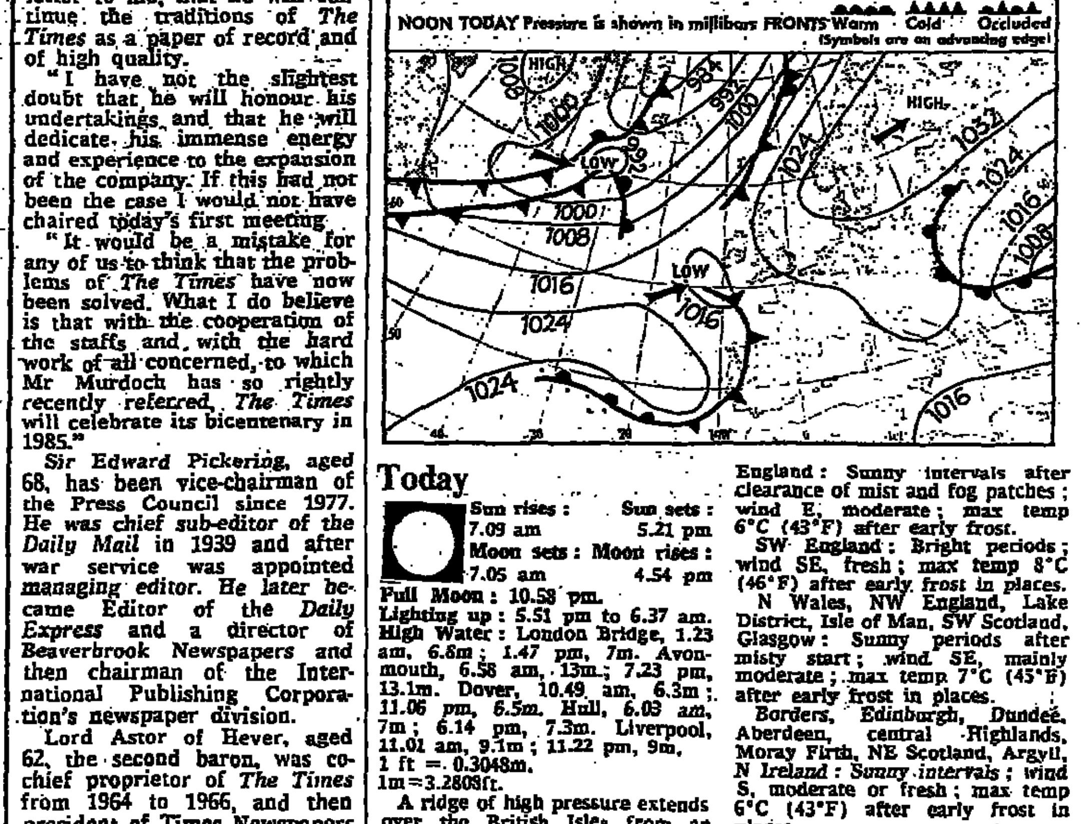
Sir Edward Pickering, aged 68, has been vice-chairman of the Press Council since 1977. He was chief sub-editor of the *Daily Mail* in 1939 and after war service was appointed managing editor. He later became Editor of the *Daily Express* and a director of Beaverbrook Newspapers and then chairman of the International Publishing Corporation's newspaper division.

Lord Astor of Hever, aged 62, the second baron, was co-chief proprietor of *The Times* from 1964 to 1966, and then president of Times Newspapers Ltd. He has been president of the Commonwealth Union since 1972 and was chairman of its council from 1959 until that year.

Lord Drogheda, aged 70, was chairman of Financial Times Ltd, from 1971 until 1975 and before that managing director from 1945. From 1968 until 1970 he was chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association.

Supplement printing: *The Times Literary Supplement* was printed on the presses of the *Chronicle and Echo* evening newspaper in Northampton last night as part of a short-term contract. The *Educational* and *Higher Education* supplements are also being printed there

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 7.09 am. Sun sets: 5.21 pm
Moon sets: 7.05 am. Moon rises: 4.54 pm
Full Moon: 10.58 pm.

Lighting up: 5.51 pm to 6.37 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 1.23 am, 6.6m; 1.47 pm, 7m. Avonmouth, 6.58 am, 13m; 7.23 pm, 13.1m. Dover, 10.49 am, 6.3m; 11.06 pm, 6.5m. Hull, 6.03 am, 7m; 6.14 pm, 7.3m. Liverpool, 11.01 am, 9.1m; 11.22 pm, 9m.
1 ft = 0.3048m.
1m = 3.2808ft.

A ridge of high pressure extends over the British Isles from an anticyclone over Scandinavia.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny periods after clearance of mist and fog patches; wind E, moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F) after early frost.

East Anglia, E England: Sunny intervals, isolated coastal sleet showers; wind E, moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F) after early frost.

E Midlands, central N, NE England: Sunny intervals after clearance of mist and fog patches; wind E, moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F) after early frost.

SW England: Bright periods; wind SE, fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F) after early frost in places.

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny periods after misty start; wind SE, mainly moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F) after early frost in places.

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 6°C (43°F) after early frost in places.

NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, perhaps a little rain at first, sunny intervals developing; wind S, strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals; wind S, strong; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Rather cold and mainly dry but perhaps some wintry showers in the E.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind E, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	11	52	Copenhgn	c	1	34	Lisbon	c	13	55	Nice	s	10	50
Algiers	c	13	54	Dublin	c	6	43	Locarno	c	4	39	Oslo	s	0	32
Amsterdm	c	3	37	Edinbrgh	s	6	43	London	c	4	39	Paris	s	4	39
Athens	f	7	45	Florence	f	7	45	Luxembrg	c	1	34	Rome	s	10	50
Barcelona	c	9	48	Funchal	f	17	63	Madrid	s	6	43	Ronaldsway	s	8	46
Belfast	c	6	43	Geneva	c	-1	30	Majorca	c	11	52	S Frncsco	c	13	55
Bermuda	s	19	66	Gibraltar	s	16	61	Malaga	f	15	59	Stockholm	s	1	34
Biarritz	f	9	48	Guernsey	s	5	41	Malta	r	10	50	Toronto	c	4	[illegible]
Birminghm	f	4	39	Helsinki	c	-3	27	Manchstr	s	7	45	Vancouver	c	5	41
Bristol	s	4	39	Innsbruck	s	-2	28	New York	c	14	57	Venice	f	6	43
Brussels	c	2	36	Istanbul	f	3	37	Moscow	s	-7	19	Vienna	f	2	36
Cardiff	s	4	39	Jersey	s	5	41	Munich	f	0	32	Warsaw	f	-3	27
Cologne	c	2	36	L Palmas	f	18	64	Naples	f	9	48	Zurich	c	-1	30

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 8°C (46°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 72 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 2.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, ... millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Reactions to coal crisis irritate the Government

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The alacrity with which Mrs Margaret Thatcher agreed that the planned tripartite meeting with the miners should be brought forward to today was being seen last night as a sure sign of her sharp concern that the situation had got out of hand quite unnecessarily.

While the Prime Minister is said to be determined to have no part in the meetings herself, she made sure that Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, who was in a meeting with her at No 10 Downing Street when the renewed request from the miners came through, responded instantly.

It seemed clear from idignant reactions in Whitehall that Mrs Thatcher had been irritated by the clamour of criticism, which she saw as alarmism, that had descended on her head from such usually friendly newspapers as the Daily Mail.

The Government was clearly annoyed that any thought it had of defusing that alarmism over numbers of pit closures and jobs lost had gone sour before today's planned disclosure by the National Coal Board of the facts. Many politicians find it extraordinary that the Government had been incapable of announcing the facts and so perhaps heading off a strike in South Wales. It is being officially asserted that the coal board had to sell its own men of the plans first and in the meantime ride the storm of false speculation.

Last Thursday Mrs Thatcher gave the Commons and the country the clear impression that she would not call a tripartite meeting of that sort. It was being said that she, and the Leader of the Opposition in challenging her, might have forgotten that the mechanism was in use and did not have to be reconstituted.

The actual exchange suggests that on this occasion Mr Michael Foot knew the facts well and that the Prime Minister was being defiant first, and reflecting later.



All quiet in the Rhondda Valley yesterday as the miners of South Wales continued their strike. Photograph by Brian Harris

This is one fight we must win, lodge chairman says

Pit where the men felt they dare not wait to hear the union line

From Tim Jones
Maesteg

The men of Coegnant colliery who started the miners' challenge to the National Coal Board's pit closure programme explained yesterday why they felt they could not wait for the "polite politicking" of Mr Joseph Gormley, their national president, in their battle to save jobs.

The 384 miners whose pit at the top of the Llynfni Valley, near Maesteg, has been condemned, broke ranks and union discipline when they started an unofficial strike on Saturday, four days before the planned delegate area conference which was to have discussed the union's official line.

They were followed by the men at Brynlliw colliery, and the South Wales miners' leadership, faced with the prospect of a revolt they could not control, hastily brought the conference forward to Monday and announced that the entire coalfield would come to a standstill.

According to Mr Malcolm Beck, the lodge chairman at Coegnant, the coal board succeeded in turning his men overnight from a moderate workforce into a militant one. "Traditionally we have been a reasonable workforce, but after the treatment we have had all trust between us and the board has gone", he said.

Last Thursday the miners at the pit had some cause to celebrate for two senior officials from the area coal board visited the mine and congratulated the men on opening up a new face two weeks ahead of schedule.

The new seam represented an investment of £1.5m and the men felt confident that their jobs were secure

"When the announcement was made the very next day that we were to close we felt betrayed", Mr Beck said.

He was "deeply suspicious" of coal board figures that referred to the quality of the coal mined at the pit. "At first they said it was only 32 per cent salable and gradually that figure has change to 60 per cent."

Coegnant miners, with an average age of 39, make up one of the youngest workforces in the coalfield and the prospects of their finding alternative work are bleak.

At first glance the new Jobcentre, which opened just two weeks ago, offers hope for it displays cards advertising scores of jobs, Sadly, however, only a handful are for local employment and the others offer positions in Corby, Milton Keynes, Gloucester, and other distant towns. There are 16 job offers from Saudi Arabia—more than there are available for men in the town or surrounding districts.

Llymni power station, once a big employer of men in the valley, closed about five years ago and there were other severe job losses when the men who used to travel to Port Talbot lost their posts under the British Steel Corporation's closure proposals.

Lewis Edwards, which employed many women making clothes, closed recently and the Revlon factory is on a three-day week with no certainty that that reduced rate of production can be maintained.

Faced with the continuing recession, the men at Coegnant know that if their pit, which will be 100 years old next year, closes, many of them will never work again. "This is one fight we must win", Mr Beck said.

The Coal Board said it invested in Coegnant to give the men a chance to prove the pit was viable. "Unfortunately the new face proved to have a very high ash content and the pit was therefore a hopeless economic case", an official said.

On present estimates, the South Wales coalfield will lose £100m next year. That means that it will consume a quarter of the total money available to the board for less than a twelfth of the production.

Moderate coalfield thinks national strike of several weeks is almost inevitable

From Richard Ford
Bestwood, Nottinghamshire

The National Coal Board's plan for closing pits and making miners redundant continues to attract strong opposition from traditionally moderate coalfields.

Even in the Nottinghamshire coalfield, which has escaped lightly, there is a growing expectation among miners that a national strike is almost inevitable, and that it will last several weeks

The momentum is such that many men feel it will be impossible to stop and at the same time, there is a growing feeling that the National Union of Miners (NUM) must make a stand.

Many miners suspect that traditionally moderate coalfields are feeling the effects of the board's proposals much less than militant areas, and they see that as an attempt to split the union.

Mr Ray Chadburn, Nottinghamshire area president, said yesterday, after hearing the board's proposals for the south Nottinghamshire area: "I think the board is playing it very cagey. If they can be seen to placate the moderate areas, then they, the moderates, will not support militant areas."

He thought the board might be trying to split the union by not cutting back as it originally intended in moderate areas.

Earlier, he had met board officials at Bestwood to be told that New Hucknall pit, employing 660 men, will close by August, as announced last year, and that Babbington will merge with Hucknall colliery during the next two years.

Mr Chadburn described the merger as "a polite way" of closing Babbington. The board said the pit will lose £6m by the end of this financial year, and Hucknall £1.5m. The south Nottingham area will lose £4m despite increased productivity.

Over two years, a thousand miners in the area will have to transfer to other pits or leave the industry. Mr Donald Davies, area director, pledged after unveiling the proposals that no miners would be made redundant as a result of the closure and merger.

The board wants output in the area, which is expected to be 8,900,000 tonnes this year, to be reduced to 8,500,000 tonnes next year. Although the area has increased its sales to the Central Electricity Generating Board, its domestic market has fallen by a quarter.

Mr Chadburn predicted that there would be widespread support for a national strike from Nottinghamshire miners. "Job losses affect not just pits, but whole communities and other industries in the area supply the coal industry. It is not a Nottinghamshire fight, it is a national fight."

The length of the dispute is a common talking point and the general view was that it would last at least eight weeks and that they would be looking for support from other unions.

Mr Brian Brearley, aged 31, who works at Newstead colliery, said: "I am a moderate but I will vote for a strike. I know it will mean hardship but unless we make a stand there will be no future in this industry. I have a car and buying my own home and want to go abroad this summer so it is not a decision to take lightly."

Mr Stephen Blaiklock, aged 26, who also works at Newstead, summed up the feeling in south Nottinghamshire yesterday: "It is going to be a long, hard struggle but we must support the union and our fellow workers in the industry. There have been differences about various wage deals but this is a matter of principle and the feeling is that we must take action."

Howell emphasis on conciliation

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

As MPs on both sides of the House yesterday pressed home to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, the dangers of allowing matters to take their course without government intervention, he emphasized the new mood of conciliation.

The implication of the words both of the Prime Minister and Mr Howell was that the Government was not yet aware of the National Coal Board's final proposals on closures and redundancies. Mrs Margaret Thatcher pointed out that area boards were still talking on those matters and that process would have to be completed before the full proposals could be known.

From the advice she had received there were far fewer pits to be closed than had been rumoured and it was vital that any talks should be conducted on the basis of the facts.

The Prime Minister added that the Government was particularly anxious that extra money should go to the pits for future development. Investment this year would be about £800m, the greater part supplied by the taxpayer.

Pointing out that pit closures had been going on for a number of years, eight a year over the last decade and 40 a year in the previous decade, Mrs Thatcher said that the Government had honoured the plans for coal and wanted to put as much money as possible into the future of coal.

Following the Prime Minister's lead, Mr Howell also placed great emphasis on the inaccuracy of the closure and redundancy figures being rumoured. The coal board had not spoken of 50 closures, as was being suggested.

Mr Howell said that sort of talk was causing unnecessary fears; the final figure would turn out to be considerably below what was being bandied about.

The Secretary of State emphasized that pit closures were inevitable and predictable but must be carried through in a sensible way with sympathetic understanding of the difficulties, particularly over redundancies.

With many MPs on the Conservative backbenches highly critical of the tactics of the coal board and the way in which the board had handled the issue, Mr Howell pointed out that imports of coal would fall this year and were only 3 per cent of the total for British users. Britain in 1981 was expected to be a net exporter of coal.

The NCB, he said, had known all along that it faced a long term need for closures of uneconomic pits and the figures were brought forward in one lump because that had been asked for by the National Union of Miners so that they could be studied centrally.

Parliamentary report, page 9
Leading article, page 15

Trouble at marches averted by luck, MPs are told

By Frances Gibb

Serious public disorder at marches and demonstrations has been averted so far because the police have been lucky in obtaining information, a Commons committee on the Greater Manchester Bill was told yesterday.

Mr John Hugill, QC, for the Greater Manchester Council, the promoters of the Bill, said that civil order should not depend on the possibility of courteous information about the time and place of marches being passed to the police.

A clause seeks to introduce a requirement that organizers of marches must give 72 hours' notice to the police, or as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Similar clauses are contained in Bills pending from Kent and East Sussex county councils and in the Government's Green Paper on public order, which recommends notice of five days for marches.

Mr Hugill was opening the "opposed Bill" hearing before four members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Mr Michael Hamilton, Conservative MP for Salisbury.

The clause, whose key supporter is Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, is opposed by 16 MPs and several bodies, including the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Mr Anderson, called yesterday as chief witness for the council, said that when the police were not notified they sometimes had to muster at very short notice from other divisions. It was not unusual for two to three thousand officers to be needed. Even from a seven-thousand strong force such as Manchester's, that needed considerable planning.

Mr Anderton, called yester- seven days' notice to be given but that was amended to 72 hours in the committee hearing in the House of Lords. The Commons committee has power to amend the clause further or reject it.

Mr Anderton said that 72 hours was the absolute minimum that would be adequate.

Under the clause it would become a criminal offence, liable to a fine up to £200, not to give 72 hours' notice, or as soon as was reasonably practicable.

Opponents argue that the measure is restrictive and unnecessary as 80 per cent of organizations already give such notice.

Criticisms fail to deflect the Paisley campaign

From David Nicholson-Lord
Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley refused yesterday to be deflected from his Carson trail of "loyalist" rallies in opposition to the Anglo-Irish summit last December. He discounted criticisms from Lord Carson's son and Dr H. Montgomery Hyde, Lord Carson's official biographer.

Mr Edward Carson, Lord Carson's surviving son, yesterday described Mr Paisley's actions as a "masquerade" and said the situation now could not be compared with that before the First World War when his father organized the mass campaign of opposition to home rule. Mr Paisley had "no justification for what he is doing".

His criticisms came after a letter to *The Times* from Dr Hyde, who said that Mr Paisley was doing the name of Lord Carson a grave disservice. Dr Hyde added yesterday that Mr Paisley used vulgar and offensive language about Roman Catholics, which Lord Carson would never do.

Mr Paisley's response was an immediate statement saying the criticisms would not affect his Democratic Unionist Party's "determined campaign of resistance" to the Dublin talks.

Walker plea for end to fish protest

By Jacob Ecclestone

Mr Peter Walker, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, appealed yesterday for an end to the blockade of ports by fishermen protesting at the dumping of cheap foreign fish. He told leaders of the fishing industry at a meeting in London that the blockades were damaging the industry's cause and putting pressure on everyone.

After the talks in Brussels last week, at which the Council of Fisheries Ministers of the EEC failed to reach agreement, Mr Walker invited representatives of the various fishing organizations to put to him their analysis of the industry's financial position and their suggestions for dealing with cheap and illegal imports of fish.

It was agreed yesterday that a joint working party should be set up under the chairmanship of Mr William N[illegible]son, an official at the Department of Agriculture, to investigate allegations of unfair imports.

Written submissions were put to Mr Walker yesterday on the financial state of the industry, and more evidence of unfair and illegal imports will be given to the committee when it meets next week.

Mr Walker described the meeting as constructive. "As far as the Government is concerned, we are not delaying, because we were the ones who brought forward the review", he said.

Mr Neil Parkes, president of the British Fishing Federation, was similarly pleased by the talks while emphasizing that the industry needed a quick decision on the level of financial support it could expect from the Government.

Although figures were not discussed at the meeting, it is thought that the Government will be asked for about £100m over the next year, of which the Scottish Fishermens' Federation will be seeking about £64m.

Tighter controls: Stricter measures to restrict the shipping of fish caught in British waters to factory vessels were under consideration, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, told MPs yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The practice, known as "Klondyking", has prompted protests from MPs of all parties because the operation, usually involving East European factory ships anchored offshore, bypasses the home-based fish processing industry.

EEC pressure, page 5
Fisherman's view, page 19

US agreement to buy Rapier in £140m deal boosts hope of more missile export orders

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The United States Air Force has agreed a £140m purchase of Britain's Rapier low-level anti-aircraft missile to defend its seven main air bases in this country.

British Aerospace Dynamics can start work on the 28 missile launchers and four trainers which will enter service with the USAF over the next four years.

The deal is unique in that the missiles, equipped with Blindfire all-weather radar, will be manned by more than 300 members of the RAF Regiment, which will expand its recruiting for that purpose.

The reciprocal arrangement was first oficially outlined last July when the Government presented the deal as a transatlantic offset against Britain's purchase of the Trident-1 nuclear missile.

Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, chairman of British Aerospace Dynamics, described that bluntly as "codswallop" and said the negotiations over Rapier were begun long before Trident, and had proceeded independently.

The completion of the sale to the Americans will not only help to secure jobs at British Aerospace works in Stevenage and Bristol but will boost the chances of further export orders.

The missile has made £1,150m for its makers, through orders from the British Army and the RAF, and from Australia, Brunei, Abu Dhabi, Oman, Iran, Zambia and, most recently, Switzerland.

The USAF is thought to be interested in acquiring about 14 more launchers eventually if it can find the money.

Other countries which are assessing the British weapon against other overseas competitors include Ecuador, Greece, Egypt, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, South Korea, Spain and Turkey, while the British Army is hoping to scrape up the money to buy nearly 50 units of Tracked Rapier, the mounted version originally ordered by the late Shah of Iran and cancelled after his downfall.

Meanwhile British Aerospace are working on an improved version of the weapon, which it is said can remain effective until beyond the year 2000.

Defence exceeds cash limits by £260m

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

In spite of the devotion to cash limits of Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, his *department* has for the second time in 1980-81, overspent its limit, this time by £260m.

Announcing that in the Commons yesterday, Mr Nott said that the overspending would be reflected in a supplementary estimate which would be presented today. Mr Nott is encountering the same *difficulties* as his predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, now Leader of the *House, who last* August announced that the cash limits would be exceeded by £254m.

Mr Pym and his department were then taken to task by Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who said that no departments should consider themselves exempt from the limits and that the overspent sum would be deducted from the next year's expenditure limits.

Mr Pym later stated in the Commons, with the evident approval of many Tory MPs, that his view, which was not that of his Cabinet colleagues, was that defence should be protected from cash limits restraints.

Various cuts have since been announced in the defence costs in an attempt to reduce expenditure but Mr Nott's announcement yesterday shows that those *have not been fully effective.*

He told the House that the *usual practice* was that overspending should be offset by a corresponding deduction in the following year. However, the final figure for the defence budget would not be known for some time and the position would be reviewed then. He was continuing to take steps to restrain expenditure.

To criticism *from the opposition* benches, Mr Nott said that the country must afford the *present* level of defence expenditure because Britain was faced with a threat to its freedom and liberty.

Earlier, answering another question, Mr Nott said there were limits to the resources of this country and cash limits was a system which helped the United Kingdom to keep within those resources.

He supported a system of cash limits. Defence expenditure was *increasing in real terms and* was going up faster than any other programme.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: Estimates of the amount by which the Ministry of Defence will have overspent by the end of this financial year have varied between £260m and £400m. The ministry has blamed the recession, which has prompted companies to complete defence contracts and to submit their bills more quickly than before.

To allow for a reduction in *next year's* cash limits, the *services* are being pressed to volunteer still more stringent economies *in* 1981-82.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Gloom in Armed Forces as fuel economies are continued to next year

By Our Defence Correspondent

Fuel economies which were ordered five months ago for the Armed Forces, are to be continued throughout the next financial year, with consequent cuts in travel and training. Whitehall sources said last night that operational effectiveness would not be lowered.

The fuel reductions formed the bulk of a £100m savings package *imposed last* September as the Ministry of Defence struggled to pay its bills within *the Treasury's cash limits.*

The services are glumly viewing the prospect of a further 12 months of restricted movement while the ministry copes with the financial penalties of this year's overspending.

The Royal Navy, which had to withdraw two frigates from a Nato exercise last autumn to *help meet a 30 per cent cut in* its fuel allocation, will have to adjust its plans to meet a 20 per *cent reduction until* April, 1982.

The RAF is cutting the fuel allocation to its transport fleet by a quarter and to its fast, front-line jet aircraft by 16 per cent. The reductions in flying time will be felt most acutely by the heavy fuel burners like the VC-10 transports and the Vulcan bomber squadrons.

Hercules transports and Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft, which help to protect Britain's North Sea *oilfields*, will also be significantly affected.

The reductions will mean that pilots will be flying only about 17 hours a month, as opposed to 22 hours previously, which is not much above Nato minimum requirement.

Flying hours for new pilots in training will not be affected because the RAF is still more than 300 pilots short and is likely to remain so for some years. It takes about three years to train a pilot and there is always an outflow as trained men reach the end of their engagements.

The Ministry of Defence is *insisting that* flight safety standards will not be impaired. Safety records improved in the past two years, it says, from an accident rate of 0.52 per cent for every 10,000 flying hours in 1979 to 0.47 per cent in 1980.

The RAF has been trying to save money by sending troops and their families to and from *Hongkong* by commercial jets instead of by weekly flights by RAF VC-10s.

The Army is also imposing restrictions on fuel consumption. Its consumption is less than the other two services and it is having to find other savings as well.

The RAF's Red Arrows demonstration team is likely to tour the Middle East next month, including Jordan, Kuwait, *the United Arab Emirates* and Saudi Arabia.

The tour was cancelled last *year because of the Gulf war.* It will provide an opportunity for Britain to display the Hawk aircraft in the hope of winning orders.

Princess Anne, elected yesterday as Chancellor of London University, had an engagement at the prizegiving of a weaving and embroidery competition at Debenham's, Oxford Street.

Disabled to see flower show on private day

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society bowed to pressure yesterday and agreed that disabled people will, after all, be allowed into Chelsea flower show on the private viewing day, the Monday. The numbers will be limited, however, and they will be chosen by ballot.

The decision overtook a potential protest at the society's annual meeting in London yesterday by members who had been pressing for visiting facilities before the public days as a gesture to the International Year of Disabled People. Mrs Eileen Aston, a fellow of the society and wife of the chairman of the international year's British committee, said she was delighted at the announcement.

The main aim of the year, Mrs Aston said, was to try to integrate disabled people into society as much as possible. But there were times when a helping hand was necessary and appropriate.

Before making the announcement, Lord Aberconway, president of the society, emphasized the difficulties of having disabled people in the grounds of the Chelsea show while panels of judges were still there. The show was open to disabled people on all the other days, he said, and the society welcomed them.

He pointed out that the society had just received an award from Guildford Borough Council for the facilities at Wisley gardens, and that award had been made before the decision to make entry free for disabled people.

The original decision *not* to let disabled people in on the Monday had nothing to do with the traditional visit then of the Royal Family, Lord Aberconway said. But he had been asked by Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled, to allow 20 disabled people in wheelchairs, to be chosen by ballot, to visit the show on that day.

The society was happy to meet any reasonable request from the Government, and it would accept that one. It would not be practicable to offer facilities to a large number of disabled people. Asked by a society member why he was fixing the number at 20, rather than a maximum number, Lord Aberconway said there would be flexibility.

The limit would not necessarily be 20, but the number who could be accommodated in personally guided tours. The details had not yet been worked out.

The annual meeting unanimously endorsed on a show of hands the society's actions in opposing plans to reopen Wisley airport. Lord Aberconway, who made his maiden speech after 27 years in the Lords on the issue, said the society would seek an injunction to prevent the reopening of the airport if there was an appeal.

RHS show, page 16

In brief

Council to put up rates by 180%

Bassetlaw District Council in *north Nottinghamshire is to be* asked by its finance committee to raise its rates by 180 per cent from 12.5p to 35p in the pound.

Balloon money sought

Juilian Nott, aged 36, from London, who holds the world ballooning altitude record, and Judith Chisholm, aged 29, from Buckinghamshire, a *record-breaking aviator*, are *seeking* £250,000 in sponsorship to join the race to be the first to travel *round the world non-stop* in a balloon.

Irish history exemption

Mr Albert Reynolds, the Irish Republic's Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, last night signed an order specifically excluding the series, *Ireland, a Television History*, from the provisions of the republic's broadcasting Act which prohibits *the showing of interviews* with the Provisional IRA.

Bail for Miss Faithfull

Marianne Faithfull, the singer, and Ian Brierley, her husband, the guitarist, were committed at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday on unconditional bail for trial at Inner London Crown Court *on drugs charges.*

Bill for empty flats

The London Borough of Islington has been spending £50,000 a year on heating empty council flats. Officials said it prevented deterioration of the fabric but the housing committee has ordered the practice to end.

Milkman of the year

Alan Donnely, aged 28, from Sutton Coldfield, has won the National Dairy Council's 1981 award for personality milkman of the year. He also received a cash award.

Mary Rose appeal

The Prince of Wales urged businessmen in the City of London last night to *respond* to a £2m appeal to help to raise the wreck of Henry VII's flagship the Mary Rose from the Solent.

House design awards

New Housing Design Awards are to replace those of the *Department* of the Environment and the National House Building Council.

Ratepayers issue writ against councillors

By Ian Bradley

A writ is to be served today *on 30 councillors in the London* Borough of Camden and on the council alleging overspending and deliberate disregard of duty.

The writ, issued by members *of the* Camden Ratepayers Association, states that the councillors "have been spending according to certain high-handed principles and policies which bear no relation to their duties to the ratepayers".

Miss Diana Yach, the association's press secretary, said yesterday: "We are particularly concerned about the supplementary rate of 6p which was levied in December. Councillors have a duty to account to the ratepayers."

The association is holding a meeting tonight in Friends Hall, Euston Road, London, at which Camden ratepayers will *be recommended to pay their* rates to the council but to designate that the money be put into a trust account. They will be told to write "rate trust account" on their cheques.

The association believes that if councillors use trust money unwisely they will place themselves at risk in law.

In a separate move yesterday, employees of Camden council who are members of *the National Union of Public* Employees (NUPE) voted two to one for a series of one-day strikes.

About 800 of the 2,500 NUPE members employed by the *council attended a mass meeting* called to protest against reductions in staffing, rate increases and the Government's demand for repayment of £2m paid in supplementary wages to council workers.

They voted for a one-day strike on March 4 to be *followed by selective lightning* strikes.

£4,250 damages for copying music

School choirs and other amateur music groups were warned yesterday that they are breaking the law by copying sheet music.

The practice is widespread and writers and composers are losing much money, the Music Publishers' Association said after a High Court settlement.

Oakham, Leicestershire, one of Britain's oldest public schools, who were said to have been copying music for years, for convenience, face a bill for £4,250 damages and costs.

They agreed to pay the amount in settlement of an action against them by Novello & Co, music publishers, and the Music Publishers' Association.

The settlement terms also included undertakings by the school not to infringe copyright or reproduce sheet music by photographic or other processes without the copyright holders' consent.

Mr Peter Bowsher, QC, for the music publishers, told Mr Justice Goulding that the damages were based on "the agreed flagrancy of the infringement".

Counsel added: "Music publishers wish to make it clear that this copying of sheet music must not continue in schools in breach of the agreed code of fair practice. The defendants now recognize that the copying which has been done at the school is indefensible."

The trustees had been most cooperative after service of the proceedings on them. A total of 15,000 sheets of infringing copies had been handed over.

The musical works involved were all Christmas carols. They were in an infringing book of carols sent to the publishers by an anonymous informer.

Mr David Kitchin, for the school, said Oakham regretted most sincerely that cause was given for the action. The copying was more for convenience and expedition than through any deliberate intent to deprive the copy-holders

Eight million offences estimated yearly

By Martin Huckerby

The success of the Music Publishers' Association in gaining the damages from Oakham School represents another stage in its campaign to end the widespread illegal copying of music by schools

The association estimates that each year about eight million copies of copyright music and written material have been made unlawfully in Britain's schools, largely because the schools are short of money. Based on a survey carried out in Scotland, it also estimates that three-fifths of the material copied is sheet music.

Mr Johnson Dyer, of the association, said that last year *it had won a similar case* against the Wolverhampton education authority and had then issued a warning that, if anyone failed to keep within the code of fair practice agreed with the music user organizations in 1979, the association would have to demonstrate that infringement was not worth the consequences.

When it received the copies of carols made at Oakham it had pressed for exemplary *damages. Mr Dyer* said that the association was not fighting on behalf of deceased and defunct composers. Many of the carols were written by living composers,

Cambridge don's post is extended

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Colin MacCabe, the lecturer at the centre of the dis*pute in the Cambridge* University English faculty has had his teaching fellowship at King's College extended for a further year.

The college decided to extend Dr MacCabe's post, which involves giving tutorials for about 10 hours a week, because it feels that he has had a "raw deal" from the university. He will be paid on the full lecturer's scale of £8,500 until September, 1982, £1,728 more than his present salary

In December the English *faculty appointments committee* decided not to promote Dr MacCabe to the post of univer*sity lecturer next September* at the end of his five-year contract as assistant lecturer. The promotion had been recommended by the faculty board.

The committee's decision, which has provoked a controversy about the value of structuralism in the study of English, is under examination by a subcommittee of the university's general board of the faculties. The committee is expected to report by the end of March.

Dr Timothy Leggatt, senior tutor of King's College, said *yesterday: "We do not seek* as a college to right the wrongs that our members may feel they have suffered at the hands of a university department, but we do feel Dr MacCabe has had a raw deal.

"Ordinarily he would have known last February that he was about to embark on his *final year in the English faculty* and would have had 16 months to find an alternative job. As it *was, he did not know until* December that he would be going in September.

"As decent employers, we felt that he should be given extra time so that he can look for another job. We originally thought that he would be upgraded and so we had counted on having his services for the *coming academic year."*

Dr MacCabe refused to comment yesterday.

Postal ballot to be conducted on national park

By Our Planning Reporter

About 300,000 people in south-west Scotland are to be asked whether they would like to see the Galloway hills designated as the country's first national park.

A postal ballot is being conducted by the Scottish Conservation Society with financial help from an anonymous donor.

The society believes that the area is under threat from development, not least from a proposal to drill test boreholes for the possible future dumping of nuclear waste. The result of a public inquiry into the drilling application is expected next month.

EEC male midwife rule worries royal college

By Lucy Hodges

The Royal College of Midwives is anxious about an EEC directive which means that men will have to be allowed to train *and practise freely as midwives* by 1983.

After discussions with the Department of Health and Social Security it is awaiting the results of research at the two United Kingdom hospitals where men are allowed to train and practise as midwives.

The college's reservations stem from the medical convention that male midwives are not allowed to examine their *patients in the same way* as women midwives. They have to be chaperoned much of the time, which is expensive, to protect them from charges of assault.

Miss Ann Ryder, the college's professional officer, questioned *whether male midwives could* practise on their own in people's homes or in postnatal wards where they would be dealing with "highly emotional patients" who might be having difficulties with, say, breast-feeding.

"We accept the fact that male midwives are going to come but we have reservations about their role", she said. Midwives would be divided *into those able to* undertake all the work and those who would be specialized.

Manchester protest over block grant

From John Chartres
Manchester

The Prime Minister was asked yesterday to receive a delegation from Manchester to discuss the city's economic and social difficulties.

Seven Labour MPs, representing all but one of the city constituencies, signed a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher asking her to meet a delegation soon. *If she* is unable to see them, they would like to meet Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

The *Labour-controlled* city council, whose leaders are resisting a left-wing threat to their authority, is trying to organize a mass lobby of Parliament.

Their chief complaint is that Manchester is suffering unfairly from the decision to deprive it of assisted area status from August, 1982, and from the block grant system which would call for a cut in spending of £17.5m in the next financial year or a substantial increase in rates.

A *submission* to the Government states that the block grant arrangement is arbitrary and unjust and asks for more funds for the joint inner city partnership with Salford and assisted status or special grants for industrial development.

It states that the number of manufacturing jobs in the city fell from 63,000 in 1961 to less than 28,000 in 1976 and tha loss continues; that in the pas two years unemployment ha risen from 9 per cent to 14 pe cent and that more than thir teen thousand people under 2 are unemployed in the city.

It predicts that governmen policies would mean a *possibl* rate increase of 45.2 *per cent* although the council is work ing to reduce this figure, com pared with *recommended* increases of 3 per cent for Cheshire, 5 per cent for Warwickshire and nil *for* Wiltshire.

It also points out that Manchester's antiquated sewage system is collapsing and will get steadily worse becau of government restrictions o spending by the North-We Water Authority.

The Open Space Theatre closes with £32,296 loss

An Arts Council decision to withdraw its grant meant that the Open Space Theatre must close, a creditors' meeting was told yesterday.

The theatre, which was operated by Camden Playhouse Productions, had debts of £32,650 and assets of £354.

The meeting, held in the office in London of Mr Roy Woodman, assistant official receiver, heard that the company promoted plays that were not necessarily commercial.

Mr Charles Marowitz, the *only director still in office, told* Mr Woodman that the company had depended on Arts Council *grants to pay* the annual deficit Difficulties arose when the grant was cut last year and, when the company was told it would get nothing in 1981, trading ceased.

Creditors left the matter with the Official Receiver as liquidator.

Inventive theatre: The Open Space Theatre, founded in 1968 by Mr Marowitz and Thelma Holt, who now runs the Round House, has been a most inventive experimental theatre (our Theatre Reporter writes).

It played an important part in the development of fringe theatre, matching an intelligent choice of new work with such adaptations of the classics as Marowitz's versions of *Hamlet* and *Macbeth.*

Rarely free from controversy, especially on the subject of money, the Open Space has had increasing difficulties in the past few years. It lost its original home in Tottenham Court Road, and then its temporary premises in Euson Road, becoming a troupe of wandering players.

Diamond dealers jailed for faking £775,894 robbery

Two Hatton Garden diamond merchants were each jailed for five years yesterday for staging a fake robbery in the hope of gaining more than £1m.

Mr Wilfred Hogg, aged 37, was found in Clerkenwell, *London, early on February 11* last year with his hands and feet tied, and with a minor facial *injury, Mr Michael* Corkery, for the prosecution, said.

Mr Hogg, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, told detectives that he had been robbed of jewels worth £775,894 by armed men as he left his office to go on a sales trip to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Corkery said that Mr Hogg and Mr John Heath, aged 35, of Fulmer, Buckinghamshire, *planned to claim the* £775,894 dishonestly from a Lloyds underwriter and later dispose of the stones

He read a statement by Mr Heath *saying they had agre* to pay two men "*on the frin* of the criminal world" £50,0 to stage the fake robbery.

Both men pleaded guilty conspiring to defraud Llo underwriters by submitting *fraudulent claim alleging th* a quantity of jewelry, diamon and other gems had been lost *an armed robbery.*

Their plea of not guilty stealing the stones was acce ted by the *prosecution.*

Mr Corkey said Mr Heath director of Heath Diamonds I and Heath Diamond Creat Ltd, was the *organizer* of t plan.

Mr Hogg, co-director with Heath of a jewelry comp trading in the West End Oggi, was the right-hand ma

Judge Buzzard told the "The jewelry trade depends trust and so does the Lon *insurance market. You pla* for high stakes and you lost

Rum switch in pubs allege

The Courage brewery chain was accused in the High Court yesterday of unlawfully substituting its brand of white rum when customers ordered Bacardi.

Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, claimed that Courage was guilty of a double fraud: on the producers of Bacardi and on the public.

Bacardi & Co Ltd, a Liechtenstein company, is seeking an interim injunction to prevent Courage supplying Dry Cane in response to requests for Bacardi.

Mr Sparrow, for Bacardi, told Mr Justice Walton that the company carried out test purchases in September last year at Courage-managed public hou In 41 of them, Dry Cane substituted for Bacardi.

After Courage had been plied with detailed evide Bacardi in November chec all those outlets again and was not one single substitu

Courage now appeared contending that "Bacardi" become "almost a ger term

Bacardi is also claiming ages for breach of contrac Sparrow said that in April, Courage undertook to e that substitution did not place in its licensed prem

The hearing continues t

Powell attack on nationality Bill

By Philip Webster
Parliamentary Staff

Mr Enoch Powell, arguing yesterday against the national*ity Bill's provision* that nationality can be passed to children by their mothers, said that the *differentiation* of functions between the sexes had been the reason why hitherto it could be *transmitted* only through the male line.

Moving an amendment during the Bill's Commons *committee* stage to restore that position, Mr Powell, Official Ulster Unionist *MP* for Down, South, said that nationality in the last resort was tested by fighting. A man's nation was the nation for which he would fight and his nationality was the expression of *his ultimate allegiance.*

One of the essential differentiations of function between man and woman was that between fighting on the one hand and the preservation and creation of *life* on the other. "The two sexes are deeply differentiated in accordance with those two functions".

Mr Powell said the absurdities that had clustered around the recent concern with sex discrimination verged on the boundary line where the harmlessly absurd became harmful and dangerous.

An opposition amendment, which had been debated for more than six hours at yesterday's and the previous two sittings of the committee, designed to reestablish the principle of the right of automatic citizenship for every child born in the United Kingdom, was rejected by 12 votes to nine.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said that the Government was at an early stage of considering what changes would be necessary to the immigration rules following the passage of the Bill.

Awareness of Bill: Non-white people are almost twice as aware as whites of the nationality Bill, according to a public opinion poll commissioned by the Commission for Racial Equality (Lucy Hodges writes).

Ethnic minorities are also far more worried than whites that the Bill is unfair and will treat *some people better than others*, the survey conducted by the Opinion Research Centre says.

The *results* are extracts from a study of attitudes to race relations being carried out by the commission. The research was done before the Government's amendments to clauses 1 and 2 were announced.

It involved a random sample of 1,579 people, 506 of whom *were from ethnic minorities.*

When asked if they thought the new Bill would be equally *fair to white and coloured* people or whether it would treat some people better than others, *40 per cent of the whites and 77* per cent of the ethnic minorities said it would treat some people *better than others.*

Letters, page 15

ME NEWS

›ison trial judge tells ɜ press that they eserve boiling in oil'

Our Correspondent
ester

Justice Michael Davies ed the press at Win- Crown Court yesterday the trial of Miss Rosie the yachtswoman, and iend Miss Tracey Stamp.

said the press deserved a ral punishment, and : "I won't say what the deserves except that they e boiling in oil".

made his comment after id been told that Miss 's former lover, Keith nt, a Southampton docker, aid £2,000 by *The People* paper for his story and an sive picture of Miss Swale Miss Stamp together.

Vincent, aged 36, who s that the two women his food and drink with nous laburnum seeds; ad- d selling his story to the paper in October, 1978.

uestioned by the judge, Mr ent replied: "I have re- ed on one occasion, and one sion only, £2,000 when I l my story to *The People*. It ather like in court. They ask stions and then write a com- tely different angle to it."

he judge then made his narks about boiling the press oil.

The judge made other narks earlier after Mr ncent claimed that Miss amp took a wreath from his andmother's funeral and ailed it on the door of an old an's house in Burley in the ew Forest. Mr Vincent said iss Stamp had argued with e old man and claimed that e had put a curse on him. The judge said that that was e sort of thing which "makes porters' pens wag".

He continued: "They are ly interested in this and not e facts of the case. I am ing to find out before the se is over whether the court being manipulated by the ess or whether the press in ing manipulated by the rties. I do not like the flav- r of this case at all."

At the start of the day's aring yesterday the judge ld up a copy of the *Daily ail* which carried the opening the trial, and complained out what he called the accurate headline.

After reminding the jury that he had warned them at the outset of the trial to avoid reading about the case or listening to it on television or radio, he said: "I am very disappointed with the press. They cannot stick to what is said exactly in court. If there are any more inaccuracies then I shall take action. The arm of the law is very long."

At the end of Mr Vincent's evidence the judge said he would release him on condition that he did not speak to the press or television during the trial.

He added: "I am not going to have interviews with you splashed all over the papers. In this country we have trial by judge and jury, not trial by the newspapers or television."

Mr Vincent had earlier told the jury that he was violently ill for weeks while living with the two women in West Road, Woolston, Southampton. On that occasion, in September 1978, Miss Stamp and Miss Swale had both prepared the dinner.

He continued: "The portions looked similar so I picked up one of the plates and went into the lounge to watch television. The other two picked up their meals and we all ate together. I did not suffer any illness, but Tracey did. She had all the symptoms I had suffered."

He later told a friend: "I thought that one of them had eaten the wrong dinner, and perhaps they were poisoning me."

Cross-examined by Mr Anthony Palmer, QC, for Miss Stamp, Mr Vincent said he had always been amazed at the care the two women gave him when he was ill.

He added: "It was for that reason I could not have thought two people who were always so nice, so kindly, could be poisoning me."

Once, he said, Miss Stamp told him she had cast a spell and made him ill.

Miss Stamp and Miss Swale both deny poisoning Mr Vincent; attempting to pervert the course of justice by fabricating evidence; and perjury. They now live at Chapel Cottage Penffordd, Dyfed.

The trial continues today.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Mr James Attwood, a stone carver employed by the Department of the Environment, busy in its workshop in Horseferry Road, London, preparing gargoyles for a tower at Windsor Castle.

Eire mourns club fire victims

From Our Correspondent
Dublin

Flags flew at half mast roughout Ireland yesterday the country mourned the 44 ung people who died in the ardust Club fire in Dublin rly on Saturday. As part of e special day of mourning lled by the Government urches of all denominations ganized Masses and memorial rvices.

Schools everywhere closed for least part of the day so that achers and pupils could attend ligious services. Civil servants re allowed time off to attend. Dr Patrick Hillery, President Ireland, and Mr Charles aughey, the Prime Minister, tended a requiem Mass in the urch in the parish in which e disaster took place. The chief celebrant, the Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, the Most Rev Dr Dermot Ryan, praised heroes who lost lives in the fire trying to rescue friends.

All over Dublin shops, offices and cafés opened late yesterday. Cinemas cancelled afternoon performances and the National Theatre Company cancelled performances at the Abbey and Peacock theatres. Golf clubs remained closed until lunchtime.

Parliament sat for only a few minutes before adjourning and court sittings commenced later than usual.

Six of the fire victims were buried yesterday, four of them in Dublin, one in co Meath and one in Belfast. At the city morgue, Dublin, the identification of the victims continued. Two more people were identified yesterday, leaving 11 still unidentified.

"We are not as hopeful as we were originally of identifying everyone", Dr P. J. Bofin, the Dublin city coroner, said. "But I am still hoping that we will manage it."

Two dental experts are assisting a team of pathologists working at the morgue. Police inquiries into the cause of the fire are continuing. Many statements have been taken from survivors.

"We are still keeping an open mind on the cause of the fire", the police said last night.

A public inquiry into the disaster has already been announced by the Irish Government.

Nash terrace estoration s planned

John Young
anning Reporter

er many years of neglect, are under way for the ation of Cambridge Ter- Regent's Park, London. It verely damaged by a war- bomb and is partially t; the remainder, with ng facade and crumbling ork, contrasts unhappily its mostly immaculate urs.

ne time there were plans nolish it. Since it was 10 years ago that it be restored, there have ratracted planning dis- ents about its future.

owners, the Crown Commissioners, said lay that they had been since 1958 to secure the 's restoration, together at of neighbouring build- Chester Gate and Albany

e prospective redevel- had been deterred by he commissioners des- as planning and econo- nstraints. A fourth, Properties, received consent last month appeal to the Secretary for the Environment.

ain difficulty, which ies to individual build- ome of the other Nash appears to be Camden reluctance to sanction of use, whereas their use as private resi- s become prohibitively

Synod to debate covenant next week

Anglo-Catholic opposition to church unity hardens

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Opposition to the church unity proposals to be debated by the General Synod of the Church of England next week has hardened among Anglo-Catholic members of the synod, with the publication of a new attack on the proposals accompanied by indications that the "Catholic Group" of members will be urged to vote against, en bloc.

The three Anglo-Catholics who serve on the Churches Council for Covenanting and who have already publicly dissented from the proposals, have now published *The Covenant: a Re-assessment*, a pamphlet setting out more arguments for rejecting the proposals. They are the Bishop of Truro, the Right Rev Graham Leonard; Canon Peter Boulton and Mr O. W. H. Clark.

The synod will be asked to agree that final approval of the proposals should require a 75 per cent majority of all members, in addition to the two-thirds majority in each house which the standing committee has recommended. That additional requirement, to be proposed by the Bishop of Wakefield, the Right Rev Colin James, is also likely to have Anglo-Catholic support.

The pamphlet takes the battle for the covenant into the other camp by discussing and then rejecting the pro-covenant theology of one of the Roman Catholic consultants on the council, Father John Coventry, SJ. Supporters of the covenant have used Father Coventry's name and reputation to argue that the proposals are not anathema to the Roman Catholic Church, even though it is not itself taking part.

The pamphlet points out that another distinguished Roman Catholic theologian, the Right Rev B. C. Butler, does not accept Father Coventry's theory; and states that the other Roman Catholic consultant on the council, Father Denis Corbishley, is also unable to agree. But Father Corbishley has not yet committed himself in public.

In any case, the wording of the proposed covenanting service is, the pamphlet states, ambiguous at the crucial place. It does not indicate which of two interpretations of the word "recognition" is to be understood.

The three authors also object to the lack of any requirement that every minister of each participating church should take part in a form of covenanting service.

At present, the proposals envisage that a Free Church minister could gain full recognition of his ministry, in an Anglican sense, even if he does not attend such a service and merely refuses to register his decision to op out. He would be deemed to have participated, and the Anglo-Catholics maintain that that raises serious doubts.

nning application charges disclosed

Planning Reporter

of the Government's charges for planning ns were published . Subject to parlia- approval, they will effect on April 1.

es will be payable to authorities concerned. Government expects amount to about £38m ightly more than half ated cost of maintain- development control here will be no fees for planning appeals.

All applications for outline planning permission will be charged at a rate of £40 for one tenth of a hectare, up to a maximum of £1,000.

For full applications the fees will be: £40 a unit for residential development (maximum £2,000); £40 for every 75 square metres of floor space for commercial and industrial buildings (maximum £2,000); £40 for each tenth of a hectare for the erection of plant and machinery (maximum £2,000); and £20 for each tenth of a hectare for the excavation and working of minerals (maximum £3,000).

There will be a flat fee of £20 for such things as fences, shopfronts, house extensions and car parks, and of £40 for changes of use, playing fields and advertising hoardings. Disabled people applying for permission to improve access to, or the facilities of, their homes will be exempt from paying fees.

WEST EUROPE

Britain resists EEC pressure to approve Canadian fishing deal

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 17

Britain today stood firm in its refusal to approve new fisheries agreements between the EEC, Canada and the Faroes despite pleas from West Germany and other member states relent.

At a meeting of EEC foreign ministers, Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, repeated the long-standing British position that there could be no deals with outside countries until Community states had settled their dispute over internal fisheries policy.

The matter was put on today's agenda at the request of the Germans, whose fishermen would expect to catch the bulk of the 14,500 tonnes of fish (mainly cod) that would be reserved for EEC trawlers off Labrador under the Canadian agreement.

Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the West German junior Foreign Minister, said a decision was urgent because from the end of this month the ice-floes would start to break up and drifting icebergs would make fishing in Canadian waters increasingly dangerous.

Sir Ian was not moved by these arguments. However, he made the point that the agreement with Ottawa would cut tariffs on exports of Canadian frozen cod fillets to the EEC in return for opening Canadian waters to Community boats, and most of these exports would end up on the already depressed British market.

Herr von Dohnanyi produced figures to show that the Canadian exports to Britain would not amount to more than 1,540 tonnes, barely 1 per cent of total British seafood imports. It was clear, he said, that the British veto on the Canada agreement was "political and psychological".

Sir Ian accepted that the volume of Canadian imports might not be enormous, but it would be "the straw that broke the camel's back" for British fishermen who were already up in arms over competition from cheap imports.

Moreover, it had always been understood, Sir Ian maintained, that the Canada deal could be only part of an overall fisheries settlement which included new measures to give EEC fishermen better protection against cut-price imports.

Sir Ian indicated later that Britain did not see any objection to ratification of a fisheries agreement with Spain which was reached between Spanish officials and the European Commission this morning.

This will license 142 Spanish boats to catch 10,500 tonnes of hake in EEC (mainly French) waters over the coming year—about 11 per cent less than the Spanish catch last year.

Gunmen kill hospital director in Milan

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 17

Gunmen today shot and killed Dr Luigi Maragoni, aged 44, medical director of Milan's general hospital, as he left his home to go to work.

An anonymous telephone caller later claimed responsibility for the murder in the name of the Red Brigades terrorist movement of the extreme left.

Dr Maragoni was the third victim of terrorists this year, after the killings of two carabinieri at Padua on February 6.

Plain clothes policemen arrived on the scene in time to engage the murderers in a gunfight and they believe they wounded one of them before the four escaped in a stolen car.

The dead man's family said he had received so many threats to his life by telephone that they had changed the number. He had also received threatening letters.

Hospital accusation: Police said Dr Maragoni, died 20 minutes after reaching hospital from three bullet wounds in the head and one in the left arm (UPI reports from Milan).

The Red Brigades accuse hospital personnel of collaborating with the Government in its struggle against terrorism.

Communist hecklers break up TV debate

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 17

Militants of the communist-led trade union organization CGT last night gatecrashed a French television debate on the plight of youths unable to find work, and brought it to a halt.

Thirty-three young people of different political persuasions (including wto members of the Communist youth organization) were fitted in a live programme held in a large hall against a penal of seven, including a minister, a capitalist, a doctor, the captain of a football team, a university rector, and a trade unionist, M Edmond Maire, the secretary-general of the leftist CFDT.

The Communists had protested against the fact that M Georges Seguy, the CGT leader, was not on the panel, and demanded that M Charles Fiterman, a leading members of the Communist hierarchy, should be included. This was refused down.

The organizers wanted to break away from the convention that if the GFDT speaks for two minutes, the CGT must do so too. But the young activists of the Communist-dominated trade union were not going to allow M Maire to steal the show and speak for organized labour.

Things had started rather well. The young people pulled no punches. They opened fire on unemployment, which affects 700,000 of their number.

One of them, interrupted M Francois Dalle, the president of the company L'Oréal, who was quoting Disraeli and asked: "Your firm made a profit of 350m francs (£32m). What are you going about hiring young people? In Saint-Denis, where I live, your female employees are paid 3,000 francs a month. Part of your goods are produced abroad."

His question was punctuated by cheers. But at that point, about 100 youngsters in the gallery began chanting "The floor to the CGT", unfurled banners and threw handfuls of leaflets into the stalls. They had entered the hall with forged invitation cards.

The programme had been in progress barely for half an hour. In a moment pandemonium broke loose. The organizers of the second television channel threatened to bring it to an end.

M. Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, the director of information of Antenne 2, amid shouts of: "Long live freedom", and "A France for youth with Marchais," declared indignantly: "You have just demonstrated to millions of Frenchmen your conception of freedom."

M. Maire spoke afterwards about a "commando operation in which neither the youngsters, nor television viewers, nor the Communist Party have anything to gain".

The most frustrated by the performance were the 33 youngsters, who had prepared their questions for weeks, and looked forward to making their voice heard. Some of them had come from the other end of France. They were on the verge of tears. After the television cameras had been switched off, an improvised debate took place between them and the panel.

A young farmer's wife, who had travelled from her remote village in the Pyrenees, was bursting with indignation: "I am fed up to the teeth with speeches, and abstract statements. I am on my tractor all day. Do they know the fate of women in the country? Tonight, I was going to get down to brass tacks. I was prevented. It is Hell."

The outcry against the tactics of the CGT has been widespread. "Fascist methods", Mme Monique Pelletier, the Minister for Women's Affairs, who was on the panel, said afterwards.

The Communists remain undaunted. M Seguy told an impromptu press conference today that M Maire had become the objective ally of the Government, the employers, and the "colonizers of information" by agreeing to be part of the panel. And M Fiterman insisted that the organizers had preferred to interrupt the show rather than allow a representative of the CGT to speak.

And for good measure the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* today carried a banner headline which read "Antenne 2 and Europe One censure youth".

Corsican group claims ministry bombing

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 17

A violent explosion last night caused extensive damage to the offices of the Ministry of Education in Rue de Bellechasse, near the Boulevard Saint-Germain a policeman was slightly injured and all windows of the building on the other side of the street were shattered by the attack.

Five fire brigades were called to put out a fire which broke out among the files and documents in the damaged offices.

Responsibility for the bomb attack was claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front, the militant separatist organization, in a telephone call to a French press agency.

The caller said the front had also carried out the recent attacks on the Italian tourist office, Orly car park, and the Bercy wine vaults.

"The FNLC, which stems from the Corsican people, and is at its service, will pursue in Corsica as in France, the struggle for national liberation. We call upon tht French people to support the cause and the struggle of the Corsican nation," the caller said.

The French people could not care less about it. M Christian Beullac, the Education Minister, summed up their feelings accurately when he said the cowardice of the attack was only equalled by its stupidity.

"It could have had far more serious consequences owing to the permanent presence of personnel and tenants in the building which was singled out for outrage."

WEST EUROPE

No certainty of Calvo victory in Cortes

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 17

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo goes before Parliament tomorrow to seek a vote of confidence and so become, he hopes, Spain's next Prime Minister.

Today, however, he was still highly uncertain as to whether he could obtain enough votes. In spite of days of negotiating with the small parties in the Cortes he has failed to enlist the support of the 11 MPs required, together with the 165 the Centre Democratic Union (UCD) can muster, to obtain a majority in the 350-member Lower House.

The Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) has been alienated by the death of Jose Ignacio Arregui, a suspected ETA terrorist, during nine days of interrogation by the Madrid police.

A party spokesman today indicated "at best" the PNV would abstain. It might vote "No", along with the Socialists and Communists, if Señor José Rosón, the outgoing Interior Minister, failed to give satisfactory answers in Parliament later today when questioned on the Arregui scandal.

Police chiefs resign en masse as Spanish Parliament debates Basque suspect's death in custody

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 17

The director-general of Spanish police, five chiefs of departments dealing with state security, and about 200 senior police officers resigned today.

Señor Juan José Rosón, the Minister of the Interior, said on radio tonight that he would not attempt to prevent the six leading officials from resigning.

He insisted, however, that the police chiefs would stay on until new heads of the security departments had been selected.

The resignation brought immediate tension for it was evident to all that the police chiefs, discontented for months about the fight against Basque terrorism, had moved just as Parliament began to debate responsibility for the death, while undergoing interrogation by Madrid police, of Señor José Ignacio Arregui, a suspected Basque terrorist.

Señor Manuel Ballesteros, the police intelligence chief, maintained that his resignation was for "professional and personal reasons" denying that it had anything to do with the Arregui case.

A poster put up today in one of Madrid's main police barracks had appealed for resignations en masse as an expression of solidarity with the five Madrid police inspectors who have been detained while an investigating magistrate examines them for allegedly conducting the interrogation sessions on Señor Arregui.

Señor Rosón, in the debate tonight, said that the Government was not aware of any "abnormality" in the Arregui case.

The news of the police resignations came as Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was said to be putting the finishing touches to a speech he is to deliver tomorrow to Parliament before a vote of confidence. If he obtains a majority after a three-day debate he will become Spain's next Prime Minister.

The gravity of the police move lies in the fact that after the sudden resignation of Señor Adolfo Suáres on January 29, Spain has had only a caretaker Government pending Parliament's approval of a new Administration.

As the outcry over the death of Señor Arregui was spreading, it was disclosed today that Señor Isidro Etrabe, another suspect arrested at the same time was held incommunicado in a basement cell with a bullet wound in his shoulder and was interrogated for 12 days before being taken to hospital.

Doctors at the Carabanchal prison hospital planned the operation today to remove the bullet.

A judge today ordered five policemen arrested earlier in connexion with the death after suspected torture of Señor Arregui to be detained pending further investigation. A post-mortem examination showed that the deceased had burns on the soles of both feet and bruises all over his face and body.

Demonstrations and protest marches were held throughout the Basque region.

The huge turnout in yesterday's marches called by parties sympathizing with the ETA terrorist organization showed that the Medrid Government's control over public order in the Basque region was weakening.

EEC delays El Salvador aid decision

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 17

The European Community is to delay a decision on whether to send a package of emergency food and relief aid to El Salvador so as to give time for consultation with the United States.

An American mission, led by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the assistant Secretary of State, is touring European capitals to canvass support for the El Salvador junta.

Mr Eagleburger, who saw Nato ambassadors today and is to have talks with Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission tomorrow, has also brought with him a mass of documentation on Soviet military aid to the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

The Americans apparently fear that the Community aid, which would be distributed to non-government organizations would find its way into the hands of the guerrillas. The aid includes about £200,000 of emergency relief of cereals and other foodstuffs.

Soviet arms: The United States Administration will issue a White Paper next week on the evidence of Soviet arms shipments reaching the rebels in El Salvador, Mr Eagleburger told the Nato Council in Brussels today, according to highly placed sources (Frederick Bonnart writes).

Rioting by homeless in Naples

Naples, Feb 17.—Police used tear gas to disperse hundreds of earthquake survivors who blocked a motorway for two-and-a-half hours today demanding that their neighbourhood be made eligible for government disaster assistance.

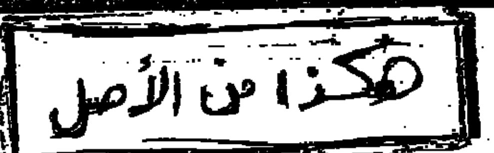
Police said that rioting began at about 6 pm when about 50 youths, armed with wooden sticks and steel bars, broke shop windows in a central area of the city, causing panic among the mostly elderly residents living theme.

A 61-year-old man, whose shop windows were destroyed, was reported to have suffered a heart attack, dying shortly after being taken to a hospital.

The demonstrators lit bonfires on the streets and others who were made homeless by the November 23 earthquake and by more recent tremors occupied a hotel and a religious institute.

Little progress has been made to rehouse the homeless. The Government has offered the survivors free hotel rooms on the coast, but most say they want to live near their jobs in Naples. Many of them are living in schools, railway coaches or docked ships, according to official statistics.

The British Red Cross is sending 22 specially produced Land-Rovers worth £550,000 to southern Italy to help mountain villages devastated by earthquakes.—AP and UPI.



OVERSEAS



Mr Jacek Salecki, a student leader (centre) trying to quieten fellow students during a meeting at the Warsaw law sch

Polish students threaten national strike

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 17

Fears of a national student strike mounted as a last-minute hitch prevented an agreement between the authorities and the striking students of Lodz today.

Their sit-in protest has now spread to dozens of universities across the country. Many more threaten to join the strike tomorrow if the talks prove fruitless.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, has been talking to student leaders here in an effort to iron out the differences and so avoid a national university strike.

In Warsaw, the medical school and the law school are on strike in support of the 15,000 Lodz students who have already obtained considerable concessions from the Government, the most important among them the right to set up their own independent student union organization. Greater autonomy and direct participation of students in the running of universities has also been granted.

But the difficulty arose over the recognition of the leading role of the Communist Party which the authorities insist must be included in the statutes of the students union. Another sticking point is the students' demand to the right to strike.

On the strike issue, Mr Janusz Gorski, the Education Minister and Government negotiator, insisted on a referendum, with prior notice of seven days. The students, however, demanded that the strike issue be worded in the same way as in the statutes of the Solidarity trade union.

They showed willingness to modify their stand, claiming that the Government was refusing to meet them to complete the negotiations. They asked other universities to back them up as the agreement would be valid for all Polish universities.

The leadership of Solidarity has advised the students in favour of moderation and restraint and has shown little desire to give them more than moral backing.

The Government of General Jaruzelski is clearly anxious to settle the matter quickly. It has committed itself to negotiating all outstanding issues

In Rzeszow, southern Poland, where several hundred peasants have been occupying a public building since the beginning of this year, talks are progressing behind closed doors.

For the time being at least, the question of recognition of the Rural Solidarity union seems to have been put aside. But there are many open issues concerning the farmers directly which the Government negotiators are now trying to settle.

But the peasants are not likely to give up their demand for an autonomous organization.

There is, however, a feeling that a compromise—a half-way house between a proper trade union and a professional association—may emerge especially since the Roman Catholic hierarchy has lent strong bac to the peasants' demand.

General Jaruzelski is mo swiftly and his Governmen undergoing a thorough organization in order to m it more efficient. It is to red tape, and institute di linary action against offic who are either deliberatel through sheer inefficiency curring losses for the econ

Mr Stanislaw Kania, Communist Party's First Se tary, today travelled to Berlin for a briefing ses with Herr Erich Honecker, East German party leader, communiqué issued at the of the talks resembled clo the one issued after Mr Kar weekend talks in Prague President Husak of Czech valia.

Both communiques see intended to demonstrate Poland's relations with Warsaw Pact allies had not fered serious damage as result of the strains of re months.

Reagan poll pledge may be broken

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Feb 17

President Reagan has decided to back away from his election campaign pledge to cut income taxes by 30 per cent in three equal annual instalments. It is likely that the President will announce only a 5 per cent income tax cut for 1981 and that this will be effective from July 1.

The President will announce his economic programme tomorrow. He has apparently decided that a full 10 per cent income tax cut this year would produce too great a loss of revenue to the Treasury and dangerously widen the budget deficit. Further, he has apparently decided to modify earlier proposals to give particularly large tax cuts to better-off Americans.

The *New York Times* reported today that one of the prime architects of President Reagan's earlier tax proposals, Congressman Jack Kemp of New York, is angry that the President is not advocating the full 10 per cent income tax cut immediately, and he plans to propose changes to the President's proposals as soon as Congress starts work on the Tax Bill.

Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, also appears to have been overruled by the President in his suggestion of an immediate cut of 50 per cent from 70 per cent in the maximum tax rate on unearned investment income. The President has decided that this reduction should be phased-in over three years.

Assorted versions of just what tax plans the President will announce were reported in American newspapers today. It does seem clear that the pledged income tax cut of 30 per cent will be spread over four years, with 5 per cent cuts this year and in 1984, and 10 per cent cuts in 1982 and 1983.

The *Wall Street Journal* suggested that the tax cuts will result in revenue losses to the Treasury of $8,000m to $9,000m this year and of $50,000m next year. It also reported that the economic forecasts accompanying the President's proposals will show a balanced budget in 1984, along with 5.5 per cent inflation and 5 per cent real economic growth in that year.

There is no doubt, however, that quite generous improvements in business depreciation allowances will be made retroactive to January 1 of this year.

Salary freeze: Mr Reagan today asked members of Congress, the judiciary and top federal government executives to forgo scheduled salary increases recommended by the Carter Administration (UPI reports from Washington).

"The President decided in light of the economic conditions not to seek increases in federal executive salaries", Mr Jim Brady, the White House press secretary, said. The decision also applies to the federal judiciary.

He said some of the increases were expected to run as high as 40 per cent.

Greek airman has nose put out of joint

From Our Own Correspondi
Athens, Feb 17

The Greek airman really no business doing his pull on the nose-tip of one of French-built Mirage jets, w stopped to refuel in Greece route for Iraq.

The nose-tip bent and in the airman's efforts he c not straighten it. So, he b the tips of the other three craft in the hope that original clumsiness would be detected.

What was even more em rassing for the Greek Gov ment was the revelation the four Mirage jets, wl were later delivered to Iraqis at Larnaca air Cyprus, had discreetly refue at a Greek airport.

So the Greek Governm put out a flat denial to "The whole story is pure tion", a spokesman said.

The West Bank—2: GNP increases 10 per cent a year since occupation

Palestinians fear growing reliance on Israel

From Christopher Walker
Jelazoun, Feb 17

On six mornings of every week Sayid, a tough looking former guerrilla fighter with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, leaves this squalid refugee camp to begin the hour's drive across the pre-1967 boundary to his job in an Israeli factory near Tel Aviv.

By one of those ironies peculiar to the Middle East, his work involves building prefabricated housing units which are later sold for use in the new Jewish settlements which have been mushrooming in the occupied West Bank. Other Arabs from the camp work in the same factory, each receiving about £3 a day in wages, with a further 50p withheld for Israeli health insurance and taxes.

"I hate my job like I hate the dirt on my clothes", explained Sayid, who at the age of 23 has already served a two-year sentence in an Israeli jail for a security offence. "I realize that I am helping to build the walls that oppress the Palestinians; but it is the only work I could find. I have to eat and so does my family."

By virtue of his type of employment, Sayid is an extreme but telling example of the rapidly growing interdependence between the West Bank and Israeli economies. According to the latest estimates, he is one of more than 75,000 West Bankers who commute regularly to Israel about 35 per cent of the occupied region's total workforce of 217,000.

Morning and night, fleets of antiquated buses carrying the Arab labourers travel to and from all the West Bank towns, providing Israel with a valuable pool of unskilled and cheap labour. Although forming only about 6 per cent of Israel's total workforce, the workers in Israel's construction the West Bank Arabs provide about 30 per cent of the industry.

Parallel to this boom in unskilled employment, lack of investment in the West Bank, has resulted in a severe shortage of jobs there for the growing number of skilled or educated Palestinians. This has combined with the lure of high salaries in the oil-rich Gulf states to accelerate immigration among this social class to record levels.

Since 1967 the West Bank economy has become more and more integrated with that of Israel, the neighbouring occupying power. The growth of dependence has been the price paid by the Arabs for an unprecedented increase in local prosperity, marked both by a dramatic rise in the ownership of consumer durables and much improved services such as roads, telephones and electricity.

International researchers now estimate that the area's gross national product, combined with that of the occupied Gaza Strip, has risen by about 10 per cent a year during the Israeli occupation, reaching its present level of about £400m. The improvement in living standards is a point repeatedly emphasized by Israeli officials anxious to defend the Government's record in the West Bank.

Many Palestinian leaders fear that the economic dependence could be one of the most telling factors enabling Israel to maintain its hold over the West Bank, with much of the blame laid at the door of the Arab states who are accused of failing to provide sufficient economic aid.

"We no longer have a real economy, we are simply being converted into a market to consume Israeli goods and services", claimed Mr Elias Freij, the Mayor of Bethlehem and president of its chamber of commerce. "There has been a complete failure to build up the economic infrastructure which might serve a future Palestinian state."

Economic experts calculated that 90 per cent of the West Bank's imports now come from Israel. In the Arab towns and villages the flood of Israeli produce is visible everywhere, with prices in the crowded Arab *souqs* usually quoted in Israeli shekels and the high-valued Jordanian dinar little in evidence, except as a means of keeping savings.

In an Arab supermarket near Manger Square in Bethlehem I noted that as well as the milk, butter, wine and cigarettes coming from Israel, even tins of *houmos*, the tradit Arab chick-pea paste, manufactured at a factor Haifa. During the 13 yea occupation the Palest shopkeeper had also succe in mastering almost fl Hebrew.

Although West Bank A complain bitterly about h to inherit the crippling ef of Israel's runaway infl which is now over 150 per the majority are prepare concede that the occupatio sharply improved living s ards. What causes the gre concern is the lack of in ment in West Bank industr agriculture, a failure certa cause serious difficulties t region's future ability to tion outside Israel's econ sphere.

One reason for this lac investment is claimed t Israel's total absorption o local Arab banking sy Another potent deterrent been the general lack of fidence and certainty abou West Bank's future.

In recent years the only of Palestinian investment w has been booming is house struction, often leading t appearance of grotesquel nate and expensive villas w serve a convenient dual pose: providing a hedge ag runaway inflation and a phy barrier against further Is attempts to seize Arab land.

The first article in this part series appeared yeste

Two films lead the Oscar nominations

Los Angeles, Feb 17.—The films *Raging Bull*, which tells the brutal life story of boxer Jake Lamotta, and *The Elephant Man*, the story of a pitifully-deformed man, led the Hollywood Oscar nominations today with eight each.

The stars of the two films, Robert De Niro, who plays Lamotta, and Britain's John Hurt, were nominated for best actor award.

The winners will be announced on March 30.

Lok Sabha MPs debate with their fists

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Feb 17

MPs came to blows in the Indian Parliament for the first time today.

Fighting broke out in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) after Mr Hiralal Parmar, a Congress (I) member and a Harijan, alleged that opposition supporters had amputated the limbs of Harijans during the current agitation in Gujarat.

During the past fortnight the state has been the scene of agitation by medical students against the reservation of seats for Harijans in medical colleges. Five students have already died during clashes with police.

Mr Balram Jhakar, the Speaker, adjourned the House, and senior members of both sides intervened to separate angry MPs who were engaged in fisticuffs in the well of the House. This was where Mr Parmar moved to after making his allegation.

Before Mr Bhisma Narain Singh, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, was able to persuade the Harijan MP to return to his seat, a free-for-all broke out.

Bewildered marshals: The wildered marshals of the H were seen standing in a co waiting for the Speaker's to remove MPs. The figl ceased when the speaker nounced the adjournment.

The atrocities committe Indian Harijans have al been a popular subject for cussion in Parliament and side, but it had never ca violence in the chamber. worse incident Parliament so far witnessed was se years ago when an oppos MP brandished a shoe.—Ag France-Presse.

Mr Reagan says US will honour in every possible respect hostage agreements with Iran

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 17

After nearly four weeks of intensive scrutiny by his Administration, President Reagan has decided to honour in every possible respect the controversial agreements concluded by former President Carter for the release of the 52 American hostages from Iran.

Announcing this today, Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, said that President Reagan and his advisers had decided to accept and implement fully the agreements because this would be in the best interests of the United States.

Full details of the reasons behind the new Administration's decision would be announced in the next few days, he said.

Senator Percy was opening the first of what will be a whole series of congressional hearings into the events surrounding the 14-month hostage crisis. His committee is looking principally at the details of the final agreements which have become known as the Algiers declarations.

The documents which were signed in the Algerian capital in the final hours of President Carter's Administration last month provided among other points, for the return to Iran of part of its assets frozen in the United States.

In another hearing room on Capitol Hill, the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives today began a separate investigation into the affair beginning with the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran in November 1979. Yet another hearing by the Senate banking committee into the financial ramifications of the Algiers declarations is due to open on Thursday.

During today's Senate hearing, Senator Percy said that he applauded the decision by President Reagan and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, to honour the agreements concluded by their predecessors. It showed the world that the United States had full continuity of government, he said.

The chairman of the foreign relations committee who is a moderate Republican, also fulsomely congratulated Mr Edmund Muskie, the former Secretary of State, and Mr Warren Christopher, his former deputy, for their extraordinary skill in handling the negotiations for the release of the hostages.

"The country owes a debt of gratitude to you and President Carter", he told the two men who appeared as witnesses at today's opening hearing.

By all accounts, however, Senator Percy's enthusiasm for the agreements is not shared by President Reagan and his senior advisers. They are reported to have agreed to honour the Algiers declarations somewhat grudgingly, largely because they want to put the affair behind them and to avoid reopening wounds to American prestige which have just begun to heal.

Several members of the Senate foreign relations committee, particularly conservative Republicans like Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and Senator Sam Hayakawa of California, made it clear at today's hearings that they shared these misgivings.

Senator Helms asked Mr Christopher pointedly whether he thought an agreement obtained under duress had any legal validity, while Senator Hayakawa said that the basic tone of the Algiers declarations implied that the United States was the villain and Iran the aggrieved party.

The main objections put forward by the critics to the agreements focus on provisions to assist Iran in legal suits undertaken in the United States to seek the return of property belonging to the late Shah and members of his family, as well as steps to prevent the former hostages from suing the Iranian authorities for personal damages during their confinement.

There is also some dissatisfaction at the plan contained in the Algiers declarations to set up an international claims tribunal to rule on claims for damages taken out against Iran by American firms.

Both Mr Muskie and Mr Christopher argued convincingly at today's Senate hearing that the United States had emerged from the crisis with its honour intact. The former Secretary of State thought the whole unfortunate episode would be seen in retrospect as "a sound and successful application of our preference for settling disputes by peaceful means".

Ayatollah Khomeini's son attacks ruling party

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 17

Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini, the son of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, has made a vehement denunciation of those who condone violence to suppress opposition.

The morning newspaper Mizan today carried a lengthy letter from Hojatoleslam Khomeini to Parliament which was a thinly disguised attack on the Muslim fundamentalists who rule Iran.

"It cannot be the case that no one is secure in this country except those who obey the club-wielders", he said, using a term that generally describes the "followers of the party of God" who have repeatedly taken to the streets to silence moderate and leftist opposition to the fundamentalists.

"The current of club-wielding is one of the worst and most horrifying problems and if we do not rise to cure it quickly nothing will remain . . . it will overcome all political currents", he said.

The hojatoleslam does not necessarily reflect his father's opinion. Last June Ayatollah Khomeini gave his son a public dressing-down after he had sprung to the defence of a leftist-Islamic group.

If the ayatollah keeps his silence, it would signal affirmation of his son's indirect attack of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) and Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, the party leader. Hojatoleslam Khomeini accused Parliament and the judiciary—which Ayatollah Beheshti heads as Supreme Court Chief—of indifference to such violence.

He also accused the fundamentalists of using "the Imam's line"—the authority of Ayatollah Khomeini which the fundamentalists say they follow—as a pretext for eliminating all rival groups. "No brothers, step down, throw out the love of power, position and fame and then you will see you are absolutely ignorant", he said.

The letter was written in response to attacks by fundamentalists at the weekend on two meetings organized by Ayatollah Hassan Lahouti, an MP who supports President Bani-Sadr in his fight against the IRP.

Some newspapers have said an assassination attempt was involved, but there is no evidence to support this. Reports indicate that when Ayatollah Lahouti attempted to [illegible] in the Caspian Sea town of Rasht, his meeting was broken up by fundamentalists who took him prisoner in a [illegible] for two hours.

The day after this guns were fired as a gang broke up a similar meeting. Ayatollah Lahouti's wife was dragged from her car and assaulted.

Hojatoleslam Khomeini described Ayatollah Lahouti as a man "tortured in (the Shah's) prisons more than all the other clergymen" and he criticized two of the country's leading newspapers, Kayhan and Ettela'at which are backed by the fundamentalists, and the official radio and television for not reporting the attack.



An Iranian soldier uses a cable to drag a wounded comrade to safety during fighting with Iraqi forces in the Iranian town of Hoveyseh.

Tehran rules out deal on detained Britons

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Any idea that the four Britons held in Iran might be released as part of a bargain, like the American hostages, was firmly and categorically denied by a senior Iranian official yesterday.

The four were not hostages and there was no question of a "price" for their release, he said. They were hedd on accusations of spying and it was up to the Department of Justice how their case was resolved.

These latest comments on the detained Britons made by Dr Ghafori, governor of the province of Khorramshahr, who is leading a mission to London on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

Speaking at the offices of the Iranian Oil Company yesterday, where an exhibition on the revolution will be held next weekend, Dr Ghafori said he had no details of the charges against the four. He indicated that the allegations against them covered matters such as "making contact with opposition groups" and "giving information which involved the security of the country".

Despite persistent questioning, however, Dr Ghafori had little new to add about the situation of the hostages.

So far as Western arms were concerned, the Iranian Government had made it clear it was ready to buy from any country ready to sell to it, he said, provided no conditions were imposed.

Zimbabwe to disarm both guerrilla factions

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 17

The 22,000 Zanla and Zipra former guerrillas who have not yet been integrated into the new Zimbabwean National Army are to be "systematically disarmed" after last week's factional insurrection in Matabeleland.

This was announced today by Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the recently promoted military supremo and chairman of the Joint High Command which comprises the leaders of the former Zanla and Zipra guerrilla armies as well as the former Rhodesian security forces.

Mr Mnangagwa did not say how long the disarming process would take but said that it had already begun with the disarming over the past two days of Zanla and Zipra guerrillas who were involved in the bloody shoot-out in Entumbane township in Bulawayo which resulted in about 150 deaths.

The continued existence of two heavily armed rival forces has been one of the main problems facing the Government of Mr Robert Mugabe since Zimbabwe became independent last April. There have been a number of violent incidents involving the two forces including a pitched battle between them in Entumbane last November.

If the guerrillas can now be successfully disarmed this should go some way to preventing a repetition of the sort of factional fighting experienced last week.

The minister gave warning that tough action would be taken against any former guerrilla who tried to hide weapons while the disarming process was taking place.

Mr Mnangagwa said he did not plan to make any changes in the present British-run programme to form the two guerrilla forces into integrated battalions despite the factional violence which took place in three of the battalions last week.

Equal numbers of Zanla and Zipra are being amalgamated into each of the new battalions. The two rival groups within the three battalions affected by last week's violence have since been separated in order to allow time for passions to cool; but the minister made it clear that they would be reintegrated at a later date.

Four disciplinary commissions are being set up to look into last week's unrest. The minister said their job would be to establish the identity of those guilty of offences against military discipline, to find out who the ringleaders were and recommend what disciplinary action should be taken against them.

The composition of the commissions will be similar to the Joint High Command. Each will consist of two senior officers from Zanla and Zipra and two from the former security forces.

Mr Mnangagwa gave warning that any further attempts to disrupt thenational army would be dealt with "with the full strength of the resources now available to the Joint High Command".

Afghan insurgents await melting of snow to step up war on Russians

From Trevor Fishlock
Peshawar, Feb 17

In their second year of fighting the Soviet Army of occupation, Afghan guerrillas are evidently in good heart.

Judging by the demeanour of tribesmen passing through the frontier city of Peshawar the appetite for the struggle remains as strong as ever. Insurgent groups say they are looking forward to the melting of the snows next month and intensification of the war.

In spite of their losses, the guerrillas feel they have not done too badly in the past year. Although their weaponry is no match for the enemy's advanced equipment, especially the tanks and helicopter gunships, they feel that their fighting performance shows they can endure for many years.

If they are disappointed by the meagre response to their appeals for arms to the West and the Islamic world they do not disclose it to outsiders.

Some weapons, mostly rifles, have been getting through to them, but they have not been sent the requested anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, missiles and rockets.

The Mujahidin guerrillas are no better armed than they were a year ago. But they have grown to recognize that to a large extent they have to rely on their own resources. With a dash of bravado they are asserting their independence and say they no longer want to be seen begging for arms. This attitude results also from their growing confidence in their ability to hold their own against immense odds.

"As long as there are Russians in Afghanistan we shall have no difficulty in getting the weapons we need", a spokesman for Hezbe Islami, one of the largest of the Peshawar-based insurgent groups, said today.

"It is true we are short of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. But, insh Allah (God willing), all these things will be captured from the Russians in time. Look at our men; they are armed by the Russians and clothed by the Afghan Army."

Soviet automatic rifles are by no means an uncommon sight in certain parts of Peshawar. And scores of Afghans look rather jaunty in smart new Afghan army coats and jackets.

Inside Afghanistan, rifles are occasionally taken from dead soldiers, but are more often either brought over to the mujahidin by men defecting from the ramshackle Afghan Army, or sold and bartered by Afghan and Soviet soldiers.

Guns are sometimes given in exchange for marijuana, and the development of the clandestine arms trade in Afghanistan has pushed down the price of ammunition for Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles to about 12p a round in some areas. In other parts, however, bullets are scarce.

A Kalashnikov rifle can be bought on the frontier for not less than £1,500. But, according to one of the insurgent groups, it can cost a quarter of that price inside Afghanistan.

Many mujahidin still fight with the Lee Enfield 303, a familiar sight in this region. It is still manufactured in considerable quantity on the frontier, although the quality of materials means that the life of many of these guns is limited.

Nevertheless, the tribesmen's mastery of, and familiarity with, rifle and terrain, as well as their stamina, love of fighting and murderous hatred of Russian "infidels", help them to reduce the gap created by the mismatch of fire power.

"The Russians certainly have the better equipment", the Hezbe Islami spokesman said. "But not the better men and morale."

There is evidence, too, that some of the mujahidin are practising a more effective form of guerrilla warfare. Instead of taking part in ragged charges and disorganized ambushes, more of them are setting out on sorties with clear objectives and well-laid plans of attack, supply and withdrawal.

Although winter has reduced the level of fighting, the hospitals of Peshawar are still receiving a number of wounded tribesmen, many with limbs injured or blown off by mines laid by the Russians last spring and summer.

There is no let-up in the flow of refugees. Many villages in the Kunar valley, running north from Jalalabad, and fairly close to the Pakistan border, have been reduced to rubble and its people have fled. The Kunar valley, along which Alexander the Great marched to what is now northern Pakistan, has received particular attention from the Russians.

There was a heavy influx of refugees into the North-West Frontier Province in December and January, bringing the number there to 1,200,000 settled in 250 camps. Another 250,000 are in Baluchistan, to the south.

A larger number of the new arrivals are in poorer health than among their predecessors and more are suffering from malnutrition. This evidence, as well as reports of food shortages and the destruction of crops by the Russians, seem to justify concern among some of the insurgent groups that food may become a problem for them in the months ahead.

In spite of the continuing exodus from Afghanistan, the relationship between refugees and local people in the frontier region remains fairly harmonious. There were some squabbles over land and water, and some gunfights, last year, but there have been no comparable incidents for some months. The tradition of hospitality among Pathans, and a feeling of Muslim kinship, seem to be smoothing frictions. Pakistan is host to one of the world's largest refugee communities as more than one-fifteenth of Afghanistan's population has fled here.

The loose grouping of insurgent groups in Peshawar has, to no one's surprise, finally crumbled. It existed, essentially, on paper, having been formed in an attempt to present a united front, especially to the Arab world, as a way of attracting money for guns.

The differences in outlook between the leaders made fragpolitical and personality clashes betwen the leaders made fragmentation inevitable. There are about 10 main groups or parties based in Peshawar, and perhaps a dozen smaller ones. Their philosophies range from fierce Islamic fundamentalism to moderate democratic liberalism.

The Hazebe Islami spokesman said: "The removal of the Russians is only part of the struggle. Once they have been driven out, once Babrak Karmal has fallen, our goal is to create an Islamic state in Afghanistan."

Croat nationalist on trial for political interviews

Belgrade, Feb 17.—The first important trial of a political dissident in Yugoslavia since the death of President Tito last May started today in the northwestern city of Zagreb.

Tanjug news agency said former Army General Franjo Tudman, a Croatian historian, was charged with "maliciously and falsely representing sociopolitical conditions" in the country in interviews with foreign media.

In October, 1972, Mr Tudjman was sentenced to two years imprisonment for "criminal acts against the state and people". He had claimed that nationalism in Croatia, one of the six republics and two autonomous provinces that make up federal Yugoslavia, was being brutally suppressed. The sentence was reduced to one year on appeal and he served nine months.

He now faces up to 10 years in jail on the new charges, which arise from interviews he gave in January and May last year to West German television and French radio.

The Yugoslav authorities confiscated the tapes of the interviews, which were never broadcast, but the prosecutor said they nevertheless constituted "hostile propaganda".

Mr Tudjman had said in the interviews that Croatia was neglected by the federal Government and that anyone who stood up for Croatian rights was branded either a separatist or a nationalist conservative.

He said in a deposition published earlier that his remarks had been taken out of context. Legal sources in Zagreb said they expected the trial to last for about three days.—Reuter.

Front-line African summit condemns Pretoria raids

Lusaka, Feb 17.—Five Southern African leaders today condemned South Africa for its continued military attacks on neighbouring states and for the failure of last month's Geneva talks on independence for Namibia (South-West Africa).

The presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, said in a communiqué issued after five hours of talks in Lusaka that they were deeply concerned by "South Africa's destabilization policy in the region".

The five leaders were joined in mid-session by an Angolan delegation led by Mr Pasqual Luvualo, a member of the Politburo of the ruling MPLA, and by Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

In their communiqué, the leaders singled out for specific condemnation what they called South Africa's continued training of dissidents from Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.—Reuter.

General says 500 Soviet tanks threaten S Africa

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 17

More than 500 Russian tanks are poised close to South Africa's borders ready to launch a conventional attack on the country, according to General Magnus Malan, the new Defence Minister.

The general, who was formerly chief of the armed forces, made the claim in Parliament in his maiden speech. He still has to win a seat, although presumably that will come at the general election on April 29.

General Malan's speech was pretty hot stuff even by South African standards. Reds under the bed there must be; after the regular appearances on television of Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, there can be few South Africans who do not take a peek under the bedstead at night to ensure a peaceful night's rest. But tanks —that is another ball game.

According to General Malan, in Angola there are 300 Russian tanks, 350 Russian armoured cars and 400 infantry combat vehicles, and a considerable number of fighter aircraft, including Mig21s.

In Mozambique, he said, there were 250 Russian tanks, 400 armoured cars, Mig21 aircraft and anti-aircraft weapons.

It added up, the general claimed, to a direct threat of a conventional assault against South Africa. It was one reason, he said, why South African forces had recently attacked a headquarters base of the African National Congress at Matola, near the Mozambican capital of Maputo.
managing director

He urged neighbouring states to accept the offers by Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, of non-aggression pacts—or else. They would lose any fight against South African forces, he said.

Nobody challenged General Malan's figures, for presumably South African military intelligence in this regard is good.

Nobody, for instance, asked the general about the range of a Russian tank—how it will get from Angola to South Africa, through Namibia (South-West Africa)

Still, Generals are not accustomed to having their opinions questioned and weary parliamentarians were obviously being nice to him.

Ministers fall out in Thailand over oil negotiations

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Feb 17

A political dispute involving three Cabinet ministers has broken out in Thailand where the Government has terminated nine years early a foreign company's lease of an oil refinery.

All political parties and the military support the Government's action, the first of its kind against a foreign company in Thailand, but related events have caused bitter arguments and may lead to Cabinet changes. A senior minister threatened to dismiss his deputy and another said that the actions of the junior minister should be investigated by the anti-corruption committee.

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, last Saturday abruptly terminated the 25-year lease to the Summit Industrial Corporation (Panama) of the Bangchak refinery which refines 65,000 barrels a day, 40 per cent of Thailand's refinery capacity.

He criticized the company for the way it ran the refinery and accused it of having frequently broken the terms of its agreement with the Government.

Labour disputes which are rare in Thailand have been frequent at the refinery and recent governments have blamed the management for them. The termination of the lease came after the arbitary dismissal of 20 workers which threatened to cause violent reaction elsewhere.

The Government had not felt confident about ending the lease until its own crude oil supplies were assured. General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry, went to Saudi Arabia and concluded a contract for the necessary supplies.

On his return, he accused "hooded men" in the Cabinet of sabotaging his negotiations by sending Telex messages to the Saudi Government saying that he was not authorized to negotiate for oil. The Prime Minister had to send a personal message to the Saudi Government denying the allegations.

Later it was disclosed that Mr Visit Tansacha, the Deputy Minister of Industry, had been separately negotiating with a Hongkong trading company for Saudi Arabian oil which was to cost Thailand an extra $4 (£1.66) a barrel in commission to the Hongkong company.

Mr Visit who has been threatened with dismissal and investigation by the anti-corruption committee, said today: "Reports of scandals in oil deals are unfounded."

The Summit company is registered in Panama. Its head office is in New York but its shareholders listed as "unavailable" remain a mystery. A Hongkong Chinese naturalized in Thailand, is the managing director.

Colonel Chamlong Srimuang, secretary general to the Prime Minister, accused the company's management of "acting as if they are the owners of Thailand."

The company has a marketing subsidiary which operates 300 petrol stations in Thailand but its activities are unlikely to be affected.

OVERSEAS

Coalition in Australia is split over tax reform

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Feb 17

The issue of tax reform is threatening the stability of the Australian coalition Government and Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, and Mr Douglas Anthony, the Deputy Prime Minister, have been thrown into public conflict.

The controversy began as something of a joke, with no one really taking seriously Mr Anthony's tacit endorsement of a suggestion by the Queensland National Party (formerly Country Party) that Australia should introduce a system making every wage earner pay 20 per cent tax on income. Sceptics dubbed the proposal the "flat earth" theory.

But it has become the main issue of the impending by-election for the seat of Macpherson, which is part of the Queensland Gold Coast.

The by-election was caused by the death of Mr Eric Robinson, former Liberal Finance Minister. Mr Robinson was a fierce opponent of the Queensland National Party, and it is probably because of this that the party is fielding a candidate in the by-election against the Liberal candidate.

This is somewhat unusual as the Liberal Party and the National Party form the federal coalition, with Mr Fraser the Liberal leader and Mr Anthony the National leader.

A 20 per cent flat rate of taxation is not generally considered a feasible solution simply because the Government would not reap enough money—a flat rate of around 35 per cent is thought to be a more realistic figure. This would be a cruel burden for low income earners.

Australia currently has a progressive income tax system, with most people paying around 30 per cent. High income earners pay more, or are supposed to, and low income earners pay less.

The drawback of the system is that the wealthy usually employ accountants to set up various tax avoidance schemes—like family trusts and private companies—so that their tax is dramatically reduced.

The burden of taxation has always been borne by the middle income wage earner, whose tax is automatically deducted from his pay.

Such has been the heat generated by the tax issue that today scheduled discussions of taxation options were taken off the agenda of a Cabinet meeting to avoid the possibility of a clash between Mr Anthony and Mr John Howard, the federal Treasurer.

Mr Howard said last week that he was surprised that Mr Anthony had continued to support a flat rate taxation scheme.

The by-election is next Saturday and Mr Anthony has said that he will take the proposal to Cabinet if the National Party candidate wins.

There is no doubt that reform is overdue. The taxation system has been biased in favour of the wealthy since federation in 1901. A special conference attended by the Prime Minister and the six state premiers is likely to be held in April to discuss the matter.

But whether Mr Anthony is serious about supporting his Queensland colleagues or not, it is unlikely that such a motion as a 20 per cent flat tax rate will be discussed at the meeting.



The Pope greeting President Marcos of the Philippines and his wife, Mrs Imelda Marcos, at Malacanang Palace, Manila, yesterday

Turks count cost of curbing terror

From Mario Modiano
Ankara, Feb 17

Turkey's grim statistics of violence show that the country's military rulers have had remarkable success in curbing terrorism since they seized power on September 12. But what worries people in Western Europe is the probable cost of this success in terms of human rights.

In the four and a half months that preceded the coup, 1,479 people were killed and 2,768 injured as a result of terrorist action, between September 12 and the end of last month, the death toll was 328—two-fifths of them terrorists or suspects—and the number of injured was down to 499.

The regime says it is holding just over 12,000 people out of 34,000 detained since the coup. Of these 9,147 have been charged and 2,512 have been convicted. The martial law authorities are currently investigating some 25,000 cases of terrorist activity.

Throughout Turkey, in railway stations, ports, and airports, posters are on display with the portraits of scores of wanted terrorists or suspects both from the extreme right and the extreme left.

Their numbers diminish each day as the regime improves its intelligence system. Already a "data centre" in the Interior Ministry, which ensures a 24-hour flow of information for the provincial centres, can now check the identity of a suspect within 10 minutes, instead of one month, as hitherto. The centre is now to be computerized.

On the debit side, at least three people are acknowledged to have died while in detention as a result of torture or brutality. What, of course, remains unknown is the number of people who may have been tortured and survived.

One ray of hope is that the ruling military have shown willingness to investigate complaints and, as in the case of the three deaths, prosecute the culprits. It is a policy that could act as a deterrent to torture.

"The key to the disruption of a terrorist cell", one security official said, "is to catch the leaders. Once this is done the others are no longer afraid to confess."

One evident reason for the generals' success is their impartiality in cracking down equally on both extremes, right and left.

This has had two unexpected side effects: First, it rid the police of political patronage which had crippled its effectiveness. As one Western diplomat put it: "Under political governments, policemen were apt to suffer from being too efficient in the wrong direction."

Secondly, it encouraged citizens to give the authorities information on terrorists. Hence the early arrest of those charged with assassinating prominent Turks (as opposed to random killings).

The importance of new anti-terrorist legislation can hardly be underestimated. It gives the security forces the right to shoot to kill any fleeing suspect, and also to detain suspects for 90 days before they are brought before a magistrate.

This legislation, of course, exposes Turkey to allegations of wholesale violation of human rights. What Western diplomats in Ankara, however, emphasize is that for all the torture stories one hears, there is no evidence that the regime uses brutality and torture systematically as a method of repression. Torture may be a practice at the lowest level, but not a system.

Most Turks are convinced that the Soviet Union and its allies are backing some of the terrorist groups to keep this country under threat of destabilization, but so far no solid evidence has been found, despite protests to Bulgaria over suspected gun-running along the Black Sea coast.

The regime realizes that if terrorism is to be cut to manageable proportions, it must uproot the complex ideological logistics networks that both extremes succeeded in implanting in the public administration with the tolerance of the politicians. This involves a thorough purge of extremists and sympathizers from key positions.

Keeping baby whale alive with affection

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 17.

An extremely rare baby whale, rescued from the Pacific Ocean off the coast of southern California, is making good progress today after an army of volunteers at Marineland of the Pacific worked around the clock to keep it alive.

Thousands of Californians have been following details of the recovery of the five-ft-long mammal, believed to be the first known case of a dwarf sperm whale being kept alive in captivity, since it was retrieved from the waters of Long Beach over the weekend.

The whale was found to have severe cuts on its tail and was trying to beach itself. Blood tests were taken which showed that "this whale is definitely sick", a volunteer nurse said.

It was carried to Marineland, where dozens of young volunteers have spent the last 48 hours working four-hour shifts, just walking it slowly round a 20-ft wide tank to make sure it does not injure itself any further or drown.

Marineland reported today that the whale ate its first meal in captivity through a tube: fish gruel fortified with vitamins and minerals.

A spokesman at Marineland said the whale was sluggish but apparently enjoyed all the attention it was getting and liked being surrounded by humans

If the whale recovers completely it will be moved to a larger tank, while the curator decides whether it is safe to be kept in captivity any longer.

Sandinista rulers face the public

From Stephen Downer
Granada, Nicaragua, Feb 17

Much of the audience was noisy and the exchange of words, amplified by the loudspeakers, drowned the sound of the unseasonal rain beating down outside.

They numbered about 1,500 people of all ages and classes. Many of them were seated on wooden and tin chairs trying to keep as still, and consequently as cool, as possible.

Most of them were standing, tightly packed, down two sides of the ancient hall under six antique ceiling fans

On the left of the hall hung the white and blue national flag, on the right the red and black colours of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

The people listened closely while Comandante Daniel Ortega, a Sandinista member of the five-man junta governing Nicaragua, urged them to join the militia.

Minutes later, a section of the audience burst out laughing as a chair, on which a youth had been balancing and straining to catch a glimpse of the stage, collapsed with a clatter.

It was a Friday evening and members of the revolutionary Nicaraguan Government were engaged in their weekly "face the public" session.

The town of Granada, which has a population of 29,000 and is 45 minutes by car from Managua, the capital, had been chosen for what was the fortieth or so such encounter between the Government and people since the revolution of July, 1979.

The meetings, which anyone may attend, are designed to give the public a say in government decisions.

Cynics claim the questions are prepared beforehand. The tears of one elderly questioner were so spontaneous as to indicate that he at least was not involved in such a scheme, if anyone else was.

The questions dealt with such local concerns as a scarcity of land to bury the dead, hygiene and the alleged non-availability of local government officials.

Only when Comandante Ortega and Señor Eden Pastora, deputy Defence Minister, raised the question of the militia did the audience turn its full attention to the broad, stone stage.

The Government has promised free elections by 1985, time enough, according to the Sandinistas, who dominate the Government, for the Nicaraguan people to be convinced of their merits.

Other political parties, such as the conservative Democratic Party and the social democratic Nicaragua Democratic Movement (MDN), are scornful of the numbers attracted by the Government to public meetings.

They claim they have drawn many more whenever they have held rallies. The opposition parties have demanded elections earlier than 1985. Señor Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Junta and secretary-general of the MDN, says of the Sandinistas: "They will give the impression of being politically pluralistic, provided this does not affect their absolute power."

Protest by U S over attempt at blackmail

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 17

The State Department announced today that it had protested to the Soviet Union about an apparent attempt to blackmail a military attaché in the American Embassy in Moscow.

Major James Holbrook, who was an assistant military attaché, was recalled to Washington suddenly in the middle of last month after reporting the incident to his superiors.

A State Department spokesman today declined to give any details of the incident but well-informed diplomatic sources in Moscow have said that the KGB tried to take compromising photographs of Major Holbrook during a brief visit to the city of Rovno

The sources said that the blackmail attempt which was apparently designed to recruit Major Holbrook as a spy might have involved the use of drugs.



Carrington visit to Nigeria to bolster economic links

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, Feb 17

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, arrives in Lagos today on a two-day official visit. His is the third visit by a member of the British Cabinet in under eight months. Furthermore, Professor Ishaya Audu, the Nigerian Foreign Minister and the president of the Senate visited London last July and December. President Shagari is expected to pay a state visit to Britain in March.

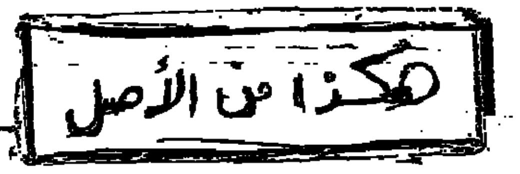
Lord Carrington's visit comes at a time when relations, both diplomatic and economic, are improving after the downturn of 1979, when the Nigerian assets of British Petroleum were nationalized as part of moves to force the hand of the Thatcher Government on the Rhodesia issue.

Nigeria is Britain's tenth largest export market, larger than any other in Africa. British exports in 1980 totalled some £1,200m, with a trade surplus in excess of £1,000m. This represents nearly 22 per cent of all Nigerian imports, and though that percentage has been declining over the last four years, under stiff competition from France, West Germany and the United States, it remains the single largest.

There are some 25,000 British expatriates working in Nigeria, again the largest foreign community.

The economic stakes are, therefore, very high. Worried by the growing competition from other West European countries, Lord Carrington's first aim is to strengthen economic ties.

No less important will be the discussions on political issues which cause friction in Anglo-Nigerian relations. One of these is the increased higher education fees for foreign students which have hit Nigeria hard.



Law Report February 17 1981 — Commercial Court

Mareva injunctions: banks may get their costs

Searose Ltd v Seatrain UK Ltd
Before Mr Justice Robert Goff
[Judgment delivered February 16]

A Mareva injunction may be granted on condition that the applicant undertakes to pay the reasonable costs incurred by a person in ascertaining whether any of the defendant's assets to which the injunction applies is within his possession or control. Such an undertaking should be drawn so as to affect only those persons, other than the defendant, served with notice of the terms of the injunction, such as a bank.

Mr Justice Robert Goff, in the Commercial Court, conditionally granted an ex parte application made by the plaintiffs, Searose Ltd (trading as European Container Services), for a Mareva injunction restraining the defendants, Seatrain UK Ltd, from disposing of assets within the jurisdiction, and, in particular, from disposing of any moneys in any bank account of the defendants with Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd, Moseley Street, Manchester, save in so far as such assets or moneys exceeded £44,000, which was the amount of the plaintiffs' claim against the defendants for damages for breach of contract.

Mr David Hunt for the plaintiffs.

HIS LORDSHIP said that he granted the order for the injunction only on the condition, to which the plaintiffs had agreed, that they undertook to pay the reasonable costs incurred by any person, other than the defendants, to whom notice of the order was given, in ascertaining whether any asset to which the order applied was within his possession or control.

That course was in accordance with the observation made by Lord Denning in *Rahman (Prince Abdul) Bin Turki al Sudairy* ([1980] 1 WLR 1268), that "when there is a Mareva injunction ... if the people who are notified of it are put to any expense in regard to it, that expense must be paid by the plaintiff".

As Mareva injunctions became more frequent, banks received numerous notices of injunctions granted by the courts and they risked proceedings for contempt of court if they acted inconsistently with them. Sometimes the injunctions identified the bank account in question; sometimes they identified the branch of a bank at which a defendant was said to have an account; sometimes they identified the bank and no more; and it was even possible that the bank might not be identified.

Where a particular account was specified in the order a bank could not reasonably complain. But when an account was not identified it was not right that a bank should incur expense in ascertaining whether the alleged account existed, without being reimbursed by the plaintiff for any reasonable costs so incurred. Banks were not debt-collecting agencies; they were simply, in the present context, citizens who were anxious not to contravene an order made by the court, an order which had been obtained on the application of, and for the benefit of, the plaintiff. Even where the particular branch of the bank was identified, some expense was likely to be incurred in discovering whether the defendant had an account at that branch, and where the branch was not specified, the bank would be put in a very difficult position.

In the present case the problem would be solved by requiring the plaintiffs to give an undertaking in the terms indicated. The effect of such an undertaking would be that the bank to whom notice of the injunction was given could, before taking steps to ascertain whether the defendant had an account at any particular branch, obtain an indemnity from the plaintiffs' solicitors to pay the reasonable costs incurred in so doing. The bank would then be protected. Moreover, the plaintiffs' solicitors would no doubt be encouraged to limit any inquiry to a particular branch or to certain particular branches.

It was possible that a practice might develop under which, in ordinary circumstances, banks charged a standard fee where a particular branch was identified, and another where it was not. If reasonable standard fees could be established to the satisfaction of the taxing master, both time and money might be saved on the taxation of costs.

The costs of any search had to be paid by the plaintiffs on whose ex parte application the injunction had been granted. Whether they would be able to obtain an indemnity from the defendants would depend on any order as to costs which might later be made in the litigation.

Finally, the undertaking required of the plaintiffs should be so drawn as to affect only costs incurred by a person, other than the defendants, to whom notice of the order was given.

Solicitors: Lawrence Jones & Co.

Chancery Division

CTT due on vesting of contingent interest

Baron Inglewood and Another v Inland Revenue Commissioners
Before Mr Justice Vinelott
[Judgment delivered February 13]

The acquisition of an interest in possession in part of settled property by a beneficiary under a revocable appointment on her attaining 21, the trustees having power to revoke the appointment and appoint the property in favour of a wide class including persons over 25, gives rise to a charge to capital transfer tax and the exempting provisions for "Accumulation and maintenance settlements" in paragraph 15 of Schedule 5 to the Finance Act, 1975, do not apply.

Moreover the trustees' subsequent release of their power of revocation is itself to be treated as a "capital distribution" of remaining trust assets by virtue of paragraph 15 (3) and also incurs liability to the tax.

His Lordship so held in upholding a determination on the trustees of the Marwood Estate Settlement, Lord Inglewood and Mr Charles Aylmer Eade, to pay transfer tax of £2,049 in respect of a "capital distribution" made to Miss Carolyn Vane and of £36,882 in respect of a "capital distribution" being made on the execution by the trustees of the deed of release.

Pursuant to a deed in 1964, property was revocably appointed to be held by the trustees on discretionary trusts for such of Lord Barnard's five children "as should attain 21 or marry under that age". The trusts were to carry the intermediate income, and section 31 of the Trustee Act, 1925, was made applicable (power to apply income for maintenance and to accumulate surplus income during a minority). None of the children married, and in May, 1975, the eldest child attained 21 and thereupon acquired an interest in possession in a share of the trust fund. In March, 1976, the trustees released the power of revocation reserved to them in the 1964 deed of appointment.

The trustees appealed against the two consequential assessments to capital transfer tax made on them. By consent the appeals by way of originating summons were made directly to the High Court pursuant to paragraph 7 (3) of Schedule 4 to the Finance Act, 1975.

Paragraph 6 (2) of Schedule 5 imposes a charge to the tax "where a person becomes entitled to an interest in possession in the whole or any part of the property comprised in a settlement at a time when no such interest subsists".

Paragraph 15 (1) of the schedule exempts from paragraph 6 (2) settlements where "(a) one or more persons (in this paragraph referred to as beneficiaries) will, on or before attaining a specified age not exceeding twenty-five, become entitled to, or to an interest in possession in, the settled property or part of it; and (b) no interest in possession subsists in the settled property or part and the income from it is to be accumulated so far as not applied for the maintenance, education or benefit of a beneficiary".

Paragraph 15 (3) provides: "Where no interest in possession subsists in the property comprised in a settlement or some part of that property but the conditions stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-paragraph (1) above are not satisfied with respect to the property or part, then if those conditions become satisfied with respect to the property or any part thereof a capital distribution shall be treated as being made out of the property. ..."

Mr J. M. Price, QC and Mr David Shirley for the trustees; Mr Peter Gibson for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that it was the trustees' case that, by virtue of the exemption in paragraph 15 (1), no tax became payable on Carolyn acquiring a vested interest in the fund. Moreover, they claimed that on the subsequent release of their power of revocation no liability arose in respect of the remaining part of the trust fund under paragraph 15 (3) because the conditions of paragraph 15 (1) (a) and (b) had already been satisfied and therefore could not thereafter become so satisfied. ...

Mr Price submitted that paragraph 15 (1) (a) was dealing with settlements where one or more persons "will" become entitled to an interest unless some act or event happens to divest them of it. "Will", he said, in its ordinary, non-figurative sense was a word of futurity which merely pointed to a state of affairs which was expected to come about and which happened; paragraph 15 (1) (a) was thus describing a state of affairs that would come about if the trusts of the settlement remained unchanged and if the beneficiaries lived and attained a vested interest.

Both the possibility that the trusts affecting the settled property would be changed by the exercise of a power of revocation or appointment or by an arrangement approved by the court, and the possibility that a beneficiary with an interest contingent on attaining an age not exceeding 25 or on the happening of some earlier event such as marriage, would die before the contingency was satisfied or would assign his interest, had to be disregarded.

His Lordship said that that argument, albeit scholarly and ingenious, was impossible to uphold. Paragraph 15 (1) (a) was describing the conditions that had to be satisfied if a settlement was to enjoy the protection of the paragraph. The terms of the settlement had to ensure that one or more of the beneficiaries would attain a vested interest on a beneficiary attaining a specified age not exceeding 25. Thus the terms of the settlement had to provide that one or more of the beneficiaries, if they or one of them survived to the specified age, would be bound to take a vested interest on or before attaining that age. There was nothing figurative or unusual in that use of the word "will" in the context of a paragraph which prescribed conditions that had to be satisfied for a settlement to be brought within paragraph 15.

Of course, a beneficiary might assign his interest or be deprived of it by an arrangement or by bankruptcy before attaining a vested interest. But he was not then deprived of it under the terms of the settlement and those possible events, unlike the exercise of a power, had to be disregarded. Paragraph 15 had to be applied at the time when the question whether it applied fell to be decided. A settlement that fell within it at one time might at another time fall outside it because it had been varied or because a beneficiary had assigned his interest.

The exemption in paragraph 15 (1) could not apply to the trustees, and accordingly both assessments to the tax had to be upheld in principle.

Solicitors: Trower, Still & Keeling; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Queen's Bench Division

Proceedings begin with appearance in court

Regina v Amersham Juvenile Court, Ex parte Wilson
Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Bingham
[Judgment delivered February 13]

"Proceedings" for the purposes of section 29 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, as amended, are not "begun" until a defendant has been brought before a court for the first time in connexion with the offence charged. Accordingly, where a person under 17 years of age is charged with an offence and he attains the age of 17 before his first appearance in court, the proper venue for the proceedings is the adult magistrates' court and not the juvenile court, and section 29 has no application.

The Divisional Court allowed an application for judicial review by the defendant, Dean Edward Wilson, and quashed a finding of guilt against him by justices sitting as a juvenile court at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, in respect of an offence of robbery.

He had been sentenced to three months in a detention centre.

Section 29 of the 1963 Act, as amended by Section 72 (3) and (4) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, provides: "Where proceedings in respect of a young person are begun ... for an offence and he attains the age of seventeen before the conclusion of the proceedings, the court may deal with the case and make any order which it could have made if he had not attained that age."

Mr Christopher Tyrer for the defendant; Mr Philip Shears as amicus curiae. The justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the defendant's complaint was that he was denied a trial by a judge and jury and was instead tried and sentenced by justices sitting as a juvenile court. When the offence was alleged against him and when he was charged, the defendant was under the age of 17. After being charged on October 31, 1980, he was remanded on police bail to appear before the juvenile court on November 11. Meanwhile, on November 6, he attained the age of 17 and, for the purposes of the criminal law, became an adult and was no longer a young person. Relying upon section 29 of the 1963 Act, the justices thought that they could treat him as a juvenile.

Section 29 was concerned with what was to happen if a young person attained the age of 17 and became the concern of the adult magistrates' court before the end of the proceedings against him in a juvenile court. The section was consistent with the statutory approach, manifested by section 6(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, and section 19 of the Criminal Law Act, 1977, of classifying offenders as adult or juvenile by reference to their age when they first appeared or were brought before a court, provided that the proceedings were "begun" at that time and not, as *R v Brentwood Justices, Ex parte Jones* ([1979] RTR 155) suggested, when an information was laid or a charge preferred.

It was on the defendant first appearing or being brought before a court that his age was fixed for the purpose of all the provisions, even though a different approach was suggested in *Ex parte Jones* and *R v St Albans Juvenile Court, Ex parte Godman* (*The Times*, December 16, 1980).

The judgments in the latter case showed that (1) counsel for the justices placed no reliance upon section 29; (2) both counsel were agreed that it related only to questions of disposal and not to questions of trial; and (3) the court did not really consider section 29, which was not even mentioned in the judgment of Lord Justice Ackner. In the present case both counsel were agreed that section 29 related to questions of trial and disposal.

Without dissenting from Lord Justice Ackner's observations in *Godman's* case that the common law right to trial by jury was not to be lightly removed, nevertheless, section 29 had that effect when it applied. In fact, section 29 had no application in respect of the defendant in the present case since he first appeared before the juvenile court after he had become 17, but it would have applied in *Godman's* case where the defendant appeared before the court while he was still 16.

In view of that construction of section 29, those who arrested and charged or laid informations against persons who might soon become 17 should take all reasonable steps to find out exactly when they would be 17. Persons who would become 17 by the time they were due to appear for the first time before a court, should be summoned to attend an adult court. Those who would not should be summoned to appear before a juvenile court. If the defendant was properly brought before a juvenile court and thereafter attained the age of 17, section 29 would apply.

So far as the defendant in the present case was concerned, he should have been bailed to appear before the adult court, which would no doubt have proceeded to investigate the charge as examining justices. There would be an order quashing the juvenile court proceedings.

Solicitors: Geoffrey Wicks & Co, Chesham.

Employees' dishonesty led to casinos ban, QC says

By Craig Seton

Employees at four London casinos were involved in various crimes of dishonesty and offences against the Gaming Act that led to three of the clubs having their licences cancelled, Mr John Marriage, QC, said at Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, yesterday.

Mr Marriage, for the Metropolitan Police, said the offences involved theft, illegal credit, returning punters' cheques, the payment of commissions and dealings in foreign currency. When they came to light senior management was less than frank with either the police or the Gaming Board.

He was opposing an appeal by three of the clubs against a decision by South Westminster Licensing Justices last year to cancel the licences on the ground that the owner at that time, the Coral Leisure Group, was not fit and proper to retain them.

The clubs, the International Sporting Club, the Palm Beach and the Curzon House have since been sold and the new owners are, respectively, Lonrho, Grand Metropolitan and Aspinalls. Together with Crockfords, which is under a different licensing district, they are continuing to trade until the appeal has been heard.

The offences were permitted by employees and directors of Coral casinos ranging from junior cashiers to Mr Bernard Coral, then chairman of the gaming commission, counsel said.

Most of the offences, he said, were committed between 1974 and 1978 for people to line their own pockets, but some were on the orders of senior members of staff for the benefit of the group.

Senior management who discovered the situation were concerned that the clubs might lose their licences if the offences came to light. All employees were allowed to remain in their jobs and, in fact, were given salary increases.

Mr Marriage said it started with Mr Alan Watts, then deputy managing director of the Curzon House group, who stole about £400,000 from the company between 1973 and 1975 by transferring £67,000 to a friend in Germany, and by false advancing, involving chips, which enabled him to draw £340,000 from the Palm Beach casino at the rate of £5,000 a week.

Counsel said a punter named Marzouk won £250,000 at Crockfords and the club was determined to get it back. Over three days Mr Watts brought in experienced staff and the punter lost £550,000. He paid with cheques rather than by buying casino chips.

Mr Marriage said the Metropolitan Police believed the new owners of the clubs should not be allowed to buy into a cancelled licence without going through the procedure.

The hearing continues today.

Assisting—not prejudging

In re G (Minors)

Under the wardship jurisdiction, the court was not making any decision in possible future adoption proceedings if the court considered that it was in the ward's interests to be in the care of a local authority and to direct that the local authority could prepare the ward for adoption and that the ward could be placed with prospective adopters, Mr Justice Hollings said in the Family Division, after a hearing in chambers.

By such a direction the court was assisting the adoptive process but doing no more than what was already being done by a local authority with the children already in its statutory care, and it could not be said that he court was prejudging the matter. It would be for the trial judge in any future adoption proceedings to decide whether a particular child should be adopted and whether a parent who was withholding consent was doing so unreasonably.

In the present case his Lordship ordered that the wardship should continue, care and control of the ward to the local authority. The court directed that the local authority be at liberty to take steps to prepare the ward for prospective adoption and to place the ward in the home of prospective adopters; and to keep the Official Solicitor informed of their intention to take any major step in the care and upbringing of the ward. Access to the ward by the parents up to such time as the local authority and the Official Solicitor might agree that such access was incompatible with the adoptive process.



Far fewer pit closures and job losses likely than rumoured

House of Commons

ere were far fewer pit closures to be sed than had been rumoured similarly, there would be far ver jobs lost than had been nounced, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said when she s asked about the miners' strike ring question time.

Michael Foot, Leader of the position (Ebbw Vale, Lab) had ed Mrs Thatcher about the owing coal crisis.

While we are extremely grateful said) that the Government has andoned the stance which Mrs atcher appeared to be taking week on Tuesday and Thurs- against having the tripartite eting I asked for, it is absurd t the country should have to it until next Monday for that eting to take place.

Vill she give orders that it uld take place at once?

s Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, : The Secretary of State for ergy (Mr David Howell) will be ing a meeting with the National al Board and the National Union Mineworkers.

t was at first fixed for next nday because it was thought t was a date convenient to ryone. Since then a message has ne with a request for an earlier eting. The Secretary of State l be making a statement about but it is expected to take place norrow (Wednesday).

Foot: I thank her once again having agreed to the proposal ich the NUM put forward this rning, and which they put rward yesterday and which the vernment could have agreed to. All proposals from the NCB and Government should have been ld up until these conversations ve been able to take place.

s Thatcher: I imagine that to-rrow morning's area boards will rry on with their meetings. They so took place yesterday and this rning. They will need to do so get the facts out about what proposals are.

From the advice I have received, ere are far fewer pits to be closed than has been rumoured. It is vital any talks should be conducted on the basis of the facts.

I thank Mr Foot for his thanks. It is a rare treat.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L): Most of us welcome the fact that the tripartite talks have been brought forward to tomorrow. In view of the total amount of the public sector borrowing requirement committed to redundancy pay and unemployment benefit, it would be more helpful to explore the coal board proposals for greater forward investment in the coal industry than greater spending on redundancy pay for miners.

Mrs Thatcher: This Government has honoured *The Plan for Coal* produced in 1974 and has been particularly anxious that extra money should go to pits for the future.

Investment this year will be of the order of £800m, the greater part supplied from the external finance limit by the taxpayer.

Mr Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley, Lab): Pit closures have been going on steadily over a number of years and about 40 have been closed in six years.

Why has the NCB taken this rapid action to have quicker closures in the near future? Has not the Government's action in telling the NCB that it must break even in 1982 compelled the board to take this action? This matter is the responsibility of the Government.

Mrs Thatcher: Pit closures have been going on for a number of years. On average in the last decade they have been taking place at eight a year and in the previous decade at 40 a year. There is nothing new in pit closures, particularly in an industry like this where many pits become geologically exhausted and have to be closed.

This Government has honoured *The Plan for Coal* and there is an investment of £800m this year. We want to put as much money into the future of coal as we can.

Bright future for coal but uneconomic pits lose £190m

The future of the coal industry was very bright provided it could contain its costs and increase its efficiency, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said in a statement.

He said he would be meeting the National Coal Board and leaders of the mining unions tomorrow and having considered what they had to say would probably want to meet them again next week.

Mr Howell (Guildford, C) said: The National Coal Board saw the national executives of the three mining unions last Tuesday, February 10. Following that meeting, Sir Derek Ezra suggested to me, on behalf of the board and the three mining unions, an early tripartite meeting of the Government, the board and the unions. I was very glad to agree and had planned a meeting next Monday which was convenient to all parties.

It became clear from contacts earlier today with both sides of the industry that they would prefer a preliminary meeting tomorrow. This will enable them to state their case at the earliest opportunity. I have gladly agreed to this.

As soon as I have been able to consider what is said tomorrow, I will wish to convey the Government's reaction to the board and to the unions. I will, therefore propose, at tomorrow's meeting, there should be a further meeting between the Government, the board and the unions for this purpose next week.

At this stage, I would like to make this point. The long-term future of the industry, if it can contain its costs and increase its efficiency, is very bright. It is acknowledged all over the world that coal will have to meet an increasing proportion of our energy needs as the price of other fossil fuels soars.

The Government has continued to provide massive funds for investment in new and modern capacity. In 1980-81 the board's investment programme will have totalled some £800m. The policy that the Government is pursuing is designed to maximize job opportunities in the long run because that is what investing in new capacity means. We are investing today in jobs for the future.

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Leeds, South, Lab), said: There has been a lack of urgency in the Government's approach to this matter. Cash limits need to be discussed. We need to consider imports on the same basis that they are controlled in West Germany, France and Belgium. Economic forces have invalidated the assumptions of the 1980 Coal Act.

The industry is suffering from short-term fluctuations now. If the situation in the coal industry is allowed to run on, even with the meeting called tomorrow, it will be too late to pull things back.

The miners feel they have been let down. They have carried out their bargain on *The Plan for Coal*. Productivity has risen rapidly. They believe the thanks they get for doing that is to shut the pits.

The miners know they work in an extractive industry. What they complain about is that all this has been put in one lump to go outside *The Plan for Coal*.

In South Wales, remembering what has happened at the British Steel Corporation, to talk about redundancy payments is irrelevant. Wales is a close community which is more adversely affected by the depression than any other part of the country.

Events have a momentum of their own. The coal industry is an industry of the future. The Government must act quickly. Properly guided it can guide events back to *The Plan for Coal*. There are no victories to be gained here. What we need is pure common sense.

Mr Howell: The National Coal Board has known all along that it faced a long-term need for closures of uneconomic pits and an imbalance in the shorter term between supply and demand aggravated by the recession.

The reason it has been put together in one lump was because the NUM, recognizing that discussions had been pursued at regional level on pit closures at a fairly steady rate, asked that the board should bring these things together and study them centrally.

He asked for a firm reaction. I have gladly agreed to meet both sides of the industry. It would be absurd to go beyond that when there are still talks going on between the board, the regions, and the NUM before they have finally decided on their plans.

I recognize the sensitivity and feeling on imports. Our net imports are about 3 per cent of the total; 97 per cent of coal for British users is supplied by the British industry. In the calendar year our exports of coal will exceed imports and the coal industry will be entering international trade in a net position. (Cheers.)

Does Mr Rees know what he is talking about when he says we should treat imports on the same basis as Germany and France? Germany plans for up to 50 million tonnes of coal imports to be allowed in during the coming years. In France there has been a major run-down in the industry to allow a vast increase in the amount of imports. I do not want to see that happen here. I want to see our industry import and export successfully and competitively. That is what it can do.

He claims that the miners feel let down. Our investment of £800m in the current year is on a scale far higher than that proposed proportionately for the German or French industry. There should be no reason for *let down, only a* realization that this is a modern industry with a magnificent future and that the Government is seeing that major capital funds are going into modern capacity.

The best hope for the industry and secure long-term jobs is investment in modern capacity. It is an extractive industry which inevitably means closures.

They are inevitable, predictable and must be carried through in a sensible way with sympathetic understanding of the problems, particularly on the redundancy side.

That this is in the best interests of our coal industry and the nation, I have no doubt.

Sir John Eden (Bournemouth, West, C): The industry's future depends very much on continuing investments in the new profitable pits which could be at some risk by keeping open for too long the uneconomic pits. At this stage of the development of the industry if miners were to go on strike they would only be letting down themselves and the interests of their families. (Labour protests and Conservative cheers.)

Mr Howell: A strike would benefit nobody, least of all the future of an industry with such promise.

The worst 10 per cent of mines are losing about £190m a year. In any extractive industry one would expect some closures as old capacity becomes exhausted at the same time as new faces and pits are opening up.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L): Did the minister not realize the reaction this announcement would bring?

Mr Howell: Some of the early figures that were rumoured have proved to be exaggerated. The *figures of redundancies* are substantially lower than were first rumoured and the figure for closures *substantially lower* than the 50 which were first rumoured.

Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth, Lab): The cooperation between men and management in the coal *industry has in recent years been* the highest in the history of coal mining. Now that has been blown to the winds.

The mineworkers have cooperated 100 per cent in the complete reorganization of the industry and with the colliery review procedure which has brought about the closure of pits which have become exhausted.

It is not just the question of the closing of the small number of pits that have been announced now. It is the fear of the miners that this is the thin end of the wedge. It is easy to make a colliery uneconomical: all you have to do is to leave a water valve open and that pit will become uneconomic in a matter of hours.

Mr Howell: I understand Mr Woodall's strong feelings. But I believe that his view of the industry is a defeatist one which does no service to the industry or the miners.

Let me tell him the reality of what is going on in the mines today. (Labour protests). In some of our new pits productivity is up to seven times as high as it is in the old uneconomic pits. That is a major achievement which I salute. It is a magnificent performance.

It is in higher levels of productivity that the future of the industry will lie and more investment in these kinds of pits and the jobs that will be available in those pits.

Replying to a further question, Mr Howell said: The Plan for Coal always contained two elements—heavy investment in new modern capacity and the closures. The heavy investment is going ahead and the question of closures is now being grappled with and faced by the industry.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C): *Men* at the Victoria colliery in Biddulph are on strike. These are not militants but are among the most moderate miners in the country. Does this not suggest there is something wrong and that the whole thing needs looking at again? (Labour cheers).

Mr Howell: Mr Knox recognizes the need for more investment and the need for closures. That is part of the unfolding pattern of this industry as it moves into the future. I believe that is the way forward.

Mr James Lester (Beeston, C): I have great faith in the common sense and level headedness of the miners and I am sure that if they see they are treated fairly and the Government approaches this difficult and sensitive problem with an open mind and not in a dogmatic way we have nothing to fear.

Mr Howell: There is a need for the industry and the Government to talk in an open minded way.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Ten years ago there were at least four pits in Derbyshire then considered uneconomic, but the situation changed so dramatically that many of the pits then under threat are now producing coal to the extent that in north Derbyshire yesterday it was announced that no pits would close.

When Mr Howell talks about uneconomic pits those are the economic pits of the future.

Mr Howell: I am glad to confirm his point that in north Derbyshire there are to be no closures. This brings home some of the very exaggerated comments and figures and rumours that have been floating around which have made it more difficult for the industry to put the matter in sensible perspective.

Mr David Crouch (Canterbury, C): Would he consider the advice of Lord Robens who when head of the NCB carried out 400 closures and his advice was never to think of a closure in terms of the affect on the balance sheet only? To do so would be disastrous.

Mr Howell: I think the views of the management of this industry in how closures should be conducted are formulated in a sensitive way. They are not done by brutal calculations of arithmetic.

UK would be target in any war-minister

e United Kingdom is bound a target in any *conventional or* clear war, Mr John Nott, Secre-y of State for Defence, said en *in reply to Mr Norman* kinson (Haringey, Tottenham, b), he indicated he did not con-er that the strategic value of talling cruise missiles on British d German soil *was weakened by* : French Government's refusal grant similar facilities.

Atkinson: But will Mr Nott orm the Prime Minister that en she meets *President Reagan* February 25 that there is no nger a bi-partisan approach to *:lear weapons in this country?*

There is widespread opinion *:hin the Labour movement that* :e they are returned to Govern-nt they will be opposed to the tallation of cruise missiles in s country.

Nott (St Ives, C): The Prime nister is already aware of the ws of Mr Atkinson. It is a little re difficult defining the present bour Party and what its views :.

David Trippier (Rossendale, Would Mr Nott emphasize the errent effect of cruise missiles the need to site them in rope because of the limited ge?

Vill he counter the myth that *:ause they are based at selected* :s in this country it increases likelihood of those areas being acked, when the truth is that in event of a nuclear attack where in the United Kingdom or any other Nato country would safe?

Nott: *He is correct. The United* ngdom is bound to be a target in y conventional or nuclear war. It a major industrial and economic tion which would be the base m which Nato was reinforced. uise missiles will spread nuclear apons more evenly throughout rope.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, *Lab): If, as is becoming* increasingly clear, the Norwegian, Danish, Dutch and Belgium governments all refuse to have these missiles on their territory, will Britain do the same?

Mr Nott: It is not by any means clear that The Netherlands or Belgium will take that point of view. It was never intended that Norway or Denmark should be sites for cruise missiles.

If Germany, Italy and ourselves all agree to siting on our respective territories, this will provide an effective deterrent to comparable nuclear exchanges from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

Mr Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C): Is it not true that the French have more nuclear weapons than we have?

Mr Nott: That is correct. The *French have a significant nuclear* capability. The French were not consulted on this matter because they are not part of the Nato integrated military structure.

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on defence (West Bromwich, East, Lab): It is over-*due for the Government to seek* urgent disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and the United States *before these American controlled* weapons are installed on British soil. Have the Government plans to do so? If not, why not?

Mr Nott: The Government is doing *everything in its power to further* arms limitation and control, but since this is a question of cruise missiles it *is* worth noting that until it was agreed by Nato that we should proceed with the modernization of long range theatre nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union refused to go to the negotiating table on arms limitation talks.

It was the decision by Nato to go ahead with this modernization programme that brought about the discussions in Geneva.

Spending on defence to be £260m over limit

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, indicated during questions that he expected *his* department to overspend its cash limits by about £260m in 1980-81.

This will (he said) be reflected in a supplementary estimate to be presented *to the House tomorrow* (Wednesday.) However, I am continuing to take steps to restrain *expenditure.*

It is the general practice for any overspend on a particular cash limit to be offset by a corresponding deduction from the cash limit in question in the following year.

However, the final outturn on the defence budget in 1980-81 will *not be known* for sometime and the position will then be reviewed.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): In the economic *crisis this country* is facing we cannot afford the current level of defence. There should be some offset arrangement for the cash excesses.

We should follow the example of Japan which spends less than 1 per cent of GNP on defence and at the *same time is leading the world* in the production of goods and services that people actually need.

Mr Nott (St Ives, *C*): We have to afford the current level of defence expenditure because we are faced with a threat to our freedom and liberty. Mr Cryer would not be sitting in this House and asking these questions of me if we were not protecting ourselves and deterring aggression by other countries.

The current level of defence expenditure is essential and I support entirely the Nato target.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L): How on earth is the readiness of the armed forces going to survive the constant cuts of men, equipment, exercises, fuel and training which will go on if he continues in the present way?

Mr Nott: We are not cutting in the way he suggests. Next year we will be spending £1,000m more on *defence than this year.*

Defence expenditure has grown by around 8 per cent in the last *three years, including the year* to come. It is quite untrue to suggest we are cutting; we are increasing.

Fair balance being sought between cane and beet sugar producers

he closure of Tate and Lyle gar refinery at Liverpool was the *st straw for the African, Carib*-ean and Pacific countries, Mr Roy lason, chief Opposition spokes-an on *agriculture (Barnsley*, ab) said at the start of a debate EEC sugar proposals.

It had got to the stage where CP cane normally destined for e United Kingdom would have to diverted elsewhere within the EC. The outlet that had been *aranteed to them from* the Com-onwealth sugar agreement days as going to be denied.

Already without the complete osure of Liverpool, 1,790 jobs d been lost and 650,000 tonnes of fining capacity lost to the ACP *untries.*

r Mason *moved* : "That this ouse calls upon the Government take steps to preserve cane gar refinery *capacity in the* nited Kingdom; to *press for* cuts the beet quotas of other Com-on Market countries; *to safe*-uard jobs among sugar workers in e United Kingdom, and to assure e African, Caribbean, and Pacific ountries that the commitment on e sugar protocol stands firm."

He said sugar quotas *for the* EC countries were to be fixed for e next five years. The total Com-unity A and B quotas were to be educed from 11.6m to 11.2m *nnes. This was a miniscule* eduction compared to the cuts emanded by the Opposition of the *her EEC sugar producers.*

The United Kingdom combined and B quotas were to be cut om 1,326,000 tonnes to 1,092,000 nnes.

A cut in Common Market quotas ould save Liverpool. It was the eet producers elsewhere in the EC who were the surplus pro-ucers of sugar, not the ACP coun-ries. The Government must recog-*ize the impact on* British in-ustry.

Refining capacity in the United Kingdom was in a dangerous *dec*-ine. It was the death knell to ACP ountries and to the Lome commit-nent. It signalled total disregard f British help for the third world *nd portrayed* a dangerous image for Europe.

They must stop building sugar surpluses in Europe *which* were unloaded on the world market at subsidized prices which threatened the development and the economies of the third world. (Cheers.)

The Common Market, with the connivance of Britain, was pursuing a selfish sugar policy towards the rest of the world.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Worcester, C) moved as an amendment: "*That this* House notes with regret that both Tate and Lyle, Ltd and the British Sugar *Corporation have had to* announce closures following the contraction oof the United Kingdom market for sugar, supports the *Government* intention of negotiating a fair quota for sugar beet production in the United Kingdom *which* represent a fair balance between the interests of cane and beet sugar producers and of pressing for a reduction in *total Community sugar quotas*; and confirms that recent developments in no way call into question the *obligation towards developing* country sugar producers which were accepted by the Community under *the Lome Convention and* which it wholeheartedly supports."

He said that quotas of which Mr Mason so bitterly compalined were those which had been agreed by the last government.

Mr Mason's proposal would not achieve the objective he suggested. He could well have aroused fears among ACP countries which were totally without justification. Tate and Lyle had offered contracts meeting their full commitment under the ACP to the countries concerned in the next five years.

All countries knew that the British Government had confirmed its *total* allegiance to the Lome Convention. The European Commission had done the same. The con*vention was a commitment* to buy 1,300,000 tonnes.

Tate and Lyle's offer *of a renewal of contracts must remove* the anxiety that the closure of the Liverpool refinery was going to mean the end of these particular contracts.

It could not be said that the Government had decided to give a preference to beet as opposed to cane. *The Government recognized* the problems of Liverpool, Tate and Lyle had stated that they were making a substantial loss on *the* Liverpool refinery and that there *were disadvantages* to that refinery in terms of its geographical location and the additional costs involved.

When Tate and Lyle first indicated to him that they were considering its closure he immediately asked them to enter into talks with the Department of Industry to see if there were changes they could make in their *Liverpool refinery* in which Government grants under the Industry Act could become available and affect their decision.

They decided they would close the *Liverpool refinery and that* there was not an alternative in terms of refining capacity that was available to them in Liverpool.

The suggestion of a direct reduction in quotas for the sugar beet industry was not the correct solution. He had already had to renege *on the previous Government's firm* commitment and objective of having a 1.3m tonnes beet production *in this country.*

As a result of that a number of factories decided to close. He naturally regretted that in both cane and in beet refining there were closures, redundancies and unemployment. But the Government had endeavoured and succeeded in getting a balance between the two to a degree that was of much more *advantage to the cane refiners than* was the policy of the previous government.

Mr Robert Parry (*Liverpool, Scotland Exchange*, Lab) said the minister should fight in Europe for the workers of Liverpool because unemployment in Merseyside had reached tragic proportions and the area *could* not have any more closures.

The estimated cost of the Tate and Lyle closure was £30m with an ongoing bill for social security and *loss of* tax revenue which would be not far short of £10m a year.

Mr Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, *Uxbridge, C) said the closure of* the Liverpool refinery was about to happen because there had been a *substantial* reduction of 400m tons in sugar consumption in Britain *since* 1974.

There had been a major switch by the food and drink manufacturers to *the use of glucose, mainly* in jam, beer, cider and confectionary because of the sugar shortage in 1974.

Per capita consumption of sugar today was 11.2 ounces a week on average compared with 17 ounces a week in 1966.

East Scotland project will create 1,000 jobs

The announcement of the decision to close the Talbot factory at Linwood had been greeted with feelings of shock, dismay and anger in Scotland, Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, C) said when he opened a debate on the threatened closure. As a result, he said, unemployment within the Linwood area could soon reach 40 per cent.

He moved: "*That this House* deplores the Government's failure to take effective action to prevent the threatened closure of Talbot, Linwood, particularly in the light of the refusal of PSA/Citroen to fulfil the obligations undertaken by the firm in 1978, and expresses *its grave anxiety at this latest* example of the devastation which Government policies are imposing on manufacturing industry throughout the whole country."

He said it was futile to pretend there had not been crises at Linwood before, but last Wednesday's *announcement had been a severe* shock to the West of Scotland.

The situation in Scotland was already grim with unemployment at a rate of 12.7 per cent, 15.1 per cent at Strathclyde and 19 per cent at Paisley. There was little hope of alternative jobs being found.

It was not just a question of Linwood making losses. The rest of the United Kingdom plants of PSA were also making losses at present. And there were losses being made in the European operations as well. The closedown at Linwood, therefore, if the consequences of that were logically followed, had pretty alarming implications for the rest of the PSA operations.

They did not believe the Government protestations that it had tried hard to save Linwood. If it was true, it represented a U-turn on the part of the Government because Conservative MPs voted against the Labour Government's rescue of Chrysler UK.

The Government *had* shown a lack of will all the way through. There was nothing in Wednesday's statement and nothing since from the Government, saying it would go back to the company and appeal to it to reverse this decision.

The Government had not even *used one of the cards they had, a* strong one, that £28m was still owed by the company to the Government. They could call in that money immediately and yet they were told that it had not even been mentioned during the negotiations.

There was nothing in last week's *statement which would prevent the* company a little later doing the same with Coventry as they had with *Linwood. The Opposition* wanted the Government to get assurances about Coventry, Ryton and Stoke.

Even if the Government accepted the decision as final, the Opposition did not accept it as the last word in the Linwood story nor did the trade unions accept it as the final word.

Trade unions were being realistic *and realized that it would be extremely difficult* to get the decision reversed or even moderated in a reasonable way, *but an effort* should be made, and they did not believe the Government had made an effort so far.

They wanted the decision reversed or delayed, not so as to phase redundancies, although even that would be useful, but to give a time during which they could see if *a solution could be found to the* Linwood problems.

Offers of assistance were being turned down *by the* company because the Linwood problems could not be isolated from those of manufacturing industry as a whole.

There was no way of solving the problems of Peugeot SA until they got a change of Government policy to make it profitable for private *enterprise to expand and prosper.*

The Government should be making an effort to get the decision delayed so that they could see whether a solution could be worked out for Linwood. As well as getting new manufacturing capacity in this country, they had to try as much as they could to maintain existing capacity.

The message in recent statements by *Mr Francis Pym and Mr* Norman St John-Stevas, and from the TUC and CBI, was that they could not go on devastating British industry in the way that had been happening in the last couple of years.

If they were to have a change of *policy*, Linwood was as good a place as anywhere to start that reversal of Government policy.

Linwood was not an isolated example. It was symptomatic of deterioration and demoralisation of British industry. The time to stop the rot was now. The closure of Linwood was the latest manifestation of the ineptitude and failure of the last couple of years which had brought British industry to its knees.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of *State for Scotland (Ayr, C) moved* as an amendment: "That this House notes with regret the decision made by PSA within the 1978 agreement to close the Talbot, Linwood fatory as a consequence of over capacity despite investment incentives available under the Government's industrial and regional policies; welcomes the company's continuing commitment to manufacturing in Britain; and approves the policies of HM Government designed to encourage new *employment opportunities in Scot*land and other parts of the United Kingdom based upon the achievements *of competitive industrial* costs and practices."

He said the Government was deeply concerned about the loss of jobs to West Central Scotland which was the inevitable consequence of Talbot's decision to close Linwood.

There was no concealing this crushing blow which was the result of Talbot's reverses in an increas*ingly competitive car market. He* was glad Talbot intended to remain a major manufacturing force in the *United Kingdom but it was a cause* of great concern that the action they were having to take involved closure of the Scottish plant.

The Government's first reaction on hearing of Talbot's decision had been to think of what it could do to prevent *it* happening. It had had numerous meetings with the company over the last few months.

The Government had made it clear that it *was* prepared to make available for a viable investment project at Linwood the substantial *scale of assistance which was avail*able in special development areas, through regional development *grants* and *selective financial* assistance.

It became clear, however, that there was no possibility of any project which showed signs of viability from the whole range of *those which were examined—from* manufacture of a new model through to manufacture and supply *of motor components* for the group.

The managing director of Talbot Motors had said publicly that Linwood would have continued to lose money even if the Government had funded 100 per cent the tooling and production of new models.

In the company's view there was no prospect of profitability. Government assistance on any scale *could* not *conceal the fact that* Talbot had too much productive capacity for its current and prospective markets.

There should be no illusions about the reasons for the decision to close Linwood. It was nothing to do with the collapse of a branch *plant of a multi-national acting* capriciously and selfishly.

It was for the company to represent its own case but that case was firmly commercial. The Talbot operation at Linwood was increasingly unprofitable, had outdated models, could no longer be sustained by the *group* because of trading losses and the high cost of new investment and there was no *prospect of a return on the invest*ment in current market conditions.

Delaying the closure would have provided a measure of relief for the area but as it was the plant had only been working at about 30 per cent of its capacity. It had been supported since the autumn by the temporary short-time working compensation scheme.

Further delay could only be justified if there was a prospect of ultimate viability. The company saw no such prospect so it could only be *achieved at the cost of* continuing losses on producing cars which were now suffering *from a sharp drop in* market demand.

There was little point in going on producing cars at the taxpayers' expense with declining sales unless there was a prospect of a viable long-term operation.

He had called for urgent discus*sions with local* authorities, the STUC, CBI and others for February 20 in Glasgow.

The Government would make every effort to attract inward investment to the area and encourage the establishment and growth of indigenous companies.

Tomorrow a successful United Kingdom company would announce the immediate imple*mentation of a multi-million pound* manufacturing project for East Scotland to produce a unique high-technology consumer electronics product. That project was expected to create around 1,000 new jobs over the next few years.

Mr Norman Buchan (West Ren*frewshire, Lab) said that the clo*sure represented a denial of the regional policies operated by all *governments over the past* two decades.

The Government could have said to the company that it was willing to enter into a holding company along side Talbot.

Mr Allan Stewart (East Renfrewshire, C) said Linwood had never been profitable under three owners and six Prime Ministers. The theory of Linwood never worked because it was thought it *would* act as a catalyst and generate component manufacture in the area but *only 16 per cent of its components* came from local suppliers.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, *L) said the Government's attitude* to intervention was becoming less and less clear. When a government intervened in any way in what a company was doing, every decision that company made became less than commercial.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, *South, C) said there was* implications from this closure for the whole of Scotland because Linwood was car manufacturing in Scotland. It must give greater incentive to the Government in seeking to persuade Nissan Datsun of the advantages of setting up in *Scotland.*

Mr David Lambie (Dentral Ayrshire, Lab) said the only initiative that was needed in Scotland was one by the Tory backbenchers to revolt against the policies of the Government and especially those of Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith *Joseph.*

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said instead of enabling the Linwood plant to remain until the economic climate could be *changed or alternative forms of* employment produced, the Government had carelessly and callously *allowed it to go to the wall.*

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cath*cart, Lab) said the way the Gov*ernment had handled the negotiations with the company was a dis*grace. It showed a cowardly giving* in to the company without proper investigation of the facts and estimating what the economic effects would be.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) said that loans and grants were no substitute for *goods that would sell*, for good and effective management, and for good industrial relations and high productivity. The sad history of Linwood was that the products were not bought *in sufficient quan*tity. He blamed three successive managements for the failure.

Mr Allan Adams (Paisley, Lab) said the company should either be saved by Government intervention, *by setting up a state holding com*pany, Peugeot-Citroen should be dissuaded from leaving *or some*body else should be brought in.

Mr Leslie Huckfield, an Opposition spokesman on industry, (Nuneaton, Lab) said MPs were witnessing a cosmetic operation designed to conceal the gradual but complete exodus of Talbot from Britain. It was not just Linwood. Unless there was some new work and new jobs coming into Stoke by *June of this year at least 50 per* cent of that workforce would have nothing to do.

The French Government had been adept at protecting its own car industry. The trouble was that the British Government had also been adept at protecting the French car industry.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said that this was a failure of regional policy over the period since 1963.

The company had received massive subsidies and had never, *except in one year, made a profit.* The losses made by the company per car were twice as high at *Linwood as the average* across the whole of the company.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 297 votes to 240—Government majority, 57, and the Government amendment agreed to.

Exchange costs of BAOR to go down

For the first time in decades, the foreign exchange cost of British *forces in Germany would be going* down next year rather than increasing, Mr Philip Goodhart, Under Secretary of Defence for the Army, said.

Mr *Ronald Leighton* (Newh?? North-East, Lab) had asked if the Government would seek to introduce new bilateral arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany to offset the foreign exchange costs of he British Army of the Rhine.

Mr Goodhart (Bromley, Beckenham, C): The last Anglo-German offset agreement, which was negotiated by the previous administration stated that bilateral offset arrangements would cease when the agreement expired on Mai 31, 1980, and there are no plans to *reopen negotiations.*

Mr Leighton: That leaves an unsatisfactory situation. Bearing in mind that we are spending well over £1,500m on our forces in western Germany, £762m of which is in foreign exchange—in other words a direct debit to the British *balance of payments and a subsidy* for West Germany equal in size to the rebate we got recently from the *EEC* budget—it is intolerable that a country in our straitened circumstances should be subsidising West Germany in this way.

Mr Goodhart: I can assure him that the question of what is known as close nation support is actively being considered throughout the alliance.

He referred to a figure of £762m as the cost across the exchanges. In the *coming* financial year, for the first time, that figure should be *coming down* rather than increasing.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Lasting arrangements of this kind are a grotesque anachronism at a time when we have a large surplus on the balance of payments and are seriously worried about the high exchange rate of the pound.

Mr Goodhart: There are no plans to have bilateral talks with the Germans on this matter, but the cost of *support* is a matter of concern throughout the alliance.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on defence (South Shields, Lab): *Does he appreciate* that the cost of BAOR in the 70s went up sixfold but the defence budget is under intense pressure.

Would he confirm or deny that he is actively considering bringing home a divisional headquarters from Germany? Is he examining the possibility of withdrawing many more troops from Germany and having them stationed on hand in this country to fly out in an emergency?

Mr Goodhart: I am not responsible for the story that appeared in *The Times* this morning. I can assure him that for the first time in decades, the foreign exchange cost of British forces in Germany will be going down next year rather than increasing.

Rejection of Bill on Wages Councils

Leave to bring in the Wages Councils (Amendment) Bill, designed to restrict *severely* the operation of wages councils, was refused to Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C) by 194 votes to 115.

He said that wages councils were founded in the 1920s to protect workers in manufacturing industry, particularly in sweatshop conditions, but today the majority of workers covered by those councils were no longer in manufactur*ing industry but in shops*, public houses and hotels.

He would like to see the councils *abolished, but there were some* MPs who would not go as far as that immediately, so his Bill would *severely restrict the councils.*

Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab) said that this was a mischie*vous and dangerous Bill. The* highest minimum wage rate set by a wages council was £57.60, which was half the average wage and £10 under the statutory poverty line.

But if the protection given by the councils was withdrawn, people would be thrown to the wolves.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Proceedings on Redundancy Fund Bill and Iron and Steel (Borrowing Powers) Bill.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debate of British civil aviation industry. Debate on EEC iniatates in the Middle East.

Defence White Paper coming before Easter

This year's defence White Paper would be published before Easter, *Mr* John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence (St Ives, C) said during questions when he reaffirmed support for cash limits.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston North, C): *Many Conservative MPs expect* that the defence White Paper will continue to show an increase in expenditure that is so crucial to the defence of the country, together with a decision on the *future of the European combat* aircraft.

Mr Nott: On increases in defence *expenditure*, there will be an earlier opportunity than that White Paper to see this in print, namely *the publication of the public* expenditure White Paper.

On the European combat air*craft, we are still considering this* question, but I hope consideration will not be further delayed.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): Our response to the challenge of Soviet imperialism cannot be confined within cash limits. Mr Neville Chamberlain, when *embarking on detente, spent 6 per* cent of the gross national product in 1938 on defence, and 12 per cent *in 1939* before the occupation of Prague.

Mr Attlee at the height of the Korean war spent 11 per cent of the GNP. Mr Nott should address *himself to the danger of the prob*lem much more than to the economic difficulties that face us.

Mr Nott: It would be pleasant for us all if there was non-restraint of *cash limits in our private or public* lives.

I am afraid there are limits to the resources of this country, and cash limits is a system which helps the United Kingdom to keep within these resources. I support a system of cash limits.

I take note of the pre-war examples he has given, but the present position is that we are increasing our defence expenditure in real terms. It is going up fast, faster than any other programme.

We must ensure that the output and the manner in which we use our resources going into defence is deployed in the most effective way to meet the Warsaw Pact threat which is there. I agree it is growing.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on defence (South *Shields, Lab): In drawing up his* White Paper he should remember many people feel we are living beyond our means in defence with the result we are 3,000 men short in the armed Services because we cannot pay them. Aircraft are not flying as they should, and tanks do *not have enough fuel.*

He *should* enter into negotiations with our allies to review our role in Nato.

Mr Nott: I agree there is a danger *that we spread our effort too thin*, and that there is a need to examine the present health of the alliance.

Concern over contempt Bill remains

House of Lords

The Contempt of Court Bill was read the third time.

On the motion that the Bill should pass, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said they were disappointed that the Government remained so unyielding on some issues. This would make the measure less effective.

There was still uncertainty, for instance, about the scope of the extension of the *risk of contempt* to a potentially large area of inferior courts and tribunals. If the Lord Chancellor's *office found it* impossible to identify these in advance of contempt proceedings being taken *to test the matter, how* could editors be expected to know better?

Lord Wigoder (L) said the Bill put an unfair burden on a reporter who must decide at short notice if a particular tribunal was in the category where restrictions *applied.*

The balance was tilted unreasonably against the press, too, in that *it was forbidden to comment in a* criminal matter when it was on its way to the Court of Appeal.

I cannot believe (he said) that our judges in that division need molly coddling to that extent, or that they have asked for it.

The Bill was passed.

The Industry Bill, which has passed the Commons was read a second time.

Government defeat on Wildlife Bill

The Government was defeated during the resumed committee *stage* of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill on an amendment providing *for marine nature reserves.*

Lord Craigton (C), moving the amendment to make any reference *to land in earlier legislation* include *references* to land not more than three miles outside the low *water mark, said Britain* needed marine reserves. He was *simply* suggesting that the land of Britain should be extended to three miles out to sea.

The Earl of Avon, Lord in Waiting, said it still seemed preferable to the Government to consider legislating on marine nature reserves when it had had a chance to look at the various interested bodies' comments on its consultation paper.

Lord Melchett, for the Opposition, said the case for the amendment was overwhelming. It would be sensible for Lord Craigton to divide the House *and get his provi*sion added to the Bill.

Lady Hornsby-Smith (C) said it *was jumping the gun a little to* incorporate such a provision in the Bill at this stage when they were apparently waiting for the opinions and recommendations of a consortium on which, she hoped, inshore fishing interests would be represented.

The amendment was carried by 98 votes to 54—majority against the Government, 44.

SPORT

Football

Persistence puts Everton through

By Tom German

Everton 1 Southampton 0

A goal in extra time by Eamon O'Keefe has given Everton a sixth round home tie against Manchester City. Southampton's defence cracked in the 103rd minute of this abysmal fifth round replay. O'Keefe pounced after Lyons had knocked down a cross from Gidman and Wells could do nothing about the Irishman's firm drive.

With two prized scalps, those of Arsenal and Liverpool, already claimed, and free-scoring Southampton contained without a goal on their own terrain for the first time this season, Everton had solid foundations for their hopes of reaching the quarter-final round of the FA Cup. Strengthening them proved difficult, though, and was certainly more than they could manage in the opening half on Merseyside.

Southampton's defence was resolute and quick to deny them more than the odd glimpse of goal. What opportunities developed in the first 45 minutes came primarily from mistakes made in the scurrying haste of a match in which neither side wanted to leave a loophole. Golac got himself into difficulties with a backheel which found its way to Varadi instead of to a colleague, but Varadi's centre was ill-aligned and a possible chance slipped away. Then Nicholl flailed a leg at a ball bouncing by and guided it to Varadi whose shot, quickly taken, was took high.

Neither effort offered a serious threat to Wells, however, and a more potentially dangerous move took shape at the other end. George tacked a pass aside to Channon who, with Keegan trying to run into position in the middle, delayed his pass to the point where when it was finally dispatched, Golac had run offside.

Any expectations Southampton might have had that Everton's need to be more adventurous than they were on Saturday might leave gaps for the forwards to exploit, had little to feed on.

Keegan and George, anxious to push forward, were comfortably held at arm's length; they were given scant room and even less time to asert themselves and Williams got in the first Southampton shot which demanded action from McDonagh.

He survived a couple of simultaneous tackles but the shot which followed was weak and direct at the goalkeeper.

Everton were the more persistent in a match of scurrying haste. A fortuitous rebound came Eastoe's way but his shot lacked pace.

O'Keefe once got behind the Southampton defenders as they moved forward but, with alarm bells ringing, he pulled his shot meekly and harmlessly across the face of the goal. The most dangerous moment of the first half came right at the end of it. George hooked the ball inside following a free kick and Channon got his head to it firmly; to Everton's relief, the ball passed wide of a post.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; J. Gidman, K. Ratcliffe, W. Wright, M. Lyons, K. Ross, S. McMahon, E. Eastoe, I. Varadi, A. Hartford, E. O'Keefe.

SOUTHAMPTON: P. Wells; I. Golac, M. Waldron, S. Williams, D. Watson, C. Nicholl, K. Keegan, M. Channon, C. George, N. Holmes, G. Baker.

Referee: P. Partridge (Co Durham).



Channon (No 8) heads clear in his own penalty area as Everton put the pressure on.

Maradona deal held up

Buenos Aires, Feb 17.—The transfer of Diego Maradona from Argentinos Juniors to Boca Juniors, one of the top Argentine clubs, appeared to have run into trouble today after it was reported that one of Boca's "partners" in the $10m deal had had second thoughts.

Best behaved

English football teams are among the best behaved in European competitions. A survey of European, Uefa and Cup Winners' Cup matches in 1979-80 by Uefa revealed that English clubs averaged only 0.66 of a booking per match in Europe. The average from the 33 countries involved was 1.63 bookings per side.

Palace and time immobile in defeat

By Gerald Sinstadt

Crystal P 0 Coventry 3

Troubles at Crystal Palace do not come singly. Last night at Selhurst Park, their fourth manager of the season, Dario Gradi, saw his third match end, like the two before it, in defeat. In the absence through suspension of Cannon, Gilbert and Lovell, and with Murphy substituted because of injury after 20 minutes, Palace succumbed tamely to a neat but unexceptional Coventry City team.

Allen showed courage and purpose, Smillie was at least persistent; but the first division is a greasy pole that needs to be climbed with method rather than energy. In their marking and covering, Crystal Palace were anything but methodical. Merely by taking advantage of naive errors, Coventry picked up three simple goals before half-time.

The first came after only four minutes. Bannister exchanged passes from a corner kick with Roberts before squeezing in a low, oblique shot at the near post. If Fry, in the Palace goal, was not blameless then, he deserved credit for rescuing his side with a kick to touch from 10 yards outside his penalty area.

Fry soon needed all his agility to deflect a good effort from English over the crossbar but this did no more than delay the inevitable second goal. While Palace stood immobile and apparently unperturbed, Roberts hoisted a long diagonal pass to Gillespie who headed the ball square to English. The final header into the net was similarly unchallenged.

Then came Palace's one serious threat of the whole match, a sharp drive from Allen on the run which Sealey saved well. Otherwise, Palace occupied themselves with elaborate but unproductive routines at free kicks. One of these, just before the interval, rebounded on them, literally and figuratively. When Allen's shot cannoned back from a thicket of Coventry defenders, it sprang a breakaway that Palace were ill-equipped to counter. English touched the ball to Thompson, ran on and forced the return pass into the net.

In the second half, Coventry lacked the incentive and Palace the skill to prevent the match from degenerating into inelegant stalemate. English, who had a treble to provide a personal carrot, was given the opening for a third goal by Thompson but his shot had insufficient venom to trouble Fry.

Crystal Palace's plight was emphasized when a search through the records showed this to be Coventry's first away victory in the league since they won at Leicester in September. The attendance, 12,868, was the lowest of the season at Selhurst Park. In the circumstances, it is perhaps churlish to add that the clock on the face of the grandstand has stopped.

CRYSTAL PALACE: D. Fry; P. Hinshelwood, K. Dare, P. Nicholas, T. Boyle, S. Brooks, J. Murphy (sub, N. Banfield), N. Smillie, C. Allen, V. Hilaire, I. Walsh.

COVENTRY: L. Sealey; D. Thomas, B. Roberts, A. Blair, G. Gillespie, B. Jacobs, G. Bannister, G. Daly, G. Thompson, T. English, S. Hunt.

Referee: M. Taylor (Walmer).

Just one goal for all Ipswich's dominance

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Ipswich 1 Middlesbrough 0

Two points from a problematical game in hand at Portman Road last night quickened the pace of Ipswich Town at the top of the first division, offering little encouragement to their nearest rivals, Aston Villa, or to Middlesbrough, who had hoped to have revenge for a 3—0 defeat on the same ground in the League Cup earlier in the season.

Villa are now two points behind and it will not comfort them to know that Ipswich were marginally below full strength, beneath their outstanding best and yet strong enough to keep Middlesbrough under control for all but a short period early in the second half.

This was not an eloquent performance but Mariner was missing from the attack; Burley was still absent and McCall withheld from the defence; Beattie was retained, Mills returned and Butcher moved wide to left back, where he was never comfortable. Wark, not fully fit, restricted himself to a deep midfield position and Gates took responsibility as a committed striker with considerable nuisance value.

Understandably, Ipswich took their time to accommodate the change of balance. For although they dominated the match, their finishing came to little until four minutes before half time. The Middlesbrough defence had coped without giving confidence, and several times in a difficult first half they showed why their away performances this season had so often let them down.

Platt frequently saw his defence allow Gates to make effective sprints diagonally across the fringe of the penalty area, and although he was always alert his colleagues rarely foresaw the danger of Muhren and Thijssen's passes that were chipped over their heads.

As a result, there were few opportunities to make judgment on Middlesbrough's potential, for even the undoubtedly talented Johnston was often a bystander to Ipswich's control. Ipswich were relieved when after Mills had driven the hardest shot of the night beyond the post and Platt had saved efficiently from O'Callaghan, the Middlesbrough defenders finally made the worst of many errors.

Osman surprised them when hitting the ball forward from his own half. As they turned all too slowly, Gates took advantage, controlling the ball and sweeping it across the goalmouth to where Nattrass was trying to keep guard over the rugged Brazil. The defender was too late to do more than deflect the ball as it came off Brazil's head. The deceived goalkeeper was going to the wrong side of goal as the ball passed him.

Sensing that Ipswich were still not completely at ease, Middlesbrough put more men forward in the first 15 minutes of the second half. Armstrong lifted their hopes when joining the attack, giving Hodgson sturdy support and allowing Johnston to exploit the space behind.

The change of emphasis was short-lived and soon Platt was urgently rescuing Middlesbrough from deepening problems. Brazil was bearing down at high speed but Platt met him in brave collision and diverted the ball away.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; M. Mills, T. Butcher, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, K. Beattie, J. Wark, A. Muhren, K. O'Callaghan, A. Brazil, E. Gates.

MIDDLESBROUGH: J. Platt; J. Nattrass, I. Bailey, C. Johnston, W. Ashcroft, A. McAndrew, T. Cochrane, M. Angus, D. Hodgson, D. Shearer, D. Armstrong.

Referee: R. Lewis (Great Bookham).

Tuesday's results

FA Cup
Fifth round replay
Everton (0) 1 Southampton (0) 0
O'Keefe 49,192
(after extra time)
(Winners home to Manchester City)

First division
Ipswich T (1) 1 Middlesbrough (0) 0
Brazil [illegible]
Crystal P (0) 0 Coventry C (3) 3
12,868 Bannister, English (2)
Man United (0) 0 Tottenham H (0) 0
40,282

Second division
Oldham Ath (1) 1 Wrexham (3) 3
McDonough Cartwright
5,042 Vinter, McNeil

Third division
Burnley (0) 0 Charlton A (1) 1
5,781 Powell

Scottish Cup
Fourth round replay
Clydebank (0) 1 Kilmarnock (1) 1
Miller Bourke
(after extra time).

IRISH LEAGUE: Linfield 4, Distillery 2.

WELSH CUP: Fifth round: Shrewsbury Town 2, Hereford United 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final round: [illegible] Bognor Regis 0. Midland: Bedworth 0, [illegible] 1; Stourbridge 2, Bromsgrove 2. Southern: Hastings 2, Canterbury 0; Hillingdon 2, Tonbridge 0; Hounslow 5, Salisbury [illegible].

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible]

FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round replay: Orient 0, Birmingham 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Kingstonian 1, Lewes 0. Second division: Harwich 0, Barton Rovers 4. League Cup: fourth round: Bishops Stortford 1, Tooting and Mitcham 1; Hayes 1, Hungerford 0; Slough 1, Enfield 0; Walthamstow Avenue 6, Croydon 3.

OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Third round: Oxford City ; Morris Motors . ? ? ?.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: Quarter final round: Hemel Hempstead 0, Barnet 2.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Barking 5, Uxbridge 0; Staines 0, Finchley 0.

MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP: Semi-final round: Hendon 2, Wealdstone 2.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FA CUP: Fifth round replay: Exeter City v Newcastle United.

FIRST DIVISION: Stoke City v Nottingham Forest.

THIRD DIVISION: Reading v Newport County.

SCOTTISH CUP: Fourth round replay: Rangers v St Johnstone.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Andover.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley Athletic v Barrow.

WELSH CUP: Fifth round: Swansea City v Maesteg Park.

OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Third round: Oxford City v Morris Motors.

HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Quarter-final round: Cheshunt v Watford.

Rugby Union

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Banks v Kent XV (Lloyds Bank, Lower Sydenham, 2.45).

CLUB MATCHES: Bath v Exeter University (7.15), Ebbw Vale v Cross Keys (7.0), Llanelli v South Wales Police (7.0), Leicester v Royal Navy (7.15), Lydney v Penarth, Pontypool v Blaenavon (7.0), Pontypridd v Aberavon (7.0).

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Hull v Widnes, Barrow v Featherstone Rovers.

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: RAF v London University (Vine Lane, Uxbridge; UAU XI v HA XI (Crystal Palace, 3.30).

Old Trafford just a theatre of ghosts

By Gerald Richmond

Manchester Utd 0 Tottenham [illegible]

When the sense of drama [illegible] absent from Old Trafford, some thing is gravely wrong with Man chester United. The theatre is th same, but now the cast merel evokes memories of past giant Tottenham collected an untroubl point here last night, but wha would not so long ago have bee the summit meeting of Engli football is now a subdued affair.

Opponents no longer fear a vis to United's stadium and Dav Sexton, the manager, seems to b turning them into a dul lclub. would have been unthinkable on two or three years ago: now feeling of grave disquiet is obviou among the remarkably faithful sup porters, more than 40,000 of who turned out for a contest which ha little bearing on the destination the big prizes.

Spurs may well qualify fo European competition through th league and are still very much i the FA Cup. They produced mo of the football which was visibl Not thaat there was a great de of it, but no game containin Ardiles, Hoddle, Crooks and Archibald can be entirely barre United looked to Birtles an Wilkins to revive their fortune But Wilkins is scareely match f his pelvic injury and Birtles, wh battled with total honesty, has n been integrated into the patter At the moment his transfer ap pears to be a financial coup fo Nottingham Forest, but he ha considerable virtues

Tottenham had a good quart of an hour at the start durin which they penetrated in United's penalty area with surpri ing ease and frequency. Crook came inside on a pass fro Ardiles, the move having starte when Birtles missed the ball the other end, and forced Baile to tip his shot over the ba Ardiles was again involved, th time with Archibald, befor Crooks shot wide on the turn ar Hughton, later cautioned for tri ping Birtles, surged though wit out being able to hit the targe

After this, neither side looke especially likely to score durin a first half which was littered wi errors. Crooks did beat Bailey b had strayed into an offside po tion even before Ardiles clipp in a free kick. It was, though, depressing first 45 minutes wi United unable to create a sing clear chance against a defe which is scarecely renowned f its solidity.

There was no lack of effo The trouble was that it did n produce anything although Unit were more purposeful in th second half without being able apply the finishing stroke. Maca had a glancing header caugh Wilkins saw a shot blocked ar Birtles flicked in another effo with his head. The best chanc though, fell to Archibald in th closing minute after Hoddle ar Ardiles had opened up the d fence. Uncharacteristically, h shot weakly and straight at Baile

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Baile J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, M. Duxbur K. Moran, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, Wilkins, G. Birtles, L. Macari, McIlroy.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daine C. Hughton, P. Miller, G. Robert J. Lacy, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, Crooks.

Referee: M. Lowe (Sheffield).

Exeter aim to put Tottenham out of their mind

Exeter City will today attempt to push all thoughts of Tottenham Hotspur out of their minds as they tackle Newcastle United in an FA Cup fifth-round replay at St James Park.

Spurs bid a lucrative welcome to the winners on March 7, but Brian Godfrey, the manager of the third division side, said: "We are not even thinking about them until after the replay."

With the central defender, Roberts recovered from a knock received in Saturday's 1—1 draw—he scored the equaliser—Exeter are at full strength.

Tony Kellow, the club's top scorer with 25 goals, was still feeling the effects of a hamstring injury received at Newcastle. Now he is fit and set to put Exeter into the last eight for the first time since 1931.

Newcastle fly south in the morning with their captain Martin, a serious doubt. Martin missed Saturday's tie with a knee injury and Newcastle may field the side that finished that game. Shinton, replaced by Shoulder after half an hour, is out for the season after an operation on knee ligaments.

Digweed earns his England promotion

Perry Digweed, Brighton and Hove Albion's goalkeeper, and Nicky Reid and Steve Mackenzie, of Manchester City, were yesterday faced with the prospect of playing twice in 24 hours to earn an England under-21 cap. They are among seven newcomers in Ron Greenwood's squad for a match against the Republic of Ireland at Anfield next Wednesday. But Brighton, fighting against relegation, want Digweed for a rearranged league game against Southampton the previous night. Also next Tuesday Reid and Mackenzie are set to play for City at Arsenal.

Both clubs have said they will not object if the players appear in both games. The final decision rests with Mr Greenwood. "I am delighted that Reid and Mackenzie have been chosen," City's manager John Bond, said. "If Ron Greenwood is happy for them to play two games in 24 hours, it is all right by me."

Digweed, who played in Fulham's reserve side until four weeks ago when Brighton's manager Alan Mullery paid £150,000 for him, would also face a dash north. However, the club secretary, Ken Calver, said: "We don't want to stand in Digweed's way, but we need a full squad against Southampton."

Mr Greenwood said: "Digweed was recommended to us when he was at Fulham, but it was very difficult for him in the reserves. Since he has been at Brighton I have watched him a couple of times and he has done very well."

Mr Mullery was delighted by Digweed's selection. He said: "I am thrilled for the lad. I have been very impressed at the way he has come on in such a short time with us. He is a very good goalkeeper and I'm sure he will serve the club well for a very long time."

There are no overage players because Mr Greenwood wants to use the friendly match to give a chance to as many youngsters as possible. "We have no automatic right to players at under-21 level, so we need a wide range to select from. Clubs may not release all the players we need if they are heavily committed at the end of the season," he said.

Other new faces include McMahon, Everton's exciting young midfield player, Coventry City's full back, Thomas, Aston Villa's full back Williams and Chapman, a striker from Stoke City.

England's last under-21 game was the 5—0 thrashing of Switzerland in the European championship last November, in which the overage pair of Owen and Curbishley played a key role. But Mr Greenwood said: "There's no point having overage players in a friendly. We know what they can do and they are always pleased to play. This squad is very much one for the future."

Allen and Hilaire, of Crystal Palace, who both played against Switzerland, are left out. Mr Greenwood said: "We already know all about them, and they are going through a difficult time with all the changes which have gone on at Crystal Palace." Other players on duty against the Swiss but omitted this time are Palace's defender Gilbert, who is suspended, Manchester City's defender Ranson, and Duxbury, of Manchester United. Norwich City's striker Fashanu, wanted by several top clubs, is the squad's most experienced player with four caps.

SQUAD: P. Digweed (Brighton), J. Lukic (Leeds Utd), P. Dyson (Coventry City), T. Fenwick (Queen's Park Rangers), N. Reid (Manchester City), D. Thomas (Coventry City), G. Williams (Aston Villa), C. Johnston (Middlesbrough), S. Mackenzie (Manchester City), S. McMahon (Everton), R. Moses (West Bromwich Albion), S. Chapman (Stoke City), J. Fashanu (Norwich City), P. Goddard (West Ham United), D. Hodgson (Middlesbrough), G. Shaw (Aston Villa).

Tennis

The clay-court Wimbledon finds a new supporter

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The British hard court championships, to be played at Bournemouth from April 21 to 26, will be sponsored by Three Fives, a British tobacco company based at Southampton. When last year's sponsors withdrew, Three Fives filled the vacancy at short notice and thus removed a threat that this year's tournament might have to be called off. They should have good value for their investment, because these will be the 50th championships — a special occasion attracting television cameras in addition to the usual press publicity.

The championships were inaugurated in 1924 but were not held from 1940 to 1945 and also dropped out of the calendar in 1977 and 1979. They had a distinguished history until the advent of open competition and the ensuing expansion of the tournament circuit diminished their relative importance — an ironic twist in that the first open tournament, which was front page news all over the world, was the 1968 Bournemouth event.

This year's entrants for the men's events include Christopher Mottram, the British No 1, and seven players designated for Bournemouth by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council in accordance with grand prix rules, which aim to spread the talent. The players designated are Jose-Luis Clerc, Balacz Taroczy, Tomas Smid, Peter McNamara, Jose Higueras, Hans Gildemeister and Gianni Ocleppo.

The 32-strong men's singles and doubles events will carry a total prize fund of £32,000 and are assured of a respectable entry, in spite of clashing with one of the most popular tournaments on the grand prix circuit, at Las Vegas. Bournemouth will also have women's events of a similar size, but carrying only £4,250 in prize money. The same week, the Women's Tennis Association will hold their official championship tournament, in Florida. It seems unlikely that Bournemouth will attract any players from the top 10, even the top 20, but the important thing is that women's events remain in the programme.

Play will begin at 1.30 every day. Reserved seats will cost £2 until the last two days, when they will cost £3. A ticket for the week has been priced at £10. There seems to be general satisfaction — not unreservedly shared by the writer — that the championships have been shifted from September back to the old-fashioned dates. But all that really matters is the continuance of Britain's clay-court "Wimbledon".

Forget about the Olympics and let us have a genuine world championship

Disperse those clouds of double-think

During the first week of March the board of directors of the Women's Tennis Association, whose members play the game for a living, will approve detailed arrangements for a new "super series" of the seven tournaments they consider most important to women's tennis. These are the French, Wimbledon, United States and Australian championships, the climactic championships of the Colgate international series and the Avon circuit, and the WTA championships: the Murjani tournament played at Amelia Island, Florida.

This innovation should be considered in conjunction with the "10 crowns of tennis" annually granted special status by World Championship Tennis, the admirably enterprising, Dallas-based men's promotional organization whose title has never been anything but pretentious and confusing. The tournaments in their current list are the French, Wimbledon, and United States championships, the grand prix Masters, the Las Vegas and Tokyo tournaments, and (by an astutely arranged logical process) four WCT promotions—at Montreal, Forest Hills, Philadelphia, and Dallas.

The "super series" and the "10 crowns" may be seen as accidental and unconnected lurches towards a genuine world championship series for singles players and doubles teams. Tennis has never created for itself such an easily attainable status symbol. The closest approaches have been the world team championships (the Davis Cup for men and the Federation Cup for women); the tournaments which served as official world championships from 1913 to 1923; and—to stretch a point—the seven Olympic events from 1896 to 1924.

The Davis Cup and Federation Cup competitions are familiar. The old "world championship" tournaments were designated after the formation of the International Tennis Federation in 1913. Wimbledon had the world championships on grass, the world "hard" or "clay" court championships were usually played in Paris, and the indoor event (never more than a European festival) had a variety of locations. Only the clay court championships achieved much status and hardly anybody cared when all three events were deprived of their "world championship" tag. That was the basis on which the United States, sensitive about the reputation of their own championships, finally agreed to join the ILTF.

In more recent years the points-linked series of tournaments on the international circuit gave the game's governing bodies a chance to create a simple world championship series—on the basis, for example, of the 10 best scores by every singles player and every doubles team (perhaps three in the case of mixed doubles teams, who have fewer competitive outings). But the administrators could not be bothered and in any case were reluctant to do anything that might detract from the circuit's superficial uniformity, or from the play-off events for the Masters and Colgate series titles. These are played in January, when form is more erratic than usual, and the round-robin singles format means that a player can lose a match yet win the tournament. The titles mean a great deal but, in themselves, cannot be regarded as world championships.

The ITF have appointed panels to select "official" world champions by assessing the year's form. But this ridiculously unnecessary contrivance is an embarrassment to the game. The concept would gain validity only if world champions chose themselves—by their best points performances on the circuit or, more simply, by their achievements at the three most important events (a comprehensive test in that the French is played on clay, Wimbledon on grass, and the United States championships on hard courts). It would be wishful thinking to include the other "grand slam" championships, the Australian, which are played at the end of the year a long way from anywhere—and therefore cannot expect to attract celebrities in peak form.

As for the Olympics, still shackled by the chauvinism and "shamateurism" from which tennis is mercifully free, it is difficult to justify the ITF's campaign to have the game restored to the Olympic programme. Philippe Chatrier, president of the ITF and the French Tennis Federation and chairman of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, could hardly be accused of lobbying for an invitation to join the IOC. He has bluntly stated: "Governments frequently control national Olympic committees and the more sport relies upon their good will and their money, the easier it becomes for the politicians to take control and, if it pleases them, undermine the whole structure of international sport."

Tennis was part of the programme at seven Olympics, from Athens in 1896 to Paris in 1924, but never acquired the importance of other Olympic sports and was dropped because the game's amateur code was already being eroded. It is, at least, generally accepted that the fuss about amateurism was the prime cause of the divorce. But Mr Chatrier points out that, in addition, the ITF were displeased by the way the 1924 tennis events were run and wanted more control over the organization of Olympic tennis. Surprising those of us who thought tennis had discarded separate categories, Mr Chatrier insists that "there is a clear distinction between those players who are eligible to take part in amateur competitions and those who play professionally". He further suggests that "the Olympic incentive would offer the young amateur a reason for not committing himself too quickly to the professional game".

These shaky arguments do not sit comfortably with Mr Chatrier's warning that national Olympic committees can facilitate political interference in sport. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Olympic status would be a step backwards for tennis and a step sideways for the Olympics. Equally disturbing evidence of the ITF's ambivalent attitude towards sport and politics is that, while Mr Chatrier grieves over the fact that "issues governments cannot solve are turned into propaganda on the sports field", the ITF themselves practise political discrimination when deciding who shall take part in their international team competitions.

Let us have a genuine world championship series. Let us forget about tennis and the Olympics. Let us admit all nations to international team events. Let us, in short, disperse the clouds of double-think that still obfuscate the committee rooms of international tennis.

Rex Bellamy

Rugby League

Walligunda's inclusion one of two changes by France

By Keith Macklin

France make two changes, one positional, in their team to play England at Headingley on Saturday in a match which will probably decide the triangular European championship. The scrum half, Gresseque, is injured and the stand-off half, Guiraud, moves to scrum half. The new stand-off will be Walligunda, of Lezignan.

If France win they will be European champions. On the other hand England are unlikely to fear Wales if they succeed in toppling the French. The England team begin special training tonight at Rothwell, near Leeds, and the pack formation will be announced tomorrow.

One of the great schoolboy prizes in Rugby League is appearing at Wembley in the special curtain-raiser before the Challenge Cup final. This year's thrill of a lifetime goes to the under-11s of Salford and Castleford, with Dewsbury under-13s acting as ball-boys. Although Salford and Castleford are still in the Challenge Cup, it is a long shot that both curtain-raiser and Cup Final will feature the same sides. The [illegible] Helens—Hull game in the secon[d] round of the Challenge Cup w[ill] be televised and played on Satu[r]day week.

Wigan yesterday signed [illegible] New Zealand international pr[op] forward, Dan Campbell, aged [illegible] on a five-year contract, desp[ite] the signing restrictions on ov[er]seas players imposed by the Int[er]national Rugby League Boa[rd]. Campbell is in his second seas[on] as a short-term guest player w[ith] Wigan, and is recovering from dislocated shoulder.

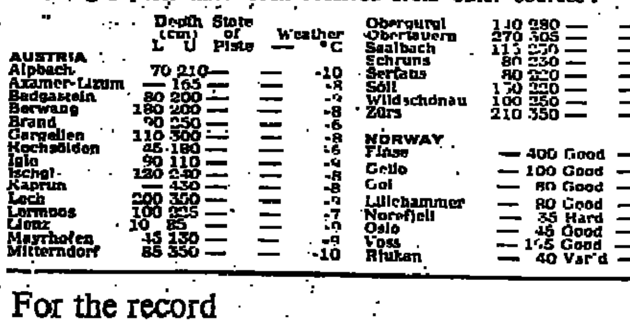
The New Zealand Rugby Lea[gue] authorities have waived the nor[mal] two-year residential qualificat[ion] for such signings in Campbe[ll's] case because Wigan began neg[ot]iating for him nearly two ye[ars] ago, before the regulation was [in]troduced.

Campbell, a forestry worker [in] New Zealand, where he was [a] member of the Far North Falc[on] Club, played for his coun[try] against Leigh on last year's to[ur]. He is now employed on [the] ground staff at Wigan and exp[ects] to start playing again in a [few] weeks.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —
Courmayeur	30	200	Fair	Closed	Crust	Fine
Worn patches on lower slopes						
Grindelwald	75	180	Icy	Varied	Fair	Fine
Worn patches on lower slopes						
Isola 2000	10	40	Worn	—	Poor	Cloud
Few runs open, skiing dangerous						
Mürren	150	400	Fair	Varied	Good	Fog
Good skiing on upper slopes						
St Anton	110	460	Good	Varied	Good	Fine
Good skiing on most slopes						
Tignes	180	280	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Fine
Worn patches on most runs						

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. [The] following reports have been received from other sources:



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	70	210	—	—	-10
Axamer-Lizum	—	165	—	—	-8
Badgastein	80	200	—	—	-9
Berwang	180	200	—	—	-8
Brand	90	250	—	—	-6
Gargellen	110	300	—	—	-8
Hochsölden	45	180	—	—	-6
Igls	90	110	—	—	-4
Ischgl	120	240	—	—	-8
Kaprun	—	430	—	—	-8
Lech	200	350	—	—	-9
Lermoos	100	225	—	—	-7
Lienz	10	85	—	—	[illegible]
Mayrhofen	45	130	—	—	-9
Mitterndorf	85	350	—	—	-10
Obergurgl	140	280	—	—	
Obertauern	270	305	—	—	
Saalbach	115	250	—	—	
Schruns	80	230	—	—	
Serfaus	80	220	—	—	
Söll	150	220	—	—	
Wildschönau	100	250	—	—	
Zürs	210	350	—	—	
NORWAY					
Finse	—	400	Good	—	
Geilo	—	100	Good	—	
Gol	—	80	Good	—	
Lillehammer	—	80	Good	—	
Norefjell	—	35	Hard	—	
Oslo	—	45	Good	—	
Voss	—	145	Good	—	
Rjukan	—	40	Var'd	—	

Golf

Women are told to smarten themselves up

Golfers taking part in the Avia Women's Foursomes Championship have been asked to dress more smartly at the Berkshire Club, Ascot, from March 17 to 19.

Joan Rothschild, the organizer, has made the request in a letter to the 316 competitors. She said yesterday: "The way some women dress to play the game is a disgrace. They turn up in clothes that are not good enough for gardening. It does not cost a lot to dress well. You don't have to shop in Knightsbridge to get decent clothes. Many of the big chain stores sell good, inexpensive golf gear that looks very attractive."

Mrs Rothschild will again award a prize of a crystal goblet to the most smartly turned-out golfer during the championship. Last year the award was won by Jenny Tate of Sussex, but Mrs Rothschild said: "There was one competitor who somehow managed to get only half a point out of ten."

Linda Bayman, a member of the Berkshire club, will be chasing her sixth win in the event—with yet another partner. She has had four so far in five previous victories but the winning combination with the Irish international, Maureen Madill, last year has had to be broken up. Miss Madill will be representing Britain and Ireland in a tournament in Colombia, so Mrs Bayman partners her Kent colleague, Sue Hedges. Although there is a prize of £200 on offer, only six professionals have entered this time, as against 11 last year.

The professionals will be Vivien Saunders, Vanessa Marvin and a newcomer, Bridget Cooper. They will all be partnered by amateurs.

Motor racing

Ferrari initiative may prove basis for peace

Paris, Feb 17.—The year-old battle over motor racing control between the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) and the Formula One Car Constructors' Association (FOCA) may soon be over. All parties involved in the dispute are to take part in a meeting here tomorrow. Agreement over the formula one world championship will have to be reached within three days at the latest.

An injunction taken out in the British courts by FOCA, preventing FISA from interfering with existing contracts with race organisers, was lifted from midday today. The FISA president, Jean-Marie Balestre, said: "Nothing now stands in the way of the opening of negotiations here on Wednesday". Discussions would centre round the document produced by rival constructors on the initiative of Enzo Ferrari on January 19 in Modena in Italy.

"If the parties involved want peace in the long term they should study each word of the contract. It is very important. For our part we hope that Wednesday's meeting will not fail", Mr Balestre said. He denied allegations that FISA were only interested in looking after the interests of the leading French and Italian constructors. "Our desire is to give every team an equal chance", he said.

On the problem that has arisen over tyres following Goodyear's decision to stop supplying formula one racing, Mr Balestre said it was one of the problems which led FISA to modify the calendar for the championship because of the difficulties certain teams would have.

Hockey

Civil Service kept waiting by water-tight defence

By Sydney Friskin

Civil Service 2 Royal Navy 0

The Civil Service began their annual campaign against the Armed Forces by defeating the Royal Navy at Chiswick yesterday.

Last year at Portsmouth it was a one-sided affair; Sutherland was at the top of his form and Civil Service won 7—0. But the pattern yesterday was familiar, the Navy, with limited skills, offering stout-hearted resistance against a side with a lot of talent and a reputation for adaptability.

The best hockey was seen between the 25-yard lines. Once it was crossed, the play was packed with uncertainty and unfulfilled ambition. Except in the last few minutes when they should have had at least one goal, the Navy's forwards were lacking in speed and thrust.

Civil Service, despite their early ascendancy, were kept waiting until the twenty-first minute for their first goal. Stobbie picked up a stray ball in midfield and sent Marson through to score. Just before half-time the Navy lost a chance to equalize when Gregory, well placed on the right of the circle, hit the outside of the board.

Sibia would have put Civil Service further ahead in the seventh minute of the second half if his shot had been as forceful as the run which preceded it; the goalkeeper had no difficulty in saving. But midway through this period Dargo picked up a free hit on the left by Mayo and ran through on his own to score a fine goal.

CIVIL SERVICE: M. Wilson; C. Baser, P. Giles, H. Sibia, A. Clark, K. Dargo, P. Ellis, A. Stobbie, D. Marson, A. Mayo (captain), C. Parrow.

ROYAL NAVY: Lt A. Lages; CPO R. McDermott, Sub Lt R. James, Sgt J. Kelleher, Capt R. Martin (captain), Lt I. Tibbitt, M/Sh A. Lamb, Sub Lt A. Gregory, CPO J. May, AEM R. Payton (sub, CPO D. Smith), Lt Cdr N. Hatho.

Umpires: J. S. Missan (Southern Counties) and D. Duggan (Combined Services).

Richard Clarke, of Tulse Hill, will lead the England indoor team against Austria, Denmark and Scotland at Crystal Palace on February 28.

ENGLAND (from): J. Hurst (St Albans); D. Smith (Bromley), M. Flora (Slough), D. Westcott (Oxford University), C. Ward (Firebrand), S. Eyre (Liverpool Sefton), B. Saini (Slough), R. Leman (Tulse Hill), R. Clarke (Tulse Hill, captain), G. Nichols (Tulse Hill), P. Nicholson (Preston), G. Nurse (Tulse Hill).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge University 4, Army 0.

HA will consider appeal over council decision

The Hockey Association were considering yesterday whether to appeal against Monday's decision by the London Borough of Hounslow to refuse to allow a proposed national centre to be sited in West London. The council's planning committee rejected by one vote the £3.5m hockey centre scheme on 7.5 acres of the polytechnic sports ground, Chiswick. The HA, who plan to stage the sport's World Cup in London in 1986, their centenary year, could appeal for a public inquiry or confine themselves to a written appeal.

The scheme had the blessing and the financial backing of the Sports Council and the HA general secretary, Colonel Dennis Eagan, said: "We are very disappointed, of course, because it was a very close vote again. As well as the possibility of an appeal we can also modify our plans and apply again, or think about a change of venue".

The HA had already revized the plan, lowering the height of the buildings after an initial application was rejected by two votes last November. "We shall have to consider the situation and decide, in particular, what steps to take to stage the 1986 World Cup", Colonel Eagan said. Although the refusal had put back their plans two years, "we still have time, just, to produce an artificial turf pitch which is the major requirement of the World Cup.

"But the project is for more than the World Cup. It is also for the establishment of a national centre for hockey, and building this has been hit on the head".

The main objections from opponents of the scheme was the disturbance that top events would cause to nearby residents, both from noise and traffic congestion. Colonel Eagan admitted: "There might be a bit of disturbance to local people during major events. But a hockey match lasts no more than 70 minutes".

Apart from Sports Council money, the HA planned their own fund-raising efforts and were to seek sponsorship from industry and commerce to finance the venture. One of the main opponents of the scheme was Alf King, the leader of Hounslow Council, who said it was unsuitable for sports centres to be sited near residential areas. He claimed that if the Rugby Union applied to build Twickenham today it would not receive planning permission.

For the record

Tennis

PALM SPRINGS: ATP Games: First round (US unless stated): R. Tanner beat Tom Gullikson, 6—7, 6—2, 6—4; B. Gottfried beat T. Tulasne (France), 6—4, 6—2; J. Higueras (Spain) beat J. Hayes, 6—3, 6—1; C. Roger-Vasselin (France) beat V. Amaya, 1—6, 6—3, 2—0, ret; P. DuPré beat G. Holroyd, 6—3, 6—1; P. Dent (Australia) beat W. Redondo, 7—5, 6—5; P. Kronk (Australia) beat S. Steward, 6—1, 6—4; F. Buehning beat J. Lopez-Maeso (Spain), 7—6, 6—1; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Pattison, 6—4, 7—5; R. Frawley (Australia) beat R. Manson, 3—6, 7—6, 6—1; J. Austin beat E. Edwards (SA), 6—2, 6—2; A. Mayer beat J. Alexander (Australia), 6—3, 6—2; B. Mitton (SA) beat W. Martin, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; R. Gehring (WG) beat J. Delaney, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; H. Pfister beat K. Warwick (Australia), 7—6, 6—3; M. Davis beat R. Moore (SA), 6—4, 6—3.

Cricket

ISALABAD: 75 overs match: Pakistan Board of Control Youth XI 247 for 7; Australian Under-19 XI 193 (S. Mir 5 for 30). Pakistan won by 54 runs.

Cycling

MILAN: Six-day race (third stage): 1, F. Moser (Italy), & P. S[illegible] (France), 118pts; 2, M. Argo[illegible] (Italy), & C. Frank (Denmark), 55; 3, R. Hermann & H. Schutz (WG), one lap behind; 4, R. Pijnen (Netherlands), & A. Fritz (WG), 36, one lap behind; [illegible] D. Clark and D. Allen (Australia), one.

ANTIBES (France): Grand P[rix] 140 kms: 1, D. Willems (Belgium), 3hr 18min 15sec; 2, J.-L. Vant[illegible] brouke (Belgium); 3, J. Bo[illegible] (France).

Golf

LEADING EARNINGS: Men's (US unless stated): 1, B. Lie[tzke] $109,737; 2, H. Irwin 74,841; 3, [illegible] Hinkle 70,873; 4, J. Miller 67,[illegible]; 5, D. Graham (Australia) 54,47[illegible]; J. Cook 53,039; 7, J. Pate 47,695; [illegible] B. Crenshaw 43,335; 9, B. F[illegible] 36,172; 10, D. January 36,775.

LEADING EARINGS: Women's (US unless stated): 1, J. Car[ner] $57,800; 2, S. Little (SA) 30,[illegible]; 3, S. Palmer 17,030; 4, J. Stephe[nson] (Australia) 11,820; 5, J. Ha[illegible] 11,738; 6, K. Whitworth 10,600; [illegible] A. Alcott and D. Germain 9,800.

Cricket

Boycott and Gower keep alive faint hopes of survival

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Port of Spain, Feb 17

Despite being deprived of two hours 20 minutes' play by rain here today—25 minutes at the start and another 115 minutes before and after lunch—West Indies look to be moving inexorably towards victory in the first Test match against England. At close of play England, having followed on 248 runs behind, were 65 for two in their second innings, needing another 183 to make West Indies bat again. The match ends tomorrow.

Every minute for which England were off the field was relief. The second stoppage was longer than it need have been because of a leak in the covers which left a damp patch on the pitch the size of a dinner plate. For a famous Test ground the facilities at Queen's Park are incongruously primitive. Today they almost certainly prevented West Indies from taking more than five wickets but not from being the first side to make England follow on since Australia did so at The Oval in 1975. The last time West Indies managed it was in 1973, also at The Oval.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 426 for 9 dec (D. L. Haynes 96, C. G. Greenidge 84, C. H. Lloyd 64, A. M. E. Roberts 50 not out; J. E. Emburey 5 for 124).

ENGLAND: First Innings

G. A. Gooch, c Roberts [illegible] 41
G. Boycott, c Richards, b Croft 30
B. C. Rose, c Haynes, b Croft 10
D. I. Gower, c [illegible], b Croft 48
G. Miller, c Murray, b Croft 3
P. Willey, l-b-w, b Garner 13
I. T. Botham, l-b-w, b Croft 0
P. R. Downton, b Gomes 4
J. E. Emburey, not out 17
G. R. Dilley, c [illegible], b Croft 0
C. M. Old, lb Roberts 1
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, n-b 3) 11
Total 178

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

Second Innings

G. A. Gooch, l-b-w, b Holding 5
G. Boycott, not out 29
B. C. Rose, c Murray, b Holding 5
D. I. Gower, not out 21
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3) 5
Total (2 wkts) 65

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—25.

BOWLING (to date): Holding, 10—4—21—2; Roberts, 7—2—16—0; Garner, 8—1—14—0; Croft, 7—4—5—0; Richards, 5—4—4—0; Gomes, 2—2—0—0.

Umpires: C. Cumberbatch and D. Sang Hue.

With five for 40 Croft was the chief cause of England's first innings collapse. With six for 15 he was also mainly responsible for West Indies winning the recent one-day international at St Vincent. To their shame, with some good young English bowlers of their own to encourage, Middlesex are seeking to sign Croft for next season. Should they succeed they will acquire, in the view of the England batsmen, currently the most dangerous of the West Indian fast bowlers.

With nearly two hours left for play when Rose was out it seemed as though there might be nothing much left of the match by the finish. Had Boycott not been dropped at 23 or Gower at 48 there might not have been. Instead, dressed up like the Michelin man, Boycott held West Indies at bay with great determination, helped to the end by the estimable Gower. No one in the England side—not even Boycott—has had as much time to spare when playing the ball in this match as Gower. Although in 100 minutes this evening he made only 21, he and Boycott have kept England's hopes of survival just alive.

Any chance England had of avoiding the follow-on disappeared in the second over this morning when Gower was leg before to Croft, when he was trying to hit to leg. Gower's surprise at the decision matched Botham's yesterday, when he too was leg before to Croft. Gower had moved far enough across his wicket, to a ball bowled from wide of the crease, to think that it would have missed the off stump. The fact remains, though, that he had taken a similar chance on several previous occasions and he was hitting across the line. So was Botham, though in his case he probably reckoned the ball would have missed his leg stump.

The technical shortcomings of the English batting have been no less evident here than in Australia last winter. Willey, and to a lesser extent Gooch, were so open when on the back foot that they might have been playing French cricket. Today, once Gower was gone, Croft was too fast for Dilley and Roberts for Old. Emburey was left not out, having batted with proper resolution for an hour, his left forearm padded against the rising ball and his bat straighter than most.



Croft: currently the most dangerous of the West Indian fast bowlers according to England's batsmen.

England's first innings ended at 11.45. Their second began at half past two, with 40 minutes to go to tea and their supporters filled with apprehension. Against bowling that was fast and short enough to have been a test for anyone Gooch and Boycott lasted together for half an hour before Gooch was leg before to Holding. Boycott had already been hit a glancing blow on the head by a bouncer from Holding, and if Gooch had reason to be surprised by the one that got him out, it was because it was pitched well up to him.

Gooch was out in the ninth over. In the eleventh, just after tea, Rose was caught at the wicket, driving at Holding; four of his five runs had come from a snick through the slips. This was Holding's one hundredth Test wicket, taken in his twenty-fifth Test match.

The more successful the West Indians were the faster they bowled. Gower, ducking a bouncer from Holding, had to arch his back like a limbo dancer to keep his wicket intact and in Holding's next over Boycott, then 15, survived a sharp low chance to Mattis at second slip.

Azad century completes Indian recovery

Napier, Feb 17.—An unbeaten century by Kirti Azad aged 22, a student from New Delhi, helped to put the Indian touring team in a strong position on the first day of the three-day match against Central Districts. Azad came in with the Indians 86 for four and he was 127 not out at the close, when they had recovered to 312 for seven. It was useful batting practice with the first Test match in Wellington only four days away.

O'Sullivan, Central Districts' captain and a former Hampshire player, won the toss and asked the visitors to bat on a wicket which offered the promise of early life. His decision seemed vindicated as India lost Chauhan and the acting captain, Viswanath, to Gill for 14 runs in the first six overs.

In blustery conditions Srinivasan and Patil took the score to 61 before a strong throw by Robertson beat Srinivasan home as he went for a third run. Patil looked elegant during his 67-minute stay, in which he faced only 37 balls while scoring 30 before being caught at the wicket off Robertson.

Azad and Sharma added 68 for the fifth wicket and both were prepared to hit O'Sullivan's slow left arm bowling over the top. However, it was this stroke which led to Sharma's downfall; the ball he tried to swing over long-on caught a top edge and Hodgson, running back from slip, held an easy catch.

Azad reached his 50 off the first ball after tea when he forced Gill through the covers for four; but in the next over Kapil Dev, trying to cut O'Sullivan, dislodged a bail with his bat and was out hit wicket.

While Azad went to his highest first-class score of the Australasian tour, Binny was in difficulty against O'Sullivan and the off-spinner, Pierce. Eventually he hit out in frustration at O'Sullivan and was caught at cover.

Azad was joined by the wicket-keeper, Kirmani, who scored a sound 28, and they had put on 82 by the close. Azad reached his century half an hour before the end with a six over mid-on off O'Sullivan. He had batted 184 minutes and hit 12 fours and a six.

INDIANS: First Innings

T. E. Srinivasan, run out 37
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Jones, b Gill 6
*G. R. Viswanath, b Gill 2
S. M. Patil, c Smith, b Robertson 30
Y. Sharma, c Hodgson, b O'Sullivan 40
K. Azad, not out 127
Kapil Dev, hit wkt, b O'Sullivan 11
R. Binny, c Langridge, b O'Sullivan 20
†S. M. H. Kirmani, not out 28
Extras 11
Total (7 wkts) 312

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—14, 3—61, 4—86, 5—154, 6—188, 7—230.—Agencies.

Riot after delay

New Delhi, Feb 17.—Angry spectators hurled stones today when a wet pitch halted play in the India-England women's cricket match in Jammu, North India. One policeman was reported injured in the stoning, which flared up when the start of the match was delayed. The news agency, PTI, said England refused to restart, saying the pitch was unplayable.—Reuter.

Richards may retire

Perth, Feb 17.—Barry Richards, aged 35, is considering retirement. The South African opening batsman, whose international career has been severely limited because his country is barred from top cricket, said yesterday that he wanted to start reducing his activity as a player.—Agence France-Presse.

Cornishman with a unique place on the game's map

By Alan Gibson

The death of Jack Crapp—while not unexpected, for he had been in uncertain health for some time—will grieve a great many cricketers not only in Gloucestershire, for whom he played, nor Cornwall, where he was born. He is, so far, the only Cornishman to have played for England—though he had some hopes that there might soon be another, Richards, the young Surrey wicketkeeper. He also recollected that Harris, of Middlesex and Nottinghamshire, did not miss by much.

Crapp was born at St Columb Major (he always stressed that it was St Columb Major, not St Columb Minor) in 1912. He came into the Gloucestershire side in the mid-thirties and in all scored over 23,000 runs, with 38 centuries, and played seven times for England. He later became an umpire and reached the Test match panel. He was a left hander, and his natural style was agressive, but in his early years he had a reputation for being a slow batsman.

This was undeserved. He looked slow, and the clock sometimes seemed to confirm the judgment, but you must remember that the leading Gloucestershire batsmen of those years were Hammond and Barnett. Barnett was always a dasher and Hammond, even if he did not happen to be scoring particularly quickly, liked to keep the bowling. The job of a young Gloucestershire batsman, if he was partnering Hammond (which Crapp constantly did), was chiefly to be alert at the bowler's end, waiting for the call on the fifth or sixth ball of the over.

After the war, we saw a different man. The war robbed him, as it did so many others, of his best years, but he was still good enough to be chosen for England in 1948. That was against Bradman's mighty Australians, not the best moment to win your first cap; but he would not flinch from Lindwall and Miller and did enough to be chosen for the successful tour to South Africa the following winter. His Test batting average was 29, respectable for the circumstances.

Crapp was a quiet man, which is not to say he was withdrawn; he never married, which I always felt was a pity, because he would have made such a good father. He could face a party when necessary, but I think what he most enjoyed, latterly, was a few pints in a pub with two or three old friends, sharing memories. He did more listening than talking, though when moved he could talk well, with the Cornish burr which he never lost.

I was present at a small dinner, not long before his death, at which he was the guest of honour. He came on the strict understanding that he was not to be asked to speak, but after his health had been drunk he did, compellingly.

He was not envious of modern cricketers, but thought that since the top ones were being paid all this money, they should mind their manners a bit more. The only other thing I can recall him being cross about was the way in which people would make jokes about his name.

In 1953 he became Gloucestershire's first professional captain. This was not a role that suited him, though he was proud of the honour. He was not ruthless enough: the worrying made him ill and brought out a skin disease, which I am sure was psychosomatic. He was happy enough, after a couple of seasons, to hand over to George Emmett, whom he loyally supported.

Rugby Union

Victory dashed so often from Scottish lips

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Dr Johnson cannot have had Twickenham in mind when he asserted that "The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England." In the 71 years since the present headquarters of the English game was opened, on what was then described as an old cabbage patch, Scotland have won there only three times, 1925, 1938 and 1971. So, in every alternate year as the Calcutta Cup comes up for contention once more on English soil, supporters of the thistle are ensured to being reminded of the grisly facts—not to mention the near-misses and disasters which have occurred at other times along the way.

There was, for instance, the match of 1955 when Scotland, in line for the triple crown, lost 9—6 yet were convinced that their Gala loose head forward, Tom Elliot, had scored a late try from a scrummage close to the English posts. There was the match of 1961 when England were leading 3—0 and a Scot—no names, no pack drill—knocked on a scoring pass close to the English line in an eminently kickable position.

There was the match of 1963, when England's captain, Richard Sharp, made his memorable arcing break at stand-off half and dummied inside Colin Blaikie, the Scottish full back, for John Willcox, to make it a home victory 10—8 with his second vital conversion.

Sharp's try was subsequently included in the opening titles of the BBC's Sportsview programme on television. The repetition, seemingly endless to Scottish eyes, led their renowned rugby reporter, Norman Mair, to observe that if there had been television in 1513, his countrymen would still be suffering the highlights of Flodden.

And there was 1965, the year of Andy Hancock's try for England, the year above all, perhaps, when Scotland were robbed of a victory they looked to have fully earned. At the climax of the game, when Scotland were leading 3—0, their wing, David Whyte, kept the ball in play in the English 25 when Scots with a more realistic approach were praying that he would boot it into touch.



Peter Brown: kicked the goal that mattered in Scotland's last win at Twickenham.

England won a ruck and Mike Weston, on the short side of it, released Hancock for a thrilling run up the left hand touch line in which he went outside the Scottish full back, Stewart Wilson, at about halfway and finally just beat the despairing cover tackle of Ian Laughland. There was no conversion but Scoland had been foiled again, at 3—3.

Did Hancock put a foot into touch en route? Television evidence, in the days before action replay, was inconclusive. The only thing that mattered was that the Scottish touch judge on that side, Dr David Haultain, was in no doubt that Hancock had not. Shortly afterwards, Dr Haultain, who was a well-known referee, emigrated to Perth, where he is now President of the West Australian Rugby Union. He assured me when I last saw him that the two events were not related.

Scotland were to suffer two more defeats at Twickenham before, in 1971, they won there again at long last. With a marvellous piece of acceleration their Headingley centre, Chris Rea, got the try which brought them to within a point of their hosts, and the captain, Peter Brown, hit the goal that mattered in his insouciant, not to say eccentric, fashion to give Scotland victory by 16—15.

Fittingly enough, their president that season was the man, Wilson Shaw, whose name is for ever associated with the victory at Twickenham in 1938, when Scotland last won the triple crown and the championship outright. I can still recall his blistering speed that sunny day.

A week after that 1971 victory, Scotland beat England again, 26-6, at Murrayfield in the match which celebrated the centenary of the first international played between the two countries, at Raeburn Place. So the West of Scotland hooker, Quintin Dunlop, who won just two caps for his country, played for two winning sides against England in the space of eight days.

Remarkably, one may contrast his experience with that of three famous Scots—Hughie McLeod (40 caps), Arthur Smith (33) and Ken Scotland (27) (the combined total makes exactly three figures)—who in the 50s and early 60s were never once on a winning side against England, home or away.

It was Scottish disappointment again in 1973 when, having beaten Wales and Ireland, they lost 20-13 at Twickenham. Their indomitable captain, Ian McLauchlan, in retrospect may concede that he ought not to have played so soon after breaking a leg. In 1975, Scotland again came to town for the triple crown, but England won an indifferent encounter 7-6. Four years ago, at 26-6 to England, there could be no Scottish excuses. Two years later, the match was drawn, 7-7, and there were plenty of Scots to believe that, had they been awarded a penalty try when Irvine was obstructed, the result would have been different.

Cowling to retire

The former England prop, Robin Cowling—one of only two players to hold three John Player Cup winners' medals—announced yesterday that he will retire at the end of the season.

The silent partner of the Winter game soars away to an exclusive place in the sun

Francome: artist concealing his art

It is a strange world we live in. The new practice of the top professionals in sport committing themselves to certain newspapers and refusing to talk to the rest of the press almost amounts to an embargo on news being reported. A few years ago the following extraordinary telephone conversation would have been unthinkable:

"J. Francome? M. Seely here. Are you allowed to talk to anyone but *The Sun*?"

"Depends what it's about, lad", came the irresistible West Country drawl.

"Your ability as a rider."

"I'm afraid not, my son."

"You're a right little Cinderella."

"Ah, but I'm a well-paid little Cinderella. You've got to get it from somewhere. I might talk to you about the 1982 Grand National if you can afford me", was the jockey's parting riposte before the receiver was gently replaced.

Incidentally, a colleague on *The Times* recently encountered similar difficulty in interviewing Jenny Pitman, the trainer, who is contracted to the *Daily Mail*.

Francome rides like an angel. However, the angelic countenance of the former member of the British junior show jumping team was a little dirty around the edges in April 1978 when Francome was found guilty by the stewards of the Jockey Club for supplying confidential information to John Banks, a bookmaker, concerning horses in training. This offence was in contravention of the rules of racing. Francome was fined £750 and banned from riding for the rest of that season.

Fred Winter, champion jockey four times and leading trainer on seven occasions, is Francome's employer. Winter is as tough as teak and totally realistic. He gave that well-known infectious chuckle when I told him about my talk with his jockey. "Good for him. It's a commercial world. You've got to cash in while you can. Don't forget that a jump jockey's career is comparatively short. I wish someone had offered me a contract like that in my younger days!"

Watching Francome in action is the most aesthetically pleasing sight in steeplechasing. Winter was as articulate as ever about his rider's technical ability. "He's the best placer of a horse at a fence I've ever seen. It's an education to watch him. There's no apparent effort at all." Talking to the trainer about Francome's handling of Prayukta at Ascot last week, I said: "For over half the race John was just hunting Prayukta around. He seemed to be making no attempt to put the horse right at his fences. And yet he must have been."

Winter replied: "That's his secret. He can do it without you noticing it. When you're in form everything falls into place. You can see in your mind's eye just where you want the horse to take off six strides away from the fence". And that is a long way when you consider the length of a horse's stride.

Being a perfectionist Winter also commented on Francome's disadvantages. "To be hypercritical, he's got two faults. He's no good on a horse who likes to do his own thing. The animal's got to do it John's way or there's trouble. And secondly he does appear to lie further out of his ground than necessary. But it comes off for him, so how can you grumble?"

Francome is a totally relaxed character. This trait is of enormous help both when schooling horses and in a race. The old Arab proverb "Fear travels down the reins" works in reverse with Francome. Tim Forster, the trainer, endorses this. "Other jockeys get very het up before schooling. But John just strolls in, chatting away and full of the latest jokes. He schooled Flagstaff for me earlier in the season. A couple of times over the fences and he dismounted saying: 'That'll do him. That's as good as he'll ever be'."

Having been at Huntingdon earlier in the week, and having watched Flagstaff make the far more experienced Royal Stuart look like a raw novice as he gained lengths in the air at every jump, I found it hard not to be impressed.

Francome's admirers among the professionals are legion. Michael Dickinson, himself an artist out in the country in his riding days, says: "John's the best jockey I've ever seen. I've been telling you that for years".

Steeplechases are in the main won out in the country and not on the run home from the last fence. Francome is much stronger than he was, but he still could not match, say, John O'Neill, in a driving finish.

However, this is irrelevant. As a horseman-cum-jockey Francome stands alone. On Easter Eel in the Reynoldstown Steeplechase at Ascot, for example, the pattern was as usual. Bob Davies, another consummate horseman, was conjuring fantastic jumps out of the front-running Two Swallows. But at the back of the pack Francome was lurking on Easter Eel with the favourite gaining a little extra confidence at every jump; and entering the straight, the pair moved up with the stealthiness and speed of a leopard. Mastering the pacemaker going to the last, Francome pushed Easter Eel clear for a convincing win. It all looked so easy but the whole performance had the simplicity of the art which conceals art.

Oliver Sherwood, Winter's assistant, said afterwards: "Easter Eel is a funny horse. Every time he goes on a track it's as though he's forgotten all about jumping fences. But when he gets warmed up there is a transformation". And most of this confidence is imparted by Francome.



Francome: no questioning his eloquence in the saddle.

When Francome has a mount to match his talents the results is electrifying. When he won the Topham Trophy at Liverpool last April it was a moving sight. Carrying the colours made famous by that great Corinthian, the late Lord Mildmay, Uncle Bing and Francome made the huge fences look like child's play.

The story of Francome is the tale of his partnership with Winter, who stood by his jockey during those dark days in the winter and spring of 1978. One of my most treasured memories of the pair is of the last day of the National Hunt Festival the following March. Francome and Roller-Coaster had flown over the last two fences in the Cathcart Challenge Cup looking for all the world like some centaur, so much were man and horse a part of each other.

In the unsaddling enclosure afterwards most of the crowd had gone home. But a few of the faithful remained to greet the winning combination as the snow fell gently. Winter gave a little jig of delight and raised his hat in triumph as we cheered them in. "Well, I've won the first and last race of the meeting", Winter said, "I can't ask for more than that".

What a contrasting pair they make, the dedicated and determined trainer and his relaxed and casually confident jockey. No two men could be more unalike in temperament. But together they make the most formidable combination in steeplechasing. Long may they continue to ride the tiger of success.

Michael Seely

Racing

Tote forced to increase minimum stake

By Michael Seely

From Monday, March 16, the day before the start of the National Hunt meeting at Cheltenham, backers on the Tote will find that the minimum bet has been raised from 50p to £1. Punters in the silver ring and cheaper enclosures will still be able to place their 50p wagers.

Geoffrey Webster, the Tote's public relations officer, said yesterday: "Operational costs have forced this measure upon us. After all we still have to pay the woman working the 50p window just as much as the one selling £5 tickets. We want to try to keep the smaller unit going in the cheaper enclosures as long as possible, as there are more family parties than young people."

This is a perfectly understandable decision. Most bookmakers in Tattersalls will not accept bets of under £2 nowadays. And in France and the United States the minimum has been 10 francs and two dollars for some time.

This afternoon's meeting at Windsor was abandoned yesterday morning. Silver Buck will now go to Wincanton for the Jim Ford Challenge Cup on Thursday week. Midnight Court, the 1978 Gold Cup winner, has been declared for the Jerry M Handicap at Lingfield Park and the Costain Homes Steeplechase at Nottingham the same afternoon.

Both Tragus, the winner of the William Hill Yorkshire Chase and the Freshfields Handicap at Sandown Park, and Wayward Lad have also accepted for the Nottingham race. Wayward Lad, however is a definite non-runner.

Badsworth Boy has been made 11-10 favourite with the sponsors for the Ladbroke Betcha Hurdle on the same track. However, Badsworth Boy is now more harshly treated than he was in the abandoned Schweppes Gold Trophy. And the 5—1 on offer against Bamp should be taken each way, especially as only nine runners have been declared at the four-day stage of acceptors.

There is a strong possibility of some action at last at Worcester today. There will be a precautionary inspection at 7.30 am and the prospects are hopeful provided that there has been no overnight frost. It has been far warmer in the north and midlands this week and the front is spreading slowly southwards.

If racing is on, Bee Sting looks the one to be on in the second division of the Bransford Novices Hurdle. Bee Sting quickened in fine style when successful at Leicester. This well-bred five-year-old is held in high regard by his trainer, Peter Cundell.

The Foregate Novices' Hurdle has been split three times and the first division is being run at 1.0 pm. Michael Dickinson runs Talon, who was well beaten behind Corbiere at Leicester after winning at Haydock Park, and Major Knight is preferred. It should be close between Go Wimpy and Pennine Derek in the second division at 1.30. Go Wimpy has fallen in his last two races and here again I am opposing the Dickinson runner with Pennine Derek, who ran pretty well when second to Political Pop at Doncaster.

French chance for Hills: Saint Jonathon (Edward Hide) should make a victorious start to the year by taking the £3,241 Prix de Briancon over one mile at Cagnes-sur-Mer today.

He is the only horse whom Barry Hills has at Cagnes and he is there to gain extra fitness for a crack at one of the early season pattern races—maybe the Prix Edmond Blanc or Prix Exbury—at St-Cloud next month.

STATE OF GOING (official): Windsor, abandoned. Worcester, soft (7.30 a.m. inspection). Southwell (tomorrow), soft. Taunton (tomorrow), soft.

Dennis proves a menace for bookmakers

Richard Dennis, aged 16, fresh from school, took his first small step towards success when he brought the favourite Snowdrop Wonder home eight lengths clear in the selling race at Newton Abbot yesterday. Dennis the son of a Dartmoor farmer, was excused school last May to take the apprentices' training course at Goodwood, where the highly respected principal, Johnny Gilbert, described him as "the best we've ever had."

Dennis joined Les Kennard in August, and the Taunton trainer, who has helped to introduce many good jockeys, said: "He's a good boy — we think a lot of him." Snowdrop Wonder has not lived up to the hopes of her connexions but she made no mistake in this class.

Intinto, a 14,000 guineas purchase, was surprisingly displaced as favourite by Miss Furlong, in the first division of the Chinkwell Novices Hurdle, but had the race in safe keeping from the moment Bob Champion sent him ahead with nearly a mile to go. Intinto has a foot problem, which only a summer's rest will cure.

Worcester programme

1.0 FOREGATE CHASE (Div I: novices: £960: 3m)

5 11-p114 Talon (D), M. Dickinson, 6-12-5 ... R. Barnshaw 4
8 0-03011 Major Knight, R. Head, 7-11-12 ... J. Francome
12 f Ballyo, E. Owen Jnr, 6-11-5 ... C. Pimlott
23 00-0100 Flying Drum, Mrs W. Sykes, 6-11-5 ... S. Morshead
27 0-00000 Irish Coach, Mrs H. Mobley, 6-11-5 ... E. Waite 4
32 013033 Lloyd Ardua, B. Cambidge, 8-11-5 ... C. Mann 7
36 0-000 Parade Ribbons, J. Webber, 6-11-5 ... Mr P. Webber
39 p-2p022 Prestbury, T. Clay, 9-11-5 ... Mr T. Clay
41 0410/0-0 Ragieth, M. Oliver, 6-11-5 ... P. Hobbs
44 000000 Rolling Pin, C. Jackson, 7-11-5 ... —
46 00f400 Royal Bramble, B. Key, 8-11-5 ... P. Carvill 4
53 00 Tullagorey, T. Forster, 7-11-5 ... A. Webber
57 2000f0 Chancer's Last, K. Lewis, 5-10-10 ... R. Hyett

6-4 Talon, 5-2 Major Knight, 5-1 Lloyd Ardua, 15-2 Prestbury, 10-1 Tullagorey, 14-1 others.

1.30 FOREGATE CHASE (Div II: novices: £960: 3m)

206 f00-1fb Go Wimpy, M. Dickinson, 6-11-12 ... C. Pimlott
209 001ppb Re Echo, D. Scott, 9-11-12 ... B. de Haan 4
214 00/0p-p Brownstown (B), J. Tapkin, 11-11-5 ... Mr G. Edwards 7
222 010-00f Drops O'Brandy, J. Edwards, 6-11-5 ... P. Warner
224 b22f43 Handy Mark, J. Priday, 7-11-5 ... G. Jones
228 0 Ivor Valley, M. Hinchliffe, 6-11-5 ... T. Balgin 7
333 113400 Menady, D. Kent, 9-11-5 ... P. Haynes
237 9-10032 Pennine Derek, W. Wharton, 7-11-5 ... S. J. O'Neill
243 f00f0f Reservist, J. Spearing, 9-11-5 ... A. Webb
248 3-0bf0u Skaab, M. Banks, 7-11-5 ... G. McCourt
249 Spartan Tam, H. Jackson, 6-11-5 ... B. Smart
255 f0-pf00 Westward Express, A. Jones, 9-11-5 ... J. Williams

15-8 Go Wimpy, 5-2 Pennine Derek, 7-2 Menady, 10-1 Handy Mark, 12-1 Drops O'Brandy, 16-1 others.

2.0 BRANSFORD HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2½m)

301 fp0-001 Dishcloth, Miss S. Griffiths, 7-11-10 ... Mr N. Oliver 7
305 0 Air Fare, A. Barrow, 6-11-0 ... R. Hoare
306 00/ All Shakespeare, G. E. Jones, 7-11-0 ... —
307 20f Brown Veil, R. Armytage, 6-11-0 ... H. Davies
313 p0/ Foxwell, Miss S. Cotton, 7-11-0 ... G. Jones
313 00 Gallinazo, D. Nicholson, 6-11-0 ... J. Suthern
315 p00f Hopeful Venture, G. Clay, 6-11-0 ... C. Jones
316 03/ Levano, A. Jones, 8-11-0 ... G. Davies 7
318 004020 Melerek, Miss A. King, 6-11-0 ... J. Kear 4
319 0f00 Porcupine Basin, J. Edwards, 6-11-0 ... P. Blacker
328 303000 Catherine Blake, K. Lewis, 5-10-12 ... R. Hyett
329 00444 Farmer Fred, M. Scudamore, 5-10-12 ... P. Scudamore
331 p Krakus, A. Jarvis, 5-10-12 ... —
333 00000 Novatino, J. Cobden, 5-10-12 ... R. Muggeridge 7
334 00 Parton Cottow, K. Bailey, 5-10-12 ... A. Webber
336 4 Sea Pennant, G. H. Price, 5-10-12 ... R. Crank
338 0-0 Wealth O'Wiltshire, R. Blakeney, 5-10-12 ... P. Leach
341 0f0 Army Scout, D. Underwood, 4-10-0 ... J. Redmond 4
344 Cape Mandy, T. H. Smith, 4-10-0 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
345 00 Clarendon, F. Yardley, 4-10-0 ... C. Smith
346 0 Green Spring, B. Llewelyn, 4-10-0 ... J. Williams
347 Happy Manequin, T. R. Smith, 4-10-0 .. Mr R. Treloggen 7
348 0 Highland Linnet, A. Jarvis, 4-10-0 ... —
349 u Uneal Law, P. Garvey, 4-10-0 ... —
350 p0 Repeater (B), B. Savage, 4-10-0 ... Mr R. Savage

9-4 Farmer Fred, 3-1 Brown Veil, 9-2 Dishcloth, 6-1 Highland Linnet, 10-1 Sea Pennant, 14-1 others.

2.30 ABBERLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,176: 2½m)

401 210-020 Might Be (C,D), J. Webber, 10-11-10 ... A. Webber
403 211-fp1 Byron Boru (D), R. Hollinshead, 10-11-5 ... Mr J. Carden
405 004f22 Snow Buck (D), W. Jenks, 8-11-0 ... R. Davies
406 012122 Leney Dual, D. Nicholson, 6-10-13 ... P. Scudamore
407 00001f0 Avoncore, F. Yardley, 9-10-13 ... C. Smith
408 022221 Greenways, A. Jarvis, 6-10-13 ... J. Francome
412 020132 Choral Festival (D), M. Low, 10-10-6 ... Mr M. Low 7
413 300234 Gloila Deachar, Mrs A. Finch, 10-10-5 ... S. Morshead
414 f-p0004 Regent's Choice (D), A. Wales, 9-10-5 ... C. Kinane
416 2/1fb24- Lanka, W. Price, 9-10-3 ... J. Williams
417 3-4p230 Bramble Jay, P. Cundell, 9-10-3 ... —
419 214-441 San Malo, Mrs M. Babbage, 7-10-1 ... Mr N. Babbage 7
424 0p0-000 Reasonable Choice (D), Earl Jones, 8-10-0 ... J. Suthern
428 4-0f03? Lobster Claw, V. Bishop, 9-10-0 ... Mr C. Crozier

2-1 Leney Dual, 3-1 Greenways, 9-2 Choral Festival, 5-1 Bramble Jay, 15-2 San Malo, 9-1 Snow Buck, 12-1 Gloila Deachar, 14-1 others.

3.0 LOWESMOOR CHASE (£1,598: 2m)

504 111131 Stopped (CD), F. Winter, 9-12-5 ... B. de Haan 4
505 p04444 Deer Mount (CD), Mrs M. Babbage, 7-11-13 Mr N. Babbage 7



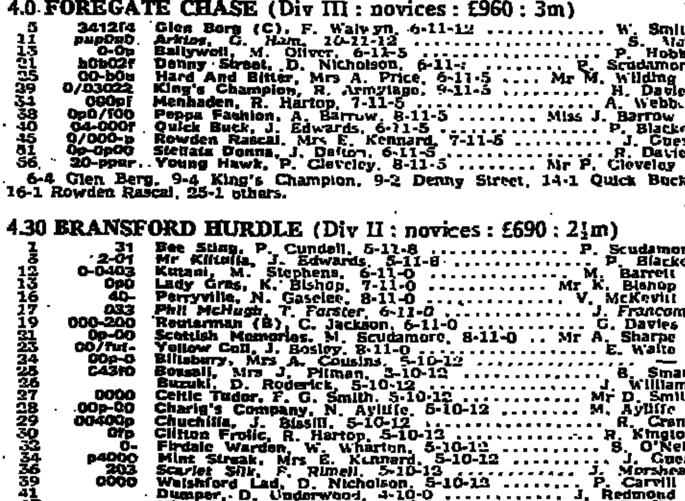
506 241f0f My Buck (D), M. Dickinson, 9-11-13 ... K. Whyte
507 p Ace Lady, Miss S. Griffiths, 9-11-9 ... Mr N. Oliver 7
508 31/2344- Go Perrys (D), Miss C. Phillips, 10-11-9 .. Mr T. Rooney 7
509 410000- Island Mist (D), S. Cole, 8-11-9 ... R. Davies
512 0-012f? Sointulla Boy, Mrs H. Houlbrooke, 6-11-9 Mr T. Houlbrooke 7

4-6 Stopped, 4-1 Sointulla Boy, 5-1 My Buck, 14-1 Deer Mount, 16-1 Go Perrys, 25-1 others.

3.30 ASTWOOD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,072: 2¼m)

602 031-00u Cold Justice (CD), C. Bonstead, 8-11-10 ... R. Rowell
603 123400 Othman, H. Poole, 8-11-8 ... P. Barton
604 223410 Raging Torrent, F. Walwyn, 6-11-4 ... R. Chapman 7
605 04/0104 Oriental Rocket, D. Kent, 7-11-2 ... P. Haynes
606 0u23f0 Salad, D. Nicholson, 7-10-13 ... J. Suthern
608 0-42112 Blue Patrol, N. Henderson, 5-10-11 ... S. Smith Eccles
610 C00102 Fob, A. Birch, 10-10-9 ... T. Wall
613 11313f- Mr Fastbac, F. Yardley, 6-10-7 ... W. Morris 4
615 002200 William the First (C), A. W. Jones, 6-10-5 .. S. Keightley 7
616 0f1443 Sea Cargo, J. Johnson, 6-10-4 ... P. Scudamore
617 403-414 Elsen, M. Eckley, 6-10-2 ... A. O'Hagan 7
618 000000 The Cleaver, K. Lewis, 5-10-1 ... —
619 0-3034b Prominetto, R. Hartop, 5-10-1 ... A. Webber
620 410-000 Free Drop, D. Oseman, 6-10-0 ... C. Smith
622 0000p0 George Kirtland, J. Priday, 9-10-0 ... G. Jones
625 3030/0f High Lee, G. Price, 7-10-0 ... Mr M. Low 7
627 00003 Fra Man, Miss S. Griffiths, 5-10-0 ... C. Jones
630 00000- Bert's Courage (B), W. Preece, 8-10-0 .... Mr J. Pritchard 7
631 200-000 Canina, P. Hayward, 5-10-0 ... M. Coyle 4
632 341/0p-0 Bow Butts, Mrs J. Kington, 6-10-0 ... R. Kington
633 0000 Gracious Folly, W. Donohue, 4-10-0 ... G. Rees

5-2 Blue Patrol, 3-1 Raging Torrent, 9-2 Oriental Rocket, 6-1 William the First, 8-1 Fob, 10-1 Othman, 12-1 others.



4.0 FOREGATE CHASE (Div III: novices: £960: 3m)

5 3412f4 Glen Berg (C), F. Walwyn, 6-11-12 ... W. Smith
11 pup0ub Arkloe, G. Ham, 10-11-12 ... S. May
13 0-0p Ballywell, M. Oliver, 6-11-5 ... P. Hobbs
21 b0b02f Denny Street, D. Nicholson, 6-11-5 ... P. Scudamore
25 00-b0u Hard And Bitter, Mrs A. Price, 6-11-5 .... Mr M. Wilding 7
29 0/03022 King's Champion, R. Armytage, 9-11-5 ... H. Davies
31 000pf Menhaden, R. Hartop, 7-11-5 ... A. Webber
38 0p0/f00 Peppa Fashion, A. Barrow, 8-11-5 ... Miss J. Barrow 7
40 04-000f Quick Buck, J. Edwards, 6-11-5 ... P. Blacker
45 0/000-p Rowden Rascal, Mrs E. Kennard, 7-11-5 ... J. Guest
51 0p-0p00 Stellata Donna, J. Dalton, 6-11-5 ... R. Davies
56 20-ppur Young Hawk, P. Cleveley, 8-11-5 ... Mr P. Cleveley 4

6-4 Glen Berg, 9-4 King's Champion, 9-2 Denny Street, 14-1 Quick Buck, 16-1 Rowden Rascal, 25-1 others.

4.30 BRANSFORD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2½m)

1 31 Bee Sting, P. Cundell, 5-11-8 ... P. Scudamore
3 2-01 Mr Kiltulla, J. Edwards, 5-11-8 ... P. Blacker
12 0-0403 Kutani, M. Stephens, 6-11-0 ... M. Barrett 4
13 0p0 Lady Gras, K. Bishop, 7-11-0 ... Mr K. Bishop 7
16 40- Perryville, N. Gaselee, 8-11-0 ... V. McKevitt 7
17 033 Phil McHugh, T. Forster, 6-11-0 ... J. Francome
19 000-200 Reutarman (B), C. Jackson, 6-11-0 ... G. Davies 7
21 0p-00 Scottish Memories, M. Scudamore, 8-11-0 .. Mr A. Sharpe 7
23 00/fut- Yellow Coll, J. Bosley, 8-11-0 ... E. Waite 4
24 00p-0 Billsbury, Mrs A. Cousins, 5-10-12 ... —
25 C43f0 Bossall, Mrs J. Pitman, 5-10-12 ... B. Smart
26 Buzuki, D. Roderick, 5-10-12 ... J. Williams
27 0000 Celtic Tudor, F. G. Smith, 5-10-12 ... Mr D. Smith
28 00p-00 Charig's Company, N. Ayliffe, 5-10-12 ... M. Ayliffe 7
29 00400p Chuchilla, J. Bissill, 5-10-12 ... R. Crank
30 0fp Clifton Frolic, R. Hartop, 5-10-12 ... R. Kington
32 0- Firdale Warden, W. Wharton, 5-10-12 ... S. O'Neill
34 p4000 Mint Streak, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-10-12 ... J. Guest
36 203 Scarlet Silk, F. Rimell, 5-10-12 ... J. Morshead
39 0000 Walshford Lad, D. Nicholson, 5-10-12 ... P. Carvill 4
41 Dumper, D. Underwood, 4-10-0 ... J. Redmond 4
43 Miss Jubilee, K. Lewis, 4-10-0 ... R. Hyett
44 p00 Mr Namlig, A. Jarvis, 4-10-0 ... —
48 003 Trevs Way, A. Jarvis, 4-10-0 ... —
49 0 Weston Favell, A. Jarvis, 4-10-0 ... —

11-8 Bee Sting, 3-1 Mr Kiltulla, 5-1 Scarlet Silk, 15-2 Phil McHugh, 12-1 Trevs Way, 16-1 others.



Worcester selections

1.0 Major Knight. 1.30 Pennine Derek. 2.0 Farmer Fred. 2.30 Greenways. 3.0 Stopped. 3.30 Fob. 4.0 Glen Berg. 4.30 BEE STING is specially recommended.

Newton Abbot results

1.45 (1.47) CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £684: 2m 150 yds)

INTINTO gr c by Connaught—Cranberry Sauce (Countryclass) 4-11-4 .. R. Champion (11-4) 1
Miss Furlong .. Mr A. J. Wilson (9-1 fav) 2
Pembi Chase .... P. Leach (16-1) 3

TOTE: win, 51p; places, 12p, 17p, 30p. Dual F: 34p. CSF: 80p. J. Old, at Salisbury. 7l, 4l. Chuck's Song (14-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Spoilt Wood.

2.15 (2.16) CORNDON TOR CHASE [illegible]

[illegible] neby) 9-10-13 .. P. Richards (3-1) 1
Indired ...... S. Morshead (6-1) 2
Isle of Man .. W. Smith (13-8 fav) 3

TOTE: win, 29p. Dual F: 87p. CSF: £2.00. A. Andrews, at Taunton. 4l, 5l. Gruleus House (33-1) 4th. 5 ran.

3.45 HOUND TOR HURDLE (Handicap: £598: 2m 150yds)

SNOWDROP WONDER gr m by Polacca—Lady Barlarina (F. Hunt) 6-11-0 .. R. Dennis (7-2 fav) 1
Fair Brutus .. A. Broughton (33-1) 2
Tabernacle .... S. Dobbs (33-1) 3

TOTE: win, 51p; places, 13p, 99p, [illegible]

3.15 (3.17) SADDLE TOR HURDLE (Handicap: £1,641: 2m 5½f)

HEROIC b g by High Top—Edissa (Mrs D. Meals) 6-10-13 .. P. Leach (5-2 jt fav) 1
Princely Fool .. C. Candy (12-1) 2
Go Gently .. J. Francome (5-2 jt fav) 3

TOTE: win, 30p; places, 10p, 40p, 11p, 30p. Dual F: £2.69. CSF: £5.36. D. Barons, at Kingsbridge. 4l, 2½l. Two Coppers (13-1) 4th. 17 ran.

3.45 (3.50) RIPPON TOR CHASE (Novices: £2,240: 3¼m 100yds)

SPECIAL CARGO br g by Dalriala—Little Tot (Queen Mother) [illegible]

TOTE: win, 28p; places, 13p, 10p, 23p. Dual F: 69p. CSF: 78p. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 5l, 12l. Young John (20-1) 4th. 16 ran.

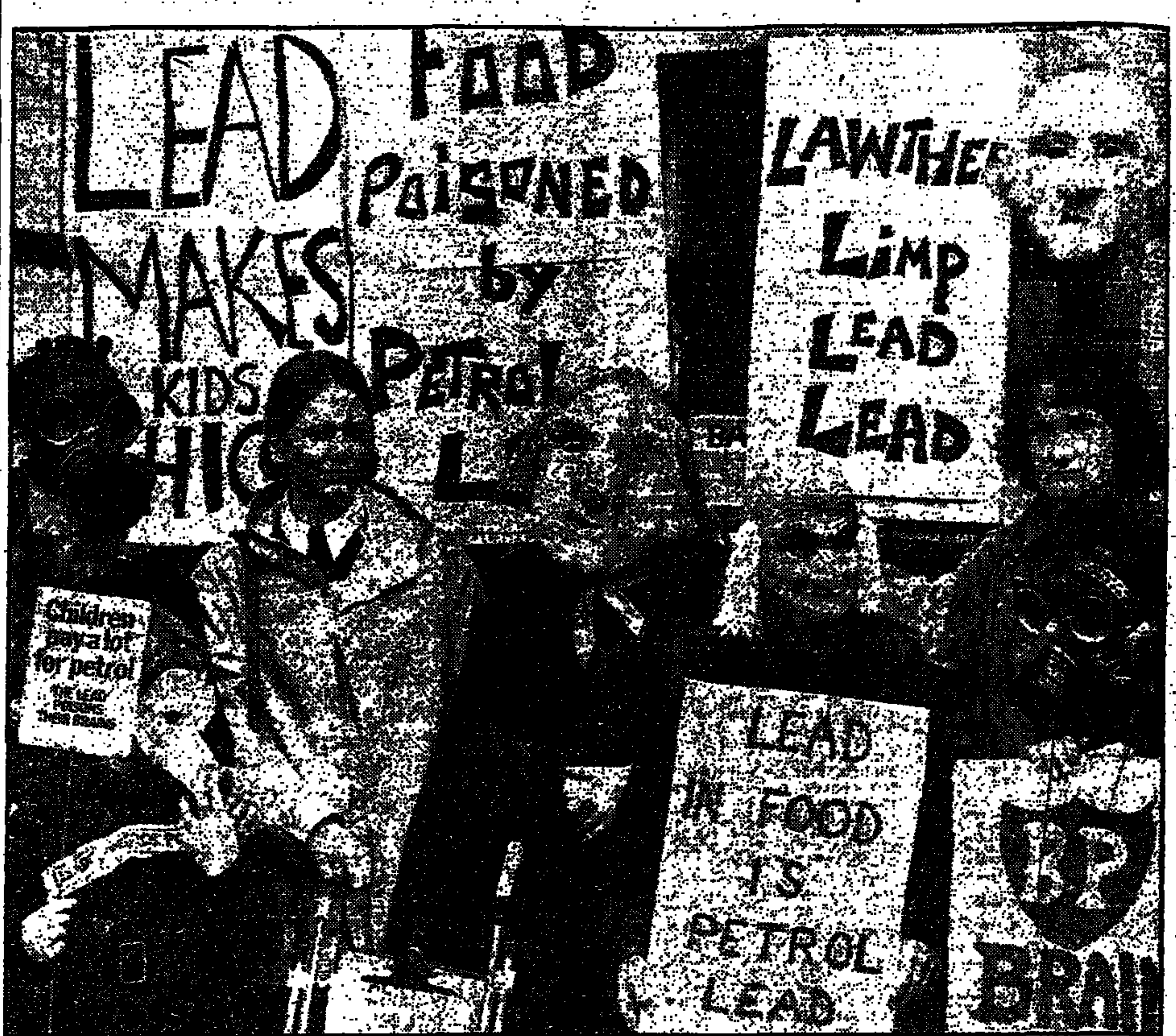
4.15 (4.18) CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £705: 2m 150yds)

MOSSAT gr c by Busted—Abettor (N. Gibson) 4-10-4 .. C. Candy (14-1) 1
Old Knocker K. Mooney (4-6 fav) 2
Shoutitout .. S. G. Knight (25-1) 3

TOTE: win, £1.77; places, 40p, 10p, 53p. Dual F: £1.00. CSF: £2.37. B. Palling, at Cowbridge. 4l, 20l. Peaceful River (33-1) 4th. 18 ran. PLACEPOT: £12.80. JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £2,604.15 carried forward to Worcester today.

Social Focus

Time for a proper lead on additives in petrol



Children join parents in an anti-lead demonstration in Whitehall.

Lead is a potent neurotoxin. It has no beneficial effects whatsoever in human beings exposed to it and yet it is disseminated into our environment in vast quantities as a result of its widespread use as a petrol additive. If toxicological criteria, developed to protect mankind from other environmental pollutants, were applied to lead, then the maximum permissible concentrations would be 10-100 times less than the levels which currently prevail in urban areas. Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of lead pollution is that lead, unlike many other environmental pollutants is non-degradable. Once it accumulates in the soil the contamination is permanent so every year that passes sees an inexorable rise in the total amount of lead to which humans are exposed.

Those who feel that the dangers are exaggerated should compare the level of lead found in a typical urban dweller with the level of lead against which man has evolved as a species. On the basis of ultra-clean analytical techniques developed by Clair Patison at the Californian Institute of Technology it has been demonstrated that the lead intake of prehistoric man would have been approximately 2 micrograms per day which is 100 times less than the daily intake of a typical city dweller. Similarly the lead content of bones is now 500 times greater than that found in skeletal remains from 1600 years ago. On an evolutionary scale therefore man is perilously close to the levels associated with clinical lead poisoning and thanks to the petrochemical industry, is moving steadily closer every year.

Lead poisoning becomes clinically obvious at blood levels of 80 micrograms per cent and death may ensue unless remedial action is taken. Sub-clinical effects of lead exposure can be demonstrated in children at much lower levels. These include insomnia, headache, nausea and irritability at moderate levels of exposure; restlessness, distractability, impulsivity and difficulty concentrating at lower levels of exposure. These neuro-behavioural disorders result in a decrement in IQ as demonstrated by Professor Needleman's study of 2,000 Massachusetts school children. As a result of controlled experiments in animal models, the highest level of lead which has been shown to have no effect in mammals is around 5 µg/dl.

The implications of this research are quite clear when one considers that the range of values found in typical urban children lies between 10 and 30 µg/dl. It is quite legitimate to argue that the educational problems which characterize our inner city areas today are the result of exposure to a neurotoxin, which is present in the environment in concentrations 100-1,000 times greater than that found in pre-technological societies.

The reason, and the only reason that this situation is allowed to persist is that in Britain today channels of communication designed to promote commercial interests are highly developed whereas channels of communication designed to protect the public interest are practically non-existent. The recent Department of Health and Social Security report *Lead and Health* was virtually an apology for the status quo. It has been embraced by the lead industry as a model of scientific caution and contains no firm recommendation about reducing the lead content of petrol. Whether this situation continues depends entirely upon the Government's response to the DHSS report. This response is due to be announced in March.

Meanwhile an early day motion has been put down in the House of Commons calling for an immediate reduction in the lead content of petrol from its present level of 0.4 g/l to 0.15 g/l and the eventual prohibition of all lead additives in United Kingdom petrol. MPs should be encouraged to sign this motion. The consequences of their continuing present policies to continue cannot be overstated.

Robin Russell Jones

The author is Senior Registrar at the St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

Doctor's dilemma: the right balance of paternalism and open medicine

"Don't worry, my dear", the old-time surgeon would tell his patient, "we'll soon put that right," and she might be trundled off to the operating theatre with no idea of her diagnosis, let alone what the operation might entail. Nowadays patients expect and receive much more information; but the pendulum may be swinging too far in the direction of open medicine. Last year's Reith lecturer, Mr Ian Kennedy, accused doctors of arrogantly gaining too much power over the lives of their patients. His charge is familiar: social scientists, lawyers, and philosophers have all attacked medical paternalism and dominance. Yet the danger is that by abdicating decision-making to their patients, doctors would be shirking an essential element of professionalism—their duty to make and accept responsibility for difficult choices.

Perhaps the clearest example is the selection of patients for trainee surgeons. The aspiring surgical consultant spends many years acquiring technical skills but eventually he has to tackle the most demanding procedures in his specialty. Medical audit procedures show, not surprisingly, that in the case of technically difficult operations such as fitting a plastic lens in the eye or an artificial valve in the heart the chance of failure is higher with a surgeon-in-training than with an established consultant. The dilemma is insoluble. Surgeons have to be trained (and our antivivisection laws forbid them to acquire technical experience by operating on animals) but no patient would willingly choose to be the first customer. So the paternalistic medical profession makes the choice. What alternative is there?

A second important area is the distortion of normal thought caused by life-threatening illness. Patients who know they have cancer, for example, will consent to virtually any treatment if they are told it offers a chance of cure (and their willingness to clutch at straws may be cruelly exploited). Not long ago surgeons at the Royal Marsden Hospital set up a research study in which some women with breast cancer were given repeated courses of five powerful drugs. The side effects were appallingly severe: the patients lost their hair, vomited repeatedly, developed mouth ulcers, and felt generally awful. One third of the patients described the treatment as unbearable. Yet women who said they had dreaded their treatment said they would have it again if it was recommened for their health's sake. In practice the severity of the side effects persuaded the surgeons to make the paternalistic decision to stop the treatment programme.

At a more personal level, the American gastroenterologist Franz Inglefinger recently described his own reaction when he found he had a cancer at the lower end of his gullet—the disease on which he was a widely respected authority. The growth was removed surgically; the next decision was whether to give further treatment with anticancer drugs or X-rays. Physician friends offered contradictory advce, as did his medically-qualified son and daughter-in-law. Then a friend suggested that what he needed was a doctor—someone to dominate and in a paternalistic manner assume responsibility for his care. Once that advice was followed patient and family "sensed immediate and immense relief".

Certainly the public has a right to be informed: paternalism goes too far if it conceals information which could influence a decision that should be taken by the patient rather than by the doctor. But the essence of professional advice is that the doctor makes up his mind on the best course of action. In Inglefinger's words "a physician who merely spreads an array of vendibles in front of the patient and then says "Go ahead and choose, it's your life' is guilty of shirking his duty, if not of malpractice".

Is it fair to put the responsibility for decision-making on a patient, already worried by disease, who can have only a partial understanding of the issues? I believe it is not. If I am a patient what I want from my doctor is an honest explanation of his findings followed by clear, unambiguous advice on the treatment he suggests. Whether I take his advice is my decision—but that will be largely based on the confidence he inspires.

Dr Tony Smith

The eliminator puzzle—all is revealed

Last Friday's Eliminator Puzzle had to be attempted by all qualifiers in the 1981 Langs Supreme Times National Crossword Championship except those who had the foresight to choose the Birmingham Regional Final, the only one which was not over-subscribed. Explanations of all but the more obvious clues follow. Except where otherwise indicated reference should be made to Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary for all words used apart from proper names.

Across: 1 **RAHAB**. Ruth's second mother-in-law (the mother of Boaz whom she married), the one not mentioned in the Book of Ruth. She was the Rahab of Joshua 2:1. See Matthew 1:5, spelling Rachab and Booz in AV, but Rahab and Boaz in The New English Bible. 4 **NEBRASKAN**—"of Nebraska" in various dictionaries (not Chambers). "champion of popular government"—Lincoln (Gettysburg Address)—the Nebraskan capital. 9 **CAUCASIAN**. 10 **ATHOS**. Hidden in "What Hosea". No females are allowed within the Athos peninsula. 11 **ASHAKE**. As hake (fish-fashion). 12 **CALIXTIN** Calix (cup, Shorter Oxford) + tin (money). 14 **INSANE ROOT** root being a mathematical function. 16 **BILL** Bairnsfather's Old Bill. Also ancient weapon. 19 **EOAN** "rosy-fingered" (Chambers) being a Homeric epithet relating to dawn. 20 **BIG-ENDIANS** Gulliver, Lilliput and the war with the neighbouring Blefuscu. 22 **DOGGEDLY** Doggel plus only minus on. 23 **HOLLOW** 26 **CHAKA** CH (Companion of Honour) + A + KA (genius). 27 **GAULEITER** Gaul plus anagram of I TREE 28 **DISMISSAL** Dismal outside Miss minus M. 29 **TROAD** proper name for the country surrounding Troy.

Down: 1 **RECHABITE** REC (recipe—take) HABIT ("say, won't"—"wont") E. 2 **HAUGH** Hugh (Bulldog Drummond) round A 3 **BEAN-KING** E in BANKING. 4 **NAIN** French for dwarf. For widow of Nain, see Luke 7:12. 5 **BANDALORES** A (adult) LORE (learning) in BANDS. Quiz, an obsolete term for a bandalore. 6 **ABATIS** A bat is. 7 **KSHATRIYA** Anag hairy task. 8 **NISAN** Jewish month, used to be called Abib ("A bib" connected). 13 **TREILLAGES** IL LAG in TREES. 15 **STAR-GRASS**. 17 **LOST WORLD** Conan Doyle's novel with Professor Challenger. 18 **IDIOLECT** Dostoevsky's IDIOT outside L (pound) EC (notes). 21 **GEHAZI** 2 Kings 5: 20-27. 22 **DICED** The Ancient Mariner. 24 **LOTTO** Blotto minus the opening. 25 **PURL** Two meanings: a drink, and the sound of a babbling brook.

Footnote: my regrets to non-Churchmen, but the number of Biblical clues is of course due to the Benefit of Clergy.

Edmund Akenhead
Crossword Editor

THE ARTS

Colin Davis at his best in revealing Berg's sensuality

Lulu
Covent Garden

William Mann

Although Alban Berg's second opera *Lulu* had never been seen at Covent Garden until Monday night, there have been numerous performances of it elsewhere in Britain, usually by guest companies from abroad, but including one production, by Welsh National Opera, in English translation. They were all of the incomplete score in two acts, as found after Berg's death in 1935, sometimes with a fragmentary third act built out of the composer's concert suite.

It was known even then that the opera was virtually complete, but Berg's widow refused to let the third act be handled by another musician. Since her death the Austrian composer Friedrich Cerha has brought out his own completion, with the blessing of Berg's publishers. Pierre Boulez conducted the first complete *Lulu* at the Paris Opéra all but two years ago, confirming the necessity of the third act, if only because Berg's obsession with symmetry and structure demanded the completion of his musical and dramatic design. The Paris production was recorded, and has allowed us all to get the music of the third act into our bones.

There have been subsequent productions too, one of them by Götz Friedrich who now directs his revised version for the Royal Opera, and has been able to recruit for it singers already experienced in the three-act *Lulu*. His musical collaborator here (as in a tremendous interpretation of Wagner's *Ring*), is Sir Colin Davis. Covent Garden's new integral *Lulu* bears their joint hall mark: it is distinguished, nor quite flawless, but already an interpretation worth experiencing several times, and by then the flaws may have been ironed out.

Davis has proved himself a sympathetic and illuminating interpreter of Berg's music, with his account of *Wozzeck* here and in New York. He has much to bring to the score of *Lulu*, dancing lilt and keen characterization in Berg's "novelty" numbers, those essays in particular genres, whether borrowed from earlier opera or from jazz, as in the nightclub scene which ends the first act.

Chiefly Davis concentrates on the sensuality of Berg's music, as Berg suggested with the remark that "only through an understanding of the sensual can one arrive at a true idea of the human psyche", and on its long spans of design, the dove-tailing of scenes, and progressively the enlightenment of musical reprise. That exquisitely lyrical interlude after the second scene of Act I might have appeared cold or understressed, but at the last return of that music in the final scene Davis forged an overwhelming climax for the plight of the "earth-spirit", as Wedekind called Lulu, and the larger liaison was appreciated.

Even more remarkable was Davis's taut grip on the various concerted ensembles in the gaming scene which begins Act III. A great deal goes on, some vocal lines as foreground, others in support: the balance and interplay were brilliantly sustained under complete and natural control. As the evening progressed so it was plain that, whatever Friedrich was doing with the drama Davis was also bringing out in the music: a signal example would be Alwa's long solo towards the end of the second act, the tension completely sustained, even with an Alwa (Ryszard Karczykowski) whose tenor is more lyric than dramatic.

Friedrich, and his designer Timothy O'Brien, set *Lulu* in a cross between a zoo, with cages, and a prison with wire-netted corridors and doors. The opera begins with the Ringmaster parading his bestial charges, dressed as they will later appear. Rodrigo in a rugby shirt, Schön in businessman's dress, the Artist in his tunic, *Lulu unrolling herself, recumbant, from her black snake-skin* swaddling train.

The snake-skin remains a permanent feature of the unit set, like Lulu's portrait and the prison corridors, hardly noticed in the Artist's modish living room, or in Dr Schön's house, with its practicable two-storey lift (useful and atmospheric), positively transformed in the nightclub scene, where dancers and stage technicians monopolize the passages, but also a permanent stamping-ground for the red-faced Ringmaster who skulks on top of it whenever a fatality looms. Dr Schön's death, wrapped in the snake-skin, is a masterly stroke—he created the reptile which killed him.

The permanent, tiled floor proves at least as unhelpful as suitable, even granted the updating of the action into the 1930s, a source of attractive clothes for the ladies, dubious for the ethical restrictions inherent in the play, downright incredible when Jack the Ripper arrives to murder Lulu and her lesbian friend. Jack was a Victorian criminal.

Friedrich's monochrome silent film for the interlude in Act II is lucid and handsomely directed. He stages the farcical second act, Lulu's admirers concealed everywhere, with a dashing sense of humour, not least in the obsessed behaviour of Dr Schön, and everywhere Friedrich is ready to accept the fantastic, ironical element in the plot and its character.

Karan Armstrong, musically a virtuoso Lulu in her response to a long and taxing part, deserved all the copious cheers afterwards, not least because she had hurt herself during rehearsals and suffered further injury in the first act on Monday. Yet her Lulu, from the outset, is a more openly lascivious creature than Wedekind's child of nature or Berg's capricious girl. She offers plenty of leg-show, and a splendid transformation from the cholera-infested invalid to the *perfectly* healthy heroine of "O Freiheit" after her escape from prison. Her half-spoken confession of love to Dr Schön was ideally pitched between speech and song.

Lulu's entourage of lovers is led by Günter Reich's masterful Dr Schön; Georg Paucker's comical Athlete and the jovial, asthmatic Schigolch of Erik Saeden give strong support, as *does Emile Belcourt* in three contrasted roles. Countess Geschwitz is palely portrayed by Glenys Linos, and Robin Leggate's Painter makes as yet an innocuous impression. But in a large cast there are no really weak members. I do wish that O'Brien had more firmly located Lulu's last abode indoors; where the Paris production set it in a subterranean lavatory, here she appears to live on a *flat roof, equally unconvincing*, but easily corrected. For the whole achievement of the production there can be little but gratitude and admiration.



Günter Reich as Dr Schön and Karan Armstrong as Lulu

Canto General
Tanz-Forum, Cologne

John Percival

The unmistakable features of Isambard Kingdom Brunel gaze out from one of the illustrations in the programme book of *Canto General*, Jochen Ulrich's extraordinary dance-drama for Tanz-Forum, the dance company of the Opera House, Cologne. Brunel is posed in splendid Victorian confidence against a background of the huge chains of his steamship, the Great Eastern. No, he is not actually a character in the ballet, but is there as a symbol of one aspect of European civilization.

For the theme of *Canto General* is nothing less than the clash of cultures of two continents, the effect on South America of its conquest by the white man and his values. Inspired by what Ulrich saw when the company toured Latin America two or three years ago, the work is based upon Pablo Neruda's poem of the same title. The scale of the ballet is as ambitious as its content, lasting two hours without an interval.

The first of its five episodes is an evocation of Inca civilization. At this stage of the ballet there is no attempt at realism. Johannes Fritsch's score is related to medieval or early Renaissance music rather than to specifically ethnic sources, suggesting the remote time in preference to the exotic place.

Ulrich's choreography indicates the ritualism and formality of a culture which we can recognize but *hardly* understand. The dances are ceremonious but simple, using a few accessories to imply the masks and headdresses of this lost culture. The *mood* is tranquil, even when a vanishing body and a rumbling red cloak symbolize a human sacrifice.

That atmosphere is broken by the *arrival of the conquistadors*, who break their way through a wall at one side of the stage with noisy ferocity. They bring elaborate courtly *manners and* an intolerant attitude, religious trappings and deadly weapons, against which the Indians fight back *in vain*.

In each successive scene the work becomes more modern, more naturalistic. The steps which have suggested an Inca temple are *disfigured* with advertising slogans, then reversed to turn into the mean houses in which fighters for freedom huddle to hide from *the political police*. The stage becomes more and more cramped; dancing becomes more difficult as the spirit of the people is hemmed in. Yet that *spirit* struggles and survives to the last.

Ulrich and his composer make telling use of *irony to* underline their theme. The tango emerges in the score during a scene where diplomats and politicians gaze *admiringly* at a museum exhibit of the *native* culture that has been trampled almost out of existence. Even when *preparing* for battle, the European *invaders* hand their ladies down from the ships with proud gallantry.

The conquerors *are led* by a strange, almost androgynously *sinister* figure, played by a woman in man's clothes. Lutgart van der Straeten performs this role with chilling cruelty, her movements coldly sharp, *her face impassively* stern. The other leading woman's role, called simply The Woman, has her great moment when she changes from Evita-like glamour into a simple dress, with her hair loose, to lead a dance of triumph for short-lived freedom. Svenbjorg Alexanders brings splendid fervour to this.

Lutgart van der Straeten

Ulrich identifies Neruda with the spirit of the oppressed people and has as his leading male character a *poet who has to speak as* well as dance. Paul Porter succeeds in both aspects of the role, playing with a passionate conviction. But he is only the first among equals, because the whole company perform with a gripping sense of drama.

Neruda's words are woven into the fabric of the work, not only in the *role of the* poet but even more by the presence of a Chilean actor, Leonardo Martinez, who sits at one side of the stage speaking long *extracts from the text*. There are two singers besides, in the orchestra pit together with three musicians playing percussion, trombone and guitar, *and a fourth who controls* electronically all those live sound sources and a prepared tape.

At the performance I attended *something bad gone* wrong with the arrangements for processing the music through microphones and loudspeakers. After some anxious adaptation, the show proceeded with an apology that it would not sound quite as it should. *Even so, I found the* score impressive, and look forward to hearing it again in happier circumstances.

Götz Loepelmann's *scenery* and masks, the *costumes* by Marie-Teres Cramer and Heinrich Brunke's lighting all have an important share in the ballet's success. Although the *proportion* of realism and fantasy varies, as already indicated, during the course of the work, there is throughout an imaginative use of objects to suggest rather than imitate. Tables, for instance, become the decks of ships, and planks *are used* both *as shields* and as offensive weapons.

One interesting aspect of *Canto General* is that it uses dance entirely to convey its *theme*, never decoratively. Thinking back on it, I cannot remember a single dance which could be *taken out of* context and presented on its own.

In Cologne *Canto General* is performed not in the Opera *House itself* but in the adjoining Playhouse, an auditorium which, on the whole, is probably more apt for most of Tanz-Forum's varied and progres*sive repertory*. But (good news for once) you do not have to go abroad to see it for yourself. Tanz-Forum is coming to Sadler's Wells for a fortnight *in April*, and *Canto General* is one of the works to be brought, together with shorter ballets by Christopher Bruce, Jürg Burth, Reinhild Hoffman, Hans *van* Manen and Jochen Ulrich, all but one of them new to London.

A challenge for Elizabeth Taylor

Elizabeth Taylor is 49 at the end of this month. And she has rather more films than years to her credit. The figure generally quoted is 50, but when she was in London recently she quickly corrected that total and raised it to 58.

She got an early start. She was only 10 when she shared the billing in *Lassie Come Home* with Roddy McDowall and the dog in question. A couple of years later she fought off considerable competition for a ride on The Pie in the first film version of Enid Bagnold's *National Velvet*.

Miss Taylor liked both those films. "Did you know that Lassie was a he and not a she?" No, I did not. The question did not cross my mind when I was moved to childish tears on first seeing the picture. "Well, *Lassie was a he. And, on reflection*, I reckon some of my best leading men have been dogs and horses."

Among those challenging *Elizabeth Taylor* for the lead in *National Velvet* was one Shirley Catlin, later Shirley Williams. Perhaps defeat on that occasion steeled Miss *Catlin for reverses which were* to come when she moved her career in a different direction; certainly it did not deter her from acting, and she played opposite Peter Parker in *King Lear* when she was at Oxford.

More recently Elizabeth Taylor took a step herself towards the Williams political territory when she married husband number six (excluding Richard Burton for the second time round), *John Warren*, a lithe, silver-haired Republican senator, with impeccable Virginian manners. The marriage came at a time when her film career *was somewhat* becalmed: Hal Prince's movie version with her of *A Little Night Music* met with limited *critical* approval and did very poor box-office business; George Cukor's *The Bluebird* attracted acres of publicity but never *took to the wing*. For the last five years Miss Taylor has spent much of her time campaigning for her husband.

"I feel as though I'm a true Virginian now. I own a British passport, but I think I'm going to take out an American one *so that I can vote for John*. I even took up riding again—that was a mistake.

"Two weeks before we were married I went out hunting, which was not exactly wise because I've had two inches of my spine removed and hadn't *jumped since* I was *24*. Early on the horse pecked and it seemed to take two and a half hours before the ground reached up and hit me. As the blood came out of my nose I heard the voice of my riding instructor when I was seven years *old*, saying '*If* you fall off, you must always remount'. Miss Taylor, who had Victor Cazalet for a *godfather*, was well schooled in matters equestrian long before *MGM* put her in the saddle.

"So I got back on. A little later the horse shied again and this time when I was thrown *there was no moving*, just silent tears of pain. Eventually a couple of hill-toppers came by in a pick-up truck and *I* yelled out 'Don't move on, but move me instead. And gently, please'. They took me home, just another woman who had *fallen off a horse*, but fortunately the mother of one of them turned out to be a fan. . . but *no more steeplechasing*."



The film which has enticed Elizabeth Taylor away *from* political campaigning is *The Mirror Crack'd*, which opens in the West End after a royal premier next week. It is the third in the series which John Brabourne and Richard Godwin have made from Agatha Christie novels, *but unlike Orient Express* and *Death on the Nile* it does not feature the mighty Poirot. Miss *Marple* is the sleuth and even she takes a back seat, literally, because of a broken leg. The setting is nothing more exotic, to English eyes at least, than a Kentish village in Coronation Year. Elizabeth Taylor plays Marina Gregg, a *monstre sacrée* whose arrival with a film crew unleashes a series of murders which Miss Marple (Angela Lansbury) solves without moving too far from her front room. What was the attraction for Elizabeth Taylor?

"Any number of things. I liked the challenge of Marina: a *consummate actress* and a bad actress at the same time, a liar and a charmer. The shooting schedule of six weeks was just right and I was delighted to have the chance to go back to Kent, a part of England I knew very well when I was a child. It is so like Virginia, you know. Kent could almost be an adjoining state.

"It also happens that I adore detective stories. Richard [Burton] and I used to read them in bed: we had a copy each and when we got to page 50 or thereabouts we *both wrote down the name of* the murderer. I'm glad to say that I invariably beat him, which drove him mad. I remember reading *The Mirror Crack'd* when it first came out in 1962. OK, so perhaps I agree with you that it wasn't one of the best Agatha Christies, but it has possibilities.

"Maybe the film is better than the book. Certainly it has more jokes, one or two of which are *strictly for those in* the profession: Kim Novak makes fun of my big feet and Rock Hudson—this is the first time I've worked with Rock since *Giant—has a couple of* Doris Day lines."

Cognoscenti may also be intrigued by the opening sequence which shows the kind of film that used to be made from Christie novels 30 years ago breaking down on the village hall projector. It will not escape them that Dame Agatha dedicated *The Mirror Crack'd from Side to Side*; to use the full Christie title—taken from *Tennyson—to* "Margaret Rutherford, in admiration".

Elizabeth Taylor now goes into rehearsal for Lillian Hellmann's *The Little Foxes*, on *stage rather than on screen*, which is scheduled for Broadway in April after an East Coast tour *starting in a few* days' time.

"We read two plays, *Foxes* and *Hay Fever*. We reckoned that an American cast could *not get the accents right for Hay Fever*, so *The Little Foxes* it is and I'm happy because Regina is a great part. No, I haven't run the movie any more than I saw *Virginia Woolf* in the theatre before we filmed—I'm a natural mimic *and there is too much danger* of picking up other people's tricks. Believe it or not this is my first appearance on stage. When I talked over *Foxes* with John he said: 'If you're going to plunge, plunge'. I'm plunging."

John Higgins

Aspects of Max Wall
Garrick

Irving Wardle

One little number that has dropped out of Max Wall's act is his erstwhile catch-phrase, "Wall's the name." He is all over the place nowadays, familiar alike to Beckett and *Coronation Street* audiences, and more securely entrenched as a national institution than any comic since George Robey.

However dangerous this might be for a younger artist, it is no hazard to this sceptical old party in the baggy black *tights. If there are any fears* that he might be going dignified or getting topical, they are squashed as flat as the flea that interrupts his Rachmaninov solo by his first walkon, executing a chain of paraplegic *entrachats*, and culminating in dazzling pirouettes with his index finger.

Waiting for Godot, to which *he is returning* later this year, was once described as a play in which "nothing happens, twice", and you could say the same of his own show. He talks about "the act" with reverence, always promising that it is just going to start: and discussing the *scale of* laughter from the titter to the belly laugh as solemnly as an American backer doing *statistical* breakdowns of the chuckle-count.

But there are no belly laughs in his two and a quarter hours, *and no routine that goes on* for longer than a couple of minutes. An act is something foisted on the people it happens to; and Mr Wall's speciality is not domination but contact. What he wants, and what the spectator wants, is simply for him to be: in public.

Those who saw the *Aspects* last time round will be *pleased to learn* that he still attacks the grand piano as if fresh from Dr Frankenstein's *operating table, and* takes several stunned minutes to recover from the suicidally prolonged trumpet call at the end of "Sweet Sixteen". There are also lightning impressions of Charles Laughton, Jessie Matthews, and a cocker spaniel; evocations of Mr Wall's first love, "Liverlips La Tour", and memories of standing in for indisposed German girls on the Folies Bergeres staircase. But the fun always lies in between the gags: *in the transformation* of the sweetly smiling Wall-Jekyll into the nutcracker snarl of Wall-Hyde: his disgusted reaction to laughter at gags he despises; and the free-wheeling ad libs that may or may not lead him back on to the rails.

He treats the house partly as showbiz intimates, and partly as innocents to whom he is spilling the professional beans: either stopping to voice what we are thinking ("You've noticed I've gone serious"), or explaining exactly *what he is doing*. "You see what I'm getting at? I've led you back to the focal point of the whole thing." A pause; then the eyes go up in hopeless *despair that he is wasting his* breath on us.

Do Not Disturb
ICA

Ned Chaillet

In Cardiff there is an ambitious and frequently delightful arts centre known as Project Arts, which regularly offers *residencies to some of the* more experimental theatrical troupes. A company which has recently benefited from a residency there is Hesitate and *Demonstrate*, a *performance* group artistically descended from the People Show and Robert Wilson. The special quality they have is a feminine *vision and* with it they *paint* dramatic pictures, largely without words. *Do Not Disturb* is the result of their work at Project Arts and it makes for an *evocative and haunting* evening, although it challenges traditional concepts of drama.

Their environment for the performance is particularly *elaborate and* beautiful, *an old* English family home that has been converted into a country house hotel. It is first seen as if by moonlight, when a guest *arrives with suitcases* in hand, walking through autumn leaves while within there are traces of movements such as a hand at a curtain. The house is opened to reveal some of the inner *rooms* where *people* meet or go quietly about their business.

No one speaks in the production, but there is a constant *sound track which includes* voices abstractly related to the stage pictures. More often the sound is musical, but it includes also dogs barking, vacuum cleaners, chatter in the hallways and a jumble of breakfast news bulletins as two guests separately enjoy their breakfasts. The settings and the sounds are orchestrated with a technical precision that is faultless, but it is the presence of the *silent actors that* adds a dramatic quality, rather like the movement of the pieces in a game of Cluedo.

Lizza Aikin, Alix Mavrocordatos and *Geraldine Pilgrim* bring a playfulness to their performances which is charming, even though their activities are strange: a woman has *a drink over an illuminated* bath tub, a man furtively tears a page from the hotel register and the two women jealously share the professional attentions *of a hairdresser*. It is a game of echoes and images.

Philharmonia/Haitink
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Barry Millington

Seasoned Mahlerian *that he is*, Bernard Haitink knows well that the incongruities, the jarring juxtapositions which pepper a Mahler score are on *no account to be apologized for*. They are (dare one say it?) the salt that judiciously handled can make a performance one of real quality. Such an interpreta*tion was given* of Mahler's third symphony on Monday by the Philharmonia under Haitink.

*In the half-hour first move*ment, nature is depicted wild and raw, sometimes sweet but often harsh and uncompromising; nature, that is, as personi*fied by Pan. The banal jostles* with the profound, the vulgar with the portentous, and Haitink extracted those qualities in full measure. But at the *same time, without sacrificing* their individuality, he drew them together; it is his sureness in transforming an assemblage of disparate elements into a coherent whole that *makes* Haitink one of the finest Mahler conductors of our time.

*Having laid such solid foun*dations with that opening movement, he was well on the way to giving a classic interpretation, and we were not disappointed. The five subsequent movements, *dealing in* their different ways with the human and divine, he welded together into a structure that balanced, and rightly out*weighed, the gigantic move*ment that on its own formed part one. Pan and anarchy make a brief reappearance at the end of the third movement but ultimately they are no match for the healing, redeeming forces that come to the fore so *eloquently in the final three* movements.

These movements are stitched together, again not seamlessly: the heartstopping melody that opens the final Adagio came in Haitink's hands, and effectively so, as a new inspiration after the angelic celebrations of the fifth movement. The ladies of the Philharmonia Chorus, and the Southend Boys Choir, as *reliable as ever, gave voice to* the celestial beings, while Alfreda Hodgson contributed a rich, measured contralto solo. A few over-exuberant phrases apart, the Philharmonia played well for Haitink. Let us hope that partnership has more *Mahler performances of this* calibre in store for us.

Camerata Bern
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Pettitt

Incoherent programmes frequently fall flat through an inability or unwillingness of either players or audience (or both) to cope with contrasting styles in one concert. That offered on Monday by the Camerata Bern, a small ensemble of 14 string players, was a golden exception to the rule.

This group, led by Thomas Füri, has made a reputation in this country largely through its association with Heinz Holliger in recordings of eighteenth-century *music, in particular* that of Zelenka and more recently the Mannheim com*posers. Consequently*, it was all the more of a surprise to hear them play with such finesse in Elgar's early Serenade for Strings, a thoughtful gesture to their hosts. Their small *size* lent fresh clarity, yet in no way was the work's rightful romanticism denied it. Particularly impressive was the Larghetto, where unanimity was preserved even in its finely *judged rubato* and poised semi-staccato. Grieg's perennial chestnut, the Holberg Suite, was performed with equal aplomb, made to sound as fresh as a spring daisy, though not lacking full-sized bloom when it was needed.

Returning to a more familiar patch, an attractive and neatly-played Concertino in G attributed to at least two others as well as Pergolesi bode well for the following Flute Concerto in E minor, most definitely by the Mannheim composer *Franz Xaver Richter. Aurèle Nicolet*, looking quite demented, gave a penetratingly intense edge to the limpid central Andantino, adventurously in C major, while *the hybrid half-baroque, half-*classical outer movements were full of brilliant colours. His partners, ever sensitive, were neither too romantic nor insipid, as can often happen with modern-style players in such music.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Book review

Ideas and the Novel
By Mary McCarthy

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £4.95)

The chapters that make up this *book were* given as the Northcliffe Lectures at London University last year. In them Mary McCarthy first examines the effect of Henry James on *the* "serious" novel, before going back in history, alighting principally on the nineteenth century, to see what fiction itself "lost" as a result of James's achievement. On the modern novelist who also sets out to be an artist James has, Miss McCarthy insists, been a near-fatal influence; the treatment of ideas, philosophical, political, social, which was germane to the very concept of the novel at its apogee in Europe, has been *virtually pro*scribed (only the New York Jewish school and a few archaicizing individuals are allowed to have flouted the ban).

It can't honestly be pretended that Miss McCarthy pursues this dubious thesis with the greatest of intellectual rigour and for once, perhaps, one can agree with the *terms of a publisher's blurb*. A "swift excursion over the whole terrain of fiction . . ." conducted in "lightly depicted sentences" in 100 odd pages of loosely *packed print would promise* trouble ahead, even if we were in the presence of a species of thought of unusual concentration. And frankly we are not, in *Ideas and the Novel*.

Certainly the book *sprouts* ideas in abundance; and some of them are good ones. Generally Mary McCarthy's thesis, as far as it exists, hangs *together best on what she has* to say about the French novel: she is good on Balzac and Hugo.

But the colloquial witticisms *begin to seem threadbare, par*ticularly when she turns to the novel in English. To commend George Eliot's "tolerance" while deriding her intellect *seems to beg a host of ques*tions; and to compare the operation of that intellect in the novel directly with Dostoevsky's, is unsound. The mention of Melville and Marryat *in the same* breath as "sailor novelists", whatever the point is meant to serve, is unhelpful in understanding either. And it will just not *do—smart* though its sounds—to talk of Jane Austen being "to the novel as Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads* were to *The Prelude*".

Essentially, though, the book *rests on a charge against* James which is flimsily brought. There may be such a charge to make, but Miss McCarthy's conduct of the case for the prosecution leaves too many questions unanswered. Whatever the limitations James appeared to impose on successors, his acute awareness of the creative predicament itself warrants more precise examination of his motives.

Peter Davies

The Daumier exhibition restores Bernard Levin's faith in the Royal Academy







Daumier exhibits at the Royal Academy: a cast bronze, Ratapoil, and two lithographs, l'eau de puits de Grenelle, and J'suis d'Garde à la merrie (sic).

On the right side, and witty with it

On the whole, I regard Dr Armand Hammer as a Bad Thing; he was a lot too thick with Lenin, and has been in something of an ongoing caboots situation with the celebrated Bolshevik's heirs and assigns ever since. What is more, I am by no means sure that he has used a long enough spoon when supping with the bastards, or indeed much wished to. It is not, however, in his capacity of *homo dubius* that I salute him this morning, but in that of art-collector, and one of the shrewdest and most understanding of modern times.

He has been collecting pictures (and giving them away) for more than half a century, and his most recent butterfly, 5,000 specimens of which he netted at one go in 1976, is Daumier. Of his vast collection, some 240 items are to be seen at the Royal Academy until next month; I went to see them partly because I have always been fascinated by Daumier and have never seen a lot of his work together, and partly because ever since I saw the Academy's own show, *A New Spirit in Painting*, I have been unable to take any solid food, my hair has started to fall out in a most distressing manner, and I have woken screaming in the middle of the night at least three times a week; the neighbours have now started to complain, so I thought that by going to see something good at the Academy I might be restored to full health. It is too early to be sure that the trick has been successful, but at any rate the green wickerwork men have stopped riding their bicycles round the brim of my hat, so perhaps everything is going to be all right.

The most important thing about Daumier is that he was on the right side, and moreover in the right way. I shall discuss what I mean by that in a moment, but in any case the most important aspect of his work is not the first to be noticed by a visitor to the exhibition; what leaps off the walls is the astounding quality of his draughtsmanship, and the reason it is astounding is that the line is not in the least fine, indeed it is positively impressionistic at times, and a huge proportion of the lithographs (most of the items in the exhibition are lithographs, as most of his work was in that medium) could easily be crayon or charcoal drawings. Yet if you look at such examples of this technique as the delightful No 46, in which an unsuccessful artist is seen destroying his rejected work, or the mordant No 19, a study of the great enemy, Louis-Philippe, the optical illusion is complete; you feel you can count every hair on their heads separately. Daumier must have had a hand of incredible steadiness, and a confidence no less exceptional to guide it, so meticulous is the result, so unmeticulous the technique.

The next thing to be noticed is the range, which is the subject of another conjuring-trick. He really only had two subjects; the baseness of those who ruled France, with a few very brief intervals, throughout his adult life, and the absurdity, endearing and quaint or greedy and cowardly, of the *bourgeoisie*. He was fascinated by lawyers and obsessed by Don Quixote, but the rulers and the ruled formed the staple of his diet. You would think that that would inevitably mean monotony in so large an exhibition, but you would be wrong, because the variety of changes that Daumier rang upon these two themes was absolutely inexhaustible, and there is no question of the visitor being sated.

This remarkable quality can be seen at its best in the set of bronzes that fill a series of glass cases in the Reynolds Room, and if you want to see them, you had better hurry, because I propose to sneak in one night very shortly and steal the lot; I do not think I have ever broken the Tenth Commandment with such comprehensive intensity in all my life. There are 36 of them; they are portraits of the members of Louis-Philippe's government, and the clay is moulded with genuine hate, so that the spectator passes along the row assailed by cunning, meanness, folly, corruption, cowardice, stupidity, hypocrisy, cruelty and every other imaginable form of swinishness that human beings can be possessed of. Now 36 variations on such a theme would not normally be expected to hold the attention unwandering, yet I paced back and forth along the row again and again, seeing more and more in this amazing gallery of savage rebuke every time.

Well, Daumier was a genius. But that is only the general explanation of the magic wrought here; the particular one is that although the busts are indeed caricatures, the subjects do not become simply the attributes Daumier has seen in them—they are never, that is, dehumanized. It is at this point that the comparison which until then has been tugging at the visitor's sleeve collapses; Gerald Scarfe has never learned that hate is not enough, and I do not believe it would be possible to look at a similar number of his caricatures of politicians and other enemies without becoming very rapidly anaesthetized by the way in which, brilliant as he is at catching an expression or characteristic of his victims, he allows them nothing of humanity at all. A human villain is more frightening, not less, than a monster, because he reminds us that we are made of the same stuff. That is Daumier's greatest achievement even more easily seen in his studies of domesticity.

Or rather: that is his second greatest achievement. The most important of all is that he was on the right side *for the right reasons*. His directly political work has the zest and gaiety possessed by all the greatest tilters at the windmills of oppression; if only he had been alive during the Dreyfus case! For far too long now, the opponents of authority have wanted only to replace it by their own version, often a good deal worse (see any statement by any representative of the marxist left). More subtly, they are characterized by a mean and whining spirit and a lack of any kind of sense of humour; can you imagine Mr Frank Allaun or the editor of the *New Statesman* applauding a good speech by an opponent or making a joke?

But Daumier was on the side of life; he really did believe in the freedom his enemies denied, and he sailed into them with the wit, as well as the passion, of Voltaire or Shaw, Heine or Ben Jonson. The effect is extraordinarily heartening, and not only restores a wavering belief in the willingness of brave men and women to resist tyranny, but reinforces the most important truth of all; that in the end, tyranny must fall.

Labour and the leadership red herring

Paul Routledge *The Times* Labour Editor, was totally wrong in his appraisal (Jan 28) of Mr Frank Chapple's speech at the Labour Party special conference at Wembley. The reasons are deeply rooted in the history of the Labour Party.

A significant say in determining who should be the leader of the Labour Party is not something which should be grudgingly conceded to the trade unions because it was the unions which created and sustained the party.

The Labour Party was the natural outcome of the enfranchisement of the working class, the growing strength of the trades union movement and the class biased state apparatus of Parliament and the judiciary.

Mr Routledge's article made the assumption that the trade unions have "muscled in" and taken over the party. On the contrary, the party was formed following a decision of the Trade Union Congress whose interest in creating a political party representing Labour had been stimulated by a series of judicial decisions which effectively destroyed union industrial bargaining power.

The party was created to represent those who had nothing to sell but their labour and who were being prevented by the courts from exercising their market power. Workers simply emulated the rich and powerful who effectively control and direct the Tory Party.

Historically, it is impossible to contemplate a Labour Party detached from the organized Labour movement. The Labour Party is a federal body and it is this structure which gives it strength.

The gang of three, whom Mr Chapple supports, like to ignore this fact. For them a united and effective labour movement must be constrained lest it permanently upset the balance between capital and labour. For them fiddling with capitalism suffices.

To the question, "whose finger on the political trigger?" the answer must be those members of the labour movement who are either individual or affiliated members of the Labour Party. It is a red herring, and Mr Chapple know it, to link communists, fascists and Conservatives as "outsiders" who will influence the election of the Labour Party leader.

Communists are almost invariably political levy paying members. They are not allowed to be individual members of the party, but work alongside Labour Party members in building and strengthening organization both industrially and politically to shift the balance of power and wealth towards working people.

Conservatives within the trade union movement do not share this common objective. It is not surprising, therefore that communists are more heavily represented than Conservatives in organizations that oppose employers. Conservative trade unionists face the contradiction of being the adversary and ally of their employer at both the industrial and political level.

Trade union organization provides the only possible financial support for the Labour Party. But more important it brings the Labour Party the strength of a movement which represents twelve million workers. The policy formulation process of individual unions and the TUC contributes vitally to debate within the Labour Party.

At conference, union block votes are not wielded at the whim of union leaderships but in accordance with the agreed policies of the union. These policies all union members can help formulate. The union block votes do not constitute an undivided voting strength. The political differences which exist between unions ensure that no single piper can call a united tune.

‘The press rarey draws attenion to the inflience held withn the Tory Farty by big business’

This contrasts with the political power bought by capitalists whose finances boost Tory funds. Policy formulation within the Tory Party involves just a few influential employes and business people feeding in their ideas. There is no widspread discussion. But the pross rarely draws attention to the influence held within the Tory Party by big business.

Compare, for instance, the extensive Tory cuts in higher income tax rates with Labour's sucesion of wage cutting income policies and consider whic party is more influenced by its paymasters.

Those like Mr Chapple's gang who favour the "one person one vote" system of electing Labour's leader fail to recognize this fundamental clas division between the parties. For years they have sought to obscure it by policies which amount to little more than capitalism with a human face. The decision at Labour's special conference has reversed this process and has recognized the class base of the party.

Mr William Rodgers said recently that changes in the special conference decision would not resolve the problem of the gang of three. This underlines the point that argument over the electoral college is a question of policy not simply percentages.

Now that the constitutional issues have been decided, the Labour Party needs to concentrate on developing policies which will provide a positive alternative to the most reactionary Conservative Government this country has ever seen. The Labour Party must address itself to those problems which threaten the future of Britain as an industrial nation—mass unemployment, plummeting manufacturing capacity and low industrial investment.

Ken Gill

The author is General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

How long can Poles walk the tightrope?

Mark Bonham Carter on the pitfalls facing Solidarity

In Poland jokes have long been an accurate guide to the political temperature. A current joke runs as follows: If our Russian comrades in association with our allies came to help us, who would a patriotic Pole shoot first, and why? The answer is, first a German from duty, second a Russian for pleasure.

On arrival in Poland the possibility of Russian intervention seems more remote than from outside.

Few of the people I met raised the issue. This is partly because the threat of intervention has been made so frequently by the authorities and more sensationally by the outside media that people are inoculated against it: partly because the Poles adopt, not least for historical reasons, a fatalistic attitude to the possible bahaviour of their neighbours.

In the past German and Russian policy towards Poland has been so clearly inspired by motives that have had little to do with Polish behaviour—though a great deal to do with her geographical position—that Poles feel their own actions have little influence on events. As one of them said, American-Russian relations may well be more important in deciding the fate of Poland than anything that happens within the Polish People's Republic. Hence President Reagan's belligerent and simplistic statements about the policy of the Soviet Union send a shiver down many Polish spines.

Nevertheless, although intervention does not feature prominently in the political discussions which are today taking place at all hours throughout Poland, and which are being conducted with unprecedented freedom, it is always in the background. A leading member of Solidarity said: "Everyone knows that if we wished to, we could turn out the Government tomorrow, but of course we won't". And they won't because of the provocation it would be to the Soviet Union.

But if the Politbureau and the Government appear vulnerable, Solidarity is not a highly disciplined or easily controlled movement. To organize a membership of eight million which has been collected in just under six months presents problems. Solidarity is a protest against the discontents which have accumulated over 35 years of Socialist government. It is underpinned by the authority of the Church which has steadily grown, helped by the Pope's visit.

The most obvious fact about Solidarity is that it is led by the post-war generation. Their expectations and aspirations are very different from those of their parents. Being without personal experience of terror, they have inherited, as I was constantly reminded, the romantic Polish tradition of "heroism".

The leadership of Solidarity, all in their twenties and thirties with their open necked shirts and sporting their Solidarity badges, look the living embodiment of the Marxist worker-hero. But they are not all that they seem. Behind them and advising them but not inspiring them, are members of the intelligentsia and the Church. In Poland the alliance between workers and intellectuals, so yearned for on the Left in the West, has occurred in opposition to incompetent and apparently corrupt totalitarian socialism.

Yet the dilemma facing Solidarity is no less acute than the Government's. It dare not overthrow the Government not only from fear of precipitating Soviet intervention, but also because no one supposes Solidarity capable or even desirous of governing the country. And overshadowing the drama of politics in Poland today hangs a catastrophic economic position, the inheritance of mismanagement by successive administrations and more immediately from the massive over-investment in the 1970s, aggravated by continuous disruption through strikes since last August.

Solidarity is a vast populist movement which has been flung together at breakneck speed. It is at present dealing with a series of crises precipitated by its own existence and at the same time trying to sort itself out. It is in the process of conducting elections first at branch level. These will be followed by regional elections and will culminate in the election of a national executive some time in March.

They will be the first free elections to have been held in Eastern Europe since 1947 and they will, if allowed to be completed, confer on Solidarity a legitimacy which the party Congress will find it hard to match.

Several conversations I had with men of experience, patriotism and good faith made me ask myself whether there was any way forward which would not lead to one of those tragedies with which Polish history is littered. In a situation where the future is difficult to discern, there may be some glimmers of hope. First the Russian position.

There is a story prevalent in Poland, allegedly told by an old Polish general who had served in the Russian army during the last war. He had held high command in Poland and shortly before the German surrender he had been summoned from the front to see Stalin. He obeyed, fearing that his fate was sealed. When he met Stalin he was complimented on his military successes and then asked what policy the Soviet should pursue in Poland. Trying to give an answer that would not be used against him, he proposed a substantial Soviet occupation, combined with heavy indoctrination of the young together with the imposition of a communist regime in all its rigour.

To this Stalin had responded by saying: "Though you may be a very good general, you are a very stupid politician. I do not much care if Poland is a socialist, Catholic or democratic state or even a kingdom *so long as a pro-Russian party is in control*. Poland's importance is not ideological it is strategic and geographical".

If the Soviet Government can be convinced of Polish loyalty to the Warsaw Pact, the major change that has taken place in Polish life as a result of the emergence of Solidarity might be accommodated.

At the same time, to rescue Poland from its economic crisis Solidarity must restrain its members from making unreasonable demands about wages and hours of work. This in turn will be possible only if a far greater degree of confidence can be established between the authorities and Solidarity. But if these conditions can be satisfied there are those, even among the pessimistic, who believe Poland might succeed in maintaining within a Socialist economy and within the Soviet sphere of influence free unions which could act as a check on the authorities.

Such an outcome depends on the Soviet Union taking the risk that neither Russia nor the other Eastern European countries would be unduly contaminated by the Polish example. But the situation is unprecedented, and the consequences for the Soviet Union of intervention would be horrendous.



Workers in Solidarity's headquarters in Warsaw.

If the achievement of a settlement depends largely on Polish prudence, it also demands enlightened self-interest on the part of the Soviet Union and the West.

The position of the Polish state derives from agreements reached between the West and the Soviet Union. If Poland fell off the bough, the settlements then reached would lie in ruins and the immediate consequence would be demands for the reunification of Germany which the Federal Democratic Republic would find it impossible overtly to resist. No one else in the Western world would wish to see that issue revived and to this extent East and West have certain shared interests, despite profound differences in many other areas. No one is asking the United States or members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to change their position on Afghanistan. But it does not follow from this that the rhetoric in which President Reagan has been indulging will do much for Afghanistan, and it may make the Polish position even harder to resolve. It is to our advantage that the gains made in Eastern Europe in the years of détente, and those recently won in Poland, should be preseved. We have a responsibility towards Poland that demands a modicum of self-restraint not least in the light of elf-interest. So does the Soviet Union.

LONDON DIARY

Making the small time at No 10

Any suggestions that the Prime Minister and her principal lieutenants may be about to turn soft on their rigidly monetarist economic crusade should be instantly dispelled by an announcement from Downing Street yesterday about Mrs Thatcher's next party.

Managers and employees from 36 of Britain's most successful small and medium companies have been invited to take a tincture at Margaret's place next Monday evening. The inclusion of employees this time is important: Mrs Thatcher held a similar do last March for her favourite small businessmen, but omitted to ask along any of their workers.

The Prime Minister's office was circulating the list of acceptances yesterday, along with an explanatory note: "They all have in common a spirit of enterprise and make a valuable contribution to Britain's prosperity. Also attending the reception will be a number of ministers including Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph, and others interested in promoting the success of enterprise."

Thumbnail sketches of the guests are appended. There is Mr Green the financier: "He is not a sleeping partner but works within the company to help it attain its objectives." And Mr Beavor the banker: "Beavor is not a banker by profession and has brought an imaginative and sympathetic approach to small company finance." And Mr Winckles the other banker: "An imaginative financier with a good entrepreneurial spirit."

Then there is Mr Griffiths the engineer, who found himself with spare space in his factory and gave it over to "entrepreneurial activities therein." Perhaps this galaxy of entrepreneurial talent could put their heads together and come up with an enterprising way of employing all those miners who are forced to watch their jobs disappear in the name of rationalization.

Hard cash

I learn from the National Westminster Bank that they will open today their first service till in a factory. A service till, for anyone who still clings to the older, simpler and cheaper system of banking under the mattress, is a slot machine which coughs up money in return for a taste of the correct plastic card; a minor condition is that you actually have some in a Natwest account.

According to Natwest the installation of the machine at the Alcan Plate factory in Birmingham is part of their drive to attract what they call "the unbanked", a term I find depressingly reminiscent of the Orwellian world which is only three years away. It equates those without bank accounts with the unclean, the unwashed, the uneducated, and the undesirable.

But I find it surprising that they should put a cash machine in a factory at all. The way things are going in the West Midlands these days, with the latest figures showing a quite appalling rise in unemployment of 82 per cent in the last year, by far the highest anywhere in the country, the unbanked are also the unemployed. Perhaps a more appropriate site for Natwest's next machine would be the nearest Jobcentre.

How well do Customs officers search vehicles? I hear that a parcel of now out-of-print music by the French composer Duruflé has been shuttling between Britain and the Continent for six months, lost in the bowels of a coach which was searched several times at British ports. The choir which bought the £200 score in Paris had to rearrange its programme because the music was lost. It was eventually found in the luggage compartment by the driver, while giving his bus a spring clean.

Gang away?

Manoug Nicolian is a wealthy Armenian-born textile merchant who feels that the emergent Council for Social Democracy would do a lot better if it had a more upmarket address. After all, the doctor most associated with Limehouse before David Owen was Fu Manchu. Nicolian has therefore written to Owen and Roy Jenkins offering them the use of his sumptuous new £150,000 mansion at Kintbury, Berkshire, as a party headquarters.

‘It must be a real dilemma—for Ted Heath...’

MINERS V. MAGGIE

Nicolian said yesterday that the house, which is nearing completion, is discreetly situated in parkland, has four spacious bedrooms and an abundance of reception rooms for entertaining. "It will make an ideal retreat where the Labour breakaway movement can plan and organize in peace and quiet the formation of a party of the centre", he said.

So far, none of the Gang-Of-However-Many-It-Now-Is has taken up the offer, in spite of the carrot of financial help to the infant movement from Nicolian, who says he votes Tory but dislikes the leftward movement of Labour.

The Kintbury mansion does have its drawbacks. It is 80 miles from London; Berkshire is perhaps just a little too posh; and it is sited in the grounds of a health farm whose clients include a number of overweight Conservative MPs.

Living high

Those much abused tower blocks of council flats, which proliferated in the 1960s and early 1970s, may after all have a future, one of which I am sure the present Government would heartily approve. While several local authorities are preparing to demolish them, and in one or two cases, have already done so, others are taking the more imaginative course of "hiving them off" to private enterprise.

Hard on the heels of the news that Liverpool city council has exchanged contracts for the sale of the vandalized and uninhabitable "piggeries", I am now informed of an even more advanced scheme in Edinburgh. Somewhat to the surprise of the Department of the Environment which disclaims responsibility for anything that happens north of the border, the previously derelict 23-storey Martello Court, at Muirhouse, has been refurbished for sale.

The whole process has taken barely a year, and the two-bedroom flats are being snapped up at around £10,000 each. The young man responsible, John Mackay, describes the development as both socially acceptable and socially conscious, so it may be slightly churlish to remark that residents will be protected from socially unacceptable elements by a 11ft high perimeter wall.

Here's to me

Here is a useful hint on etiquette, passed down to me from a highly placed source, should you ever be asked to dine with a Very Highly Placed Person.

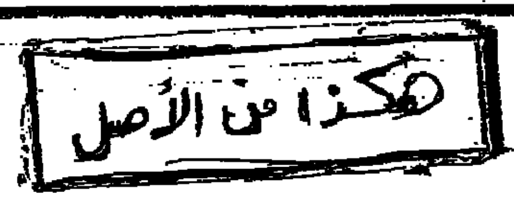
My man was dining at Balmoral as part of the entourage of the then Prime Minister (now retired to the back benches). Another member of the Downing Street party, clearly unused to eating at such a high level, was a heavy smoker. He fidgeted and bit his fingernails throughout the meal until he could contain himself no longer.

"Do I have to wait for the loyal toast until I can smoke?" he whispered to the Queen's private secretary.

"Just remember where you are", the secretary breathed back. "She isn't going to toast herself, is she? You can smoke whenever you like."

I have had a desperate appeal from the parents of an 11 month-old boy in Whiteparish Wiltshire, who was born on February 29 last year. They hope one of my readers can tell them, on the basis of either irrefutable logic or historic precedent, whether to celebrate the lad's first birthday on February 28 or March 1.

Alan Hamilton





JOB PROTECTION IN THE PITS

The Government are right to forestall the momentum of events in the coal industry and seek an immediate meeting with miners' leaders and National Coal Board officials. The unofficial strike begun yesterday in South Wales threatens to create an atmosphere of crisis which will make it more difficult for the negotiators on either side to find the compromise which can and should resolve this dispute. On the union side, approaching internal elections add pressures of their own. Memories of 1974, and the political hopes and fears attached to them, are adding an artificial drama to an issue where no fundamental differences of policy divide the opponents.

The miners have always accepted that old pits have to close. Joint machinery exists to discuss how and when to close them, and the lives of 40 pits have been ended in the last seven years, with no serious conflict except in one or two cases. But no agreed criteria exist for assessing when a mine is no longer viable, and the recession has put a double strain on the system. For the management, constrained by cash limits, the sharp fall in demand for coal has made it more difficult to afford the cost of loss-making pits. For the miners, unemployment has increased resistance to the disappearance of any more jobs.

It is common ground that no simple calculation of profit or loss is adequate to determine the fate of a pit. The NCB has many pits where coal has been mined at a loss for years. Apart from the need to provide some stability of employment in communities dependent on the local pit, coal is a natural resource whose stocks are ultimately limited (though plentiful at the moment), and it is in a wider sense unthrifty to abandon for ever seams that can be exploited at only a moderate loss.

Both sides have the long-term interests of the industry at heart. The miners' leaders are fond of rhetoric about their having no right to disinherit future generations of miners. In that perspective, the marginal pits must be of less importance than the big investment programmes in new coalfields. There is a strong case on grounds of national self-sufficiency in energy for securing the future of a healthy indigenous coal industry, and great progress has been made towards that recently, especially in production per man. But even so, more money in recent years has gone into refurbishing old pits than into the provision of new capacity. It would be self-defeating for the union to seek to tilt the balance still further that way.

The NCB's investment programme will always involve choices of this kind, and the recession would have made them increasingly painful under any Government. But the financial objectives were imposed in the Coal Industry Act last year has limited the NCB's range of action much more sharply. The industry is to be required to pay its way without operating subsidies by 1983-84. Self-sufficiency is an excellent aim in principle, but since the Act was framed the recession has made it an impossible one to achieve without a far more rigorous policy towards the loss-making sector than was ever envisaged. It is an aim to work towards, but not one that it is worth striving to achieve in three years even if the cost is a national coal strike.

In 1974 both sides of the industry agreed on a national plan for coal which predicted a closure rate of three to four million tonnes capacity a year in the first decade—a target never actually sustained. Now the board is looking for closures of more like 10 million tonnes over the next year. A change of policy as sharp as that cannot be accomplished without preparation and negotiation. But the fundamental economic situation is one that cannot be negotiated away, and the union must see the danger of jeopardizing the long-term future of the industry for the sake of some short-life pits.

The miners' leaders claim to be contemptuous of offers of the "fools' gold of transfer payments, redundancy payments, and the like. As in the steel industry, the workers themselves may think differently. Ample and effective provision to ease the social consequences of closure can be a good bargain for both sides — and certainly more rewarding for British industry than the ban on coal imports sought by Mr Gormley, which would simply transfer the problems of uneconomic pits to the uneconomic steelworks which survive only by use of cheap imported coal.

Both sides in the talks will have to keep their shared interest in the future of their industry well in view, resisting short-term pressures. A national strike would be long, and uncertain in its outcome despite the high stocks of coal above ground and the new rules on picketing. It would do serious damage to manufacturing industry in its present condition. It would also jeopardize the long-term development of the coal industry against the interests of the miners themselves.

TALKING OF GERMAN UNITY

Herr Honecker, the East German party leader, must have done some serious thinking and consulting before suddenly raising the question of German unification in a speech to party workers on Sunday. He must also have consulted with the Russians. A subject of such reverberating significance is not brought lightly from the closet in which it has lain for so many years. But what his weighty reasons were can only be guessed at.

From the time of their creation until 1969 both German states formally held the view that reunification was their ultimate aim. For East Germany it would come with the victory of socialism; for the West Germans it would come with free elections. East Germany blamed the division on western imperialism in league with German capital; West Germany blamed it on Soviet imperialism in league with German communists. Each saw a solution only in terms of the victory of its own system. Each subscribed, whether explicitly or not, to the questionable notion that Bismarck's success in welding together a number of German states for a relatively brief period represented in some way the natural logic of German history.

The situation became more complicated when West Germany started its opening to the east and eventually established formal relations with East Germany under the treaty of 1972. The West German formula was "one nation, two states", and the aim was to keep the nation together by negotiating human contacts in return for recognizing the sovereignty of East Germany. The East Germans, however, wanted full recognition as an independent state. They wanted to put a final dampener on restless hopes of reunification and settle the frontiers of Europe once and for all. They wanted to be regarded by West Germany as a foreign country.

This the West Germans could not grant because their constitution obliges them to strive for reunification (as did the constitution of East Germany until is was amended). In their treaty, therefore, the two states agreed to differ on "the national question". Bonn conducts its relations not through the Foreign Ministry but through the Chancellor's office, and continues to recognize only one nationality, which means that East Germans are automatically entitled to West German passports and full rights in West Germany.

East Germany, until now, has continued to compensate for the opening up of personal contacts with a systematic campaign to establish itself as a fully legitimate and permanent German state, heir to the revolutionary traditions of German history and custodian of the "progressive" elements in German culture. All talk of reunification ceased in the 1970s except for a brief reference by Herr Honecker in 1978. West Germany's references to the continuing existence of a German nation were dismissed as "nationalist demagogy". It was explained that nations were the product of class struggle and that a shared history was irrelevant to the increasingly sharp distinction between the two German nations, one socialist, one bourgeois.

Herr Honecker's apparent modification of this line seems to open a new phase. Obviously he is on sound ideological ground. When communism eventually triumphs, as doctrine says it must, the class struggle will end, the nation state will wither away, and German worker will embrace German worker across the Elbe. Addressing the party faithful, Herr Honecker may have felt obliged to remind them of this glittering prospect in order to raise their morale and give them some words of hope to repeat at party meetings. East Germans are probably feeling a little lonely now. Their contacts with West Germany have been sharply reduced by the new regulations on compulsory exchange of currency, and seem further threatened by the deterioration of east-west relations as a whole. Their contacts with Poland have been reduced by the troubles there. Their wall is closing in again.

But perhaps the party leaders are also coming to admit to themselves that their attempts to confer historical legitimacy on their state have had only limited success. Even the recent exhibition of Prussian history and the erection of the statue of Frederick the Great in East Berlin have not wholly persuaded the people of East Germany that theirs is the more truly German Germany and that their future can be divorced from that of the artificial American creation across the wall. Indeed, the national question is, by all accounts, discussed far more frequently and with more genuine concern in East Germany than in West Germany. Every reference to German history enlivens it still more. Herr Honecker may feel, therefore, that if he cannot beat the trend he had better try to steer it in ideologically safe directions.

He could have other motives too. He is certainly aware that in West Germany there has been a sudden surge of interest in German history, coupled with a lively debate about attitudes to East Germany. The debate has recently been fuelled by an interview given by Herr Gaus, the departing head of the West German mission to East Germany, who called upon his countrymen to re-think their attitude towards East Germany in the light of German history, and to abandon their over-simplified view of Bismarck's work. Others have chimed in to point out that the German nation, whatever it is, has never been contained within one state. This debate must be spilling over into East Germany and although it should be welcome as pushing West Germans towards greater acceptance of East Germany, any debate about German history is bound to be unsettling in a state not truly persuaded of its own legitimacy.

So the main audience for Herr Honecker's remarks was probably intended to be domestic. But he also made sure they reached West Germany. Perhaps he wanted to tell Herr Schmidt that he was still interested in doing business. Perhaps he wanted to make Polish flesh creep at the thought of German reunification, thereby pointing up the value of alliance with the Soviet Union. But nearer the top of his mind may have been a wish to encourage the left wing Social Democrats. Some of them talk a lot about a German road to socialism which might bring the two states together in a synthesis of all that is best from east and west. Since these are often the same people who oppose increased defence spending, resist the stationing of American missiles in Europe, and criticize the United States most openly, Herr Honecker and the Russians would see them as natural allies in their attempts to weaken the western alliance.

Women in Parliament

From Mr Michael Steed

Sir, It is paradoxical that Mrs Barbara Castle (report, January 28) should deplore the low percentage of women in the House of Commons since she valiantly defends the primary cause—the British electoral system. The more candidates a party has to nominate at one go, the more likely it is to achieve a reasonable proportion of women: the figures that Mrs Castle quotes show the effect with startling clarity.

The United Kingdom, with a purely single-member system, is bottom of the league table with 3 per cent. France comes next, with 4.3 per cent; here a single member system is used but each candidate is nominated with a named replacement, so for nominating purposes it is more like a two-member system. Women members of the Assemblée Nationale tend to come in as replacements. Then Ireland at 7.1 per cent—the Irish use a proportional system but in constituencies of only three or four members. Next Germany at 8 per cent; although their system is fully proportional, half the seats are fought in single member constituencies and most women members of the Bundestag depend on the regional lists for election.

Finally come five countries, all with proportional representation in large regional constituencies: Three Catholic ones, which only gave women the vote after the Second World War, average 11.2 per cent. Top of Mrs Castle's table are two countries which extended the suffrage at the same time as Britain —Protestant Denmark (23.5 per cent) and mixed Netherlands (14.7 per cent).

Britain is culturally similar to these two countries. It should be a sobering thought for Mrs Castle that if Britain, like them, had adopted a fully proportional electoral system in 1918, there would now be over 100 women in the House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL STEED,
Department of Government,
Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,
University of Manchester,
Manchester.

Liberals on education

From Mr Alan Beith, MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed (Liberal)

Sir, Mrs Checksfield (February 14) writes that she is waiting for liberals to utter a liberal word on the subject of parental freedom to spend their own money on educating their children as they think fit.

As far as Liberals with a capital L are concerned, she has no need to wait. We have consistently defended this basic civil right, and no Liberal government would take it away. We are passionately concerned to achieve the highest standards in the state education system on which the vast majority of children depend, and we are appalled at the cuts which, as HM Inspectors have revealed, are lowering standards.

We do object strongly to the present Government's diversion of public funds from the starved state sector into private schools, but it is no part of our policy to enforce a state monopoly of education.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BEITH, Liberal Spokesman on Education,
House of Commons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nationality Bill anxieties

From the Archbishop of Liverpool

Sir, If a Bill proposes a change in the basis of the right to nationality from being born in that country (*jus soli*) to the status of parents or blood (*just sanguinis*), such a measure may well be thought to have racial implications in its administration.

Mr Ronald Butt (article, February 12) apparently considers such a suggestion "impertinent". But it is at the heart of the anxiety felt by some of the ethnic minorities about the British Nationality Bill. It is to help allay such anxieties that an affirmation of the multiracial character of our national identity has been sought.

Should Mr Butt fail to understand why people question that the acceptance of this multiracial character is self-evident, he might study the report in your newspaper of February 5 of the evidence submitted to the Home Secretary by the Joint Committee against Racial Discrimination.

Yours faithfully,
✝DEREK WORLOCK,
Archbishop of Liverpool,
Archbishop's House,
87, Green Lane,
Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
February 13.

From the Reverend R. Elliott Kendall

Sir, Ronald Butt, in his intemperate attack on Archbishop Worlock (February 12) implies that it is no business of the Archbishop and his colleagues to comment on the clauses of a Bill.

This is a strange doctrine. Surely every citizen should be encouraged to take a lively interest in parliamentary affairs. Well informed and intelligent people may properly voice support or criticism for aspects of proposed legislation. What sort of democracy does he want?

You, Sir, wrote in an editorial (July 31) when the White Paper on the subject was published, "Such proposals need to be examined with great care to see that they are really necessary and that they would not perpetrate an injustice. Citizenship is a field in which a minor error in legislation becomes a major wrong into the individual". Church leaders have very clearly been following your wise advice.

Yours truly,
R. ELLIOTT KENDALL, Director,
Community and Race Relations Unit,
British Council of Churches,
2 Eaton Gate, SW1.
February 13.

Remands in custody

From the Honorary Secretary of the Justices' Clerks' Society

Sir, This society shares the fears of Lord Gardiner (February 13) about longer remands in custody. That is why, in our evidence to the Home Affairs Committee of the House of Commons on February 9, we urged that remands in custody in excess of a week should be ordered only where the accused is legally represented and consents to this course.

The problems of the 28-day remand in magistrates' courts, however, fade into insignificance when compared with those of the accused who has been committed for trial to the Crown Court in custody. At this stage of the criminal process there is no periodic review of the case by a court or anyone else. It was reputed, for example, that when he broke out of Brixton Prison, Gerard Tuite had spent over a year in custody awaiting his trial at the Crown Court.

That is why, in our evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, we suggested the abolition of committal proceedings and their replacement by an application to discharge procedure. One of the grounds for discharge would be that the prosecution had been unduly tardy in bringing their case. We were glad to see that this proposal was accepted in essence by the Philips commission.

Delay which is inimical to justice is unacceptably prevalent in some parts of the country and something must be done to control it.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD SULLIVAN,
Magistrates' Court,
PO Box 107,
Nelson Street, Bristol.

Family matters

From Mrs Caroline Woodroffe

Sir, I am beginning to believe that Dr Adrian Rogers (February 12) would prefer to see a girl under 16 suffer an abortion or childbirth rather than allow her doctor to prescribe contraception to protect her from pregnancy.

Last year 3,500 girls under 16 had abortions and 1,300 girls under 16 gave birth. Maternal mortality among mothers under 16 is between three and four times higher than overall maternal mortality. The babies of these very young mothers are also at risk. For every 1,000 babies born alive to mothers under 16, 24 die before they are a year old.

Can moral outrage really be so cruel?

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE WOODROFFE,
Chairman, Brook Advisory Centres,
153a East Street, SE17.
February 12.

Wrong pin-up

From Mr David Jamieson

Sir, I fear that in their rush to congratulate *The Times* on its newly-assured future, Messrs Dorland Advertising Ltd. have allowed the wrong caption to accompany the "page 3 lovely", published yesterday (February 13).

As the Charles Spirit of Ecstasy was sculpted in 1910 by Charles Sykes, modelled on Eleanor, secretary to Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and cast for the first time in bronze on February 6, 1911, surely it becomes evident that Crewe's 70-year-old Emily is, in fact, Beaulieu's 70-year-old Eleanor.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID JAMIESON,
420 Rowood Drive,
Solihull, West Midlands.

Miners' strike: Some economic facts

From Mr Charles Wyatt

Sir, In the last decade the National Union of Mineworkers used its industrial muscle to push wages to a level where coal ceased to be priced competitively. As a result we were sucking in exports from Europe and elsewhere.

Rather than acknowledge that it overplayed its hand it now wants to attack the consumer/taxpayer in two more ways: first, by striking; and second, by having the Government subsidize the coal price.

Can the NUM seriously contend it is representing the best interests of its members? Come the day when industrial logic rather than political dogma dominates its arguments, it may not have an industry to discuss.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES WYATT,
26 Delvino Road,
Parsons Green, SW6.
February 16.

From Mr Lewis Sergeant

Sir, In the forthcoming power struggle between the coal miners and our democratically elected Government could we please clear our minds about the performance of the NCB since nationalization?

Although with increased mechanisation (and depreciation charges) the output per man has increased by about 90 per cent between 1947 and 1980, productivity (defined as output per man per pound at given levels of technology and extraction difficulty) has declined from an average of about 6.8 to 4.8 tonnes/man pound at 1980 prices.

This decline would be greater still if depreciation charges were added to the denominator and would be directly comparable with the increase in cost of coal if the industry had not received substantial subsidies.

The whole raison d'être of the Thatcher Government is the link between productivity and prosperity yet most commentators still confuse productivity with output and ignore the financial aspects.

Yours truly,
LEWIS SERGEANT,
108 Horseferry Road, SW1.
February 16.

From Mr A. L. Pottersman

Sir, As we tumble along towards the post-industrial society, it's odd to see the puritan work ethic resuscitated by Mr McGahey, the Scottish miners' leader. As he so fiercely wields his promised blacksmith's hammer to the unyielding delight of the Tories' anvil (sic)—who is to be battered and moulded into submission?

Presumably the miners themselves, without whom Mr McGahey's own job ceases to exist.

Mr McGahey isn't alone in public life in not listening to the cliches he mouths and not understanding what they really mean. Perhaps that's just as well. The results reveal more about our leaders: by their inadvertencies shall ye know them!

Meanwhile, the so-called energy debate takes another wrong turn. The discussion ought to be about a start date for the gasification of coal while it is still in the ground. About starting to use gas to generate electricity—which it does more cost-efficiently than burning oil or coal. About starting to humanise men's working lives, so they can have decent alternatives to the sweat-and-coaldust system of eating bread.

That these questions seem to be beyond the public capabilities of all whose little brief authority entitles them to wheel and deal in Britain's energy politics is the subject's tragicomedy—and ours.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR POTTERSMAN,
33 Redington Road,
Hampstead, NW3.
February 16.

From Mr G. A. Phalp

Sir, Your announcement (report, February 14) of the continuous fall in the rate of inflation has coincided with the arrival of the quarterly accounts for electricity and gas used in my modest household—both showing an increase over this time last year (for slightly less energy consumed) of a thumping 30 per cent. To some extent one has become accustomed to the incontinent pricing of electricity bills, but over the years the gas industry has given much proof of its excellence and efficiency.

Now, however, the politicians have seen fit to interfere. We are told that we are using too much of our precious North Sea gas and that we must therefore pay more for the privilege. This island, Sir, rests on immense quantities of coal. For years before North Sea gas was heard of we made perfectly good gas from our coal supplies and we could surely do so again.

This whole business seems indeed to be a political confidence trick.

Ordinary people rely on gas for cooking their food and for heating their homes. These are basic necessities, and this harsh and superfluous tax on gas consumption —for that is what it is—adds appreciably to the general cost of living and threatens in particular the health and wellbeing of the poor and the elderly.

If the Government wants the Gas Board to pay for British Leyland, then let it be honest and say so.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY PHALP,
86 Marryat Road,
Wimbledon, SW19.

Labour and the centre

From the Dean of Worcester College

Sir, Those who are contemplating forming or joining a new centre party should reflect on the likely consequences of their actions. The low vote for the Labour Party at the last general election suggests that most of those who do not fancy the way that party has been going have already left. Mrs Williams and her friends are following, not leading, the voters.

A new party will draw the bulk of its support from the Conservatives. Given our "first past the post" electoral system a likely result of a strong centre vote will be that Labour will scrape home in a number of constituencies with a minority of the popular vote. Should such divisions between the centre and the right give a majority in the House of Commons to their opponents, it is unlikely that such a government would feel restrained from irrevocable legislation by the fact that it had only a minority of the popular vote.

Those who, rightly, fear such a left-wing Labour government should make sure that they do not contribute to its coming to power. It will be not good regretting it afterwards.

Yours sincerely,
H. G. PITT,
Worcester College, Oxford.
February 16.

From Mr Raphael Loewe

Sir, Mr Foot's belated efforts to reassert in his party the authority of the leadership, and acknowledgement that the constitutional channel for effecting political change must lie through Parliament and not through picket-line, leave one voter of his own age group cynically unconvinced. In our youth Mr Foot played his part in endeavouring to alert the country to the threat of totalitarianism. In his afternoon years, purblind in the face of totalitarian aims hardly less dangerous, if more insidious, from another quarter, the mantle which he has unwittingly assumed is not that of Aneurin Bevan, but that of Neville Chamberlain.

The parallel is apposite in that it was a Tory member who found words for the doom-laden appeal for someone to "speak for England" that brought Chamberlain down: and if none of the standard-bearers of the Council for Social Democracy is quite of a stature to sound an equally dramatic clarion call, one hopes that their collective reputation for responsibility may gradually attract a following capable of effecting a political realignment no less fraught with practical consequences than was the debate in which Amery spoke out.

As a non-party voter, I welcome the possible emergence of a centre party for which, at the next election but one, I might feel able to vote should its development of electoral muscle offer the prospect of replacing the present Labour Party bear garden by a responsible opposition prepared to play a constructive role in parliamentary democracy. That, surely, is something which the Tory Party, as constitutionalists, must also wish for: and insofar as I believe that at its best it will always put national above sectional or party interests, electoral reform leading to proportional representation seems to me a price which it ought to feel worth the paying.

The alternative is frightening, even though Mr Foot and I would hopefully not be around to see its results in their full starkness.

Yours etc,
RAPHAEL LOEWE,
50 Gurney Drive, N2.
February 16.

From Mr Patrick Lewin

Sir, In advising Mrs Shirley Williams "like a latter-day Aeneas, to set out on her wanderings", Mr Littlewood (February 14) appears to have overlooked not only the unconscionable time it took Aeneas to reach his destination but what befell his companions at the very outset:

One ship carried the Lycians, under their trusty chief Orontes. As Aeneas watched, a gigantic breaker came crashing from its crest onto the stern. The helmsman was whirled head foremost overboard, and fell face downwards. The ship spun three times round where she lay; then a whirlpool caught her and sucked her under.

Not even their worst enemies ought to wish that dreadful fate upon the Liberal Party and their trusty Mr Steel.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK LEWIN,
Tranquil Tower,
48A Tranquil Vale,
Blackheath, SE3.
February 14.

Development aid

From Lord Jellicoe and Mr Michael H. Caine

Sir, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, recently announced that the emphasis of this year's Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting will be on the problems of the Third World.

It is, therefore, paradoxical and a disappointing reflection on this country's sense of priorities that the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) should now be facing a funding crisis which seriously threatens to curtail the activities of what is certainly the Commonwealth's and, arguably, the world's most productive development institution.

As your recent series of articles illustrated, CDC has justifiably earned an enviable reputation for successful basic development, particularly in agriculture. Above all, CDC is a vital, established institution operating on the criterion of profitability—in sharp contrast to some development aid of the "hand-out" variety.

It may not always be recognized that CDC also plays a vital development role in conjunction with private enterprise. For example, our own companies have reason to be grateful for CDC's early support of major agricultural projects in, for example, Kenya, Papua New Guinea and Swaziland, without which the schemes concerned—of significant importance to the countries concerned—might never have left the drawing board.

We believe it is widely recognized in this country and abroad that CDC's experience and expertise is of unique benefit to a wide spectrum of developing nations. It would surely be a tragedy if this was to be jeopardized at a time when concern is increasingly focused on Third World food production and the efficient management of natural resources generally.

Yours faithfully,
JELLICOE, Chairman,
Tate & Lyle Ltd.
MICHAEL H. CAINE, Chairman,
Booker McConnell Ltd,
London, EC4.

Repairs at Palace of Westminster

From the Master of the Worshipful Company of Masons

Sir, The Court of the Worshipful Company of Masons of the City of London have heard with considerable disquiet of the deterioration and need for extensive repair and reinstatement of the Palace of Westminster. They have studied the third and fourth reports from the Select Committee on House of Commons (Services). They have also noted the answers to the questions asked in the House of Commons on January 26 and are concerned at the limited nature of what is proposed.

The experts who have been consulted have advised on the need to proceed with cleaning and large-scale repairs to the fabric, but the present decision is that only stones which are in danger of falling in the proximity of the entrance doorways are to be attended to. We feel that the penalty of doing too little for too long is that so much has to be done in the end and at very greatly increased cost to the public purse.

The members of the court are fully aware of the financial difficulties at the present time. They recognize the obvious wish of Parliament to give a lead to the nation in so far as public expenditure is concerned. These buildings are, however, among the most famous in the world and they are seen by millions of overseas visitors every year. They cannot look after themselves and the older they get the more care they need. Delay in treatment may prove hazardous in the extreme.

The proof of this is surely abundantly clear in that almost every cathedral has in recent years had to launch a major restoration appeal.

It is the considered opinion of the various professional and technical members of the court of the company that the experts' report should be implemented in full and that a long-term programme should be undertaken even in the present economic conditions; the requisite skills exist.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT NOTT, Master,
The Worshipful Company of Masons,
9 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
February 11.

EEC languages

From Sir Peter Vanneck, MEP for Cleveland (Conservative)

Sir, It is a nice coincidence that both the article on "Five factors combine to make English world language, professor says" and David Wood's feature, "High cost of EEC's Tower of Babel", appear in Monday's *Times* together.

I believe, on the one hand, that every member of the European Parliament has a right to speak in, and be interpreted from, his mother tongue, and on the other that the number of official languages for documents must be drastically reduced. The increasing complexities of simultaneous interpretation, and the expense, will have to be faced whenever another nation joins.

It must be remembered, for instance, that there are few Greek-speaking Danes and vice versa, so that English or French has to come in as an intermediary with inevitable time lags (laughter in the wrong place) and diminished colloquial accuracy. But it would be quite unethical to expect all MEPs to be multilingual in debate. The documentary translation scene is totally different, highlighted by the Greek alphabet itself.

In my view that really vast extravagance in paper, printing and distribution, let alone translation, must be cut at once to the "big four" before Spain and Portugal join. If difficulty is then experienced, national delegations must make their own less expensive arrangements. The fact is that adding just one more official language is not a simple addition for the workload and cost but a compound one.

Now that we are making some progress towards the economy of a single seat for the Parliament, it is my intention at the appropriate time to put forward a resolution to reduce our official languages for documents to English, French, German and Italian. But when will any time be considered appropriate by the other nations? The debate will be a heated one.

Yours truly,
PETER VANNECK,
1st Floor,
City Gate House,
Finsbury Square, EC2.
February 16.

Musical enigmas

From Mr Norman Del Mar

Sir, The last thing I ever thought to do was to set Mr Bernard Levin to rights over anything, but be has gone astray on two counts in today's article (February 11).

WoO, as applied to works by Beethoven, stands for "Werke ohne Opuszahl"—ie, works without opus number—which are listed and so numbered in Kinsky, the Beethoven Köchel.

And, much though this dashes Mr Levin's prejudiced hopes, a beautiful green-bound complete catalogue, fully indexed, of Max Reger's works stands on my shelves, prepared by Fritz Stein and published by Breitkopf and Härtel, clearly as an act of faith, since they published hardly any of the music itself.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN DEL MAR,
Witchings,
Hadley Common,
Hertfordshire.

The sleights of love

From Mr Robert Sopwith

Sir, My beautiful St Valentine's Day stamp is almost obliterated on a letter received today, ferociously "Haigspoken", legended: "Be properly addressed. Postcode it."

Yours outschoolmastered,
ROBERT SOPWITH,
Heathcote,
Wellington College,
Crowthorne,
Berkshire.
February 14.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 17: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow, chaired the Fellowship of Engineering Annual General Meeting at St James's Palace this morning.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, as President of the Royal Society of Arts, this afternoon presided at a meeting of the Committee for the Environment at Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2.

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, visited the offices of The Economist at 25 St James's Street, SW1.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel R. Scott upon relinquishing the command of the 4th (V) Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. R. Roberts upon assuming command.

The Prince of Wales, President, this evening attended a Reception in aid of the Mary Rose Trust at the Porter Tun Room, Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1.

His Royal Highness, Patron, was present at a Concert given by the English Chamber Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall, SE1.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, this morning attended the BBC National Embroidery Competition at Debenham's, Oxford Street, W1.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 17: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at the Annual Dinner of the Chartered Institute of Building at the City of London Guildhall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 17: The Duchess of Kent today opened the new Sports Hall and Community Centre at Reynolds High School, Acton.

Miss Carola Godman Irvine was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Intelligence Corps, will lunch with members of the Grey and Green Club at Artillery House, Handel Street, London, on February 20.

The Duke of Gloucester is patron of the Kensington Society.

Birthdays today

Mr H. L. Beales, 92; Major Sir Harold Bibby, 92; Sir Arthur Bryant, 82; Miss Phyllis Calvert, 66; Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Dunstan, 58; Sir Basil McFarland, 83; Sir Arthur Norman, 64; Mr Ned Sherrin, 50.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr L. E. Mosesson and Miss J. Witherby
The engagement is announced between Lars, youngest son of the late Mr T. Mosesson and Mrs E. Mosesson, of Hanover Gardens, London, and Josephine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. F. Witherby, of Midhurst, Sussex.

Mr M. S. Mitchell and Miss S. H. Duerr
The engagement is announced between Martin Spencer, only son of Mr and Mrs B. S. Mitchell, of Earby, Lancashire, and Sarah Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Duerr, of Prestbury, Cheshire.

Mr S. C. Michell and Miss B. A. Walsh
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Commander and Mrs J. P. P. Michell, of The Old Rectory, Clipston, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and Bridget, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs M. J. H. Walsh, of Grafton House, East Grafton, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Marriages

Sir Barrie Heath and Miss J. E. McKee
The marriage took place quietly in London, on February 17, between Sir Barrie Heath and Miss Joan Elizabeth McKee.

Mr I. K. Bradley and Miss S. F. Lewis
A service of blessing was held yesterday in Lincoln's Inn Chapel after the marriage of Mr Ian Kennedy Bradley, formerly of Scarning, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Frances Lewis, of Tarset, Northumberland. Canon Richard Tydeman officiated. A reception was held afterwards at Brown's Hotel.

Mr M. G. C. Clover and Mrs F. J. Watson
The marriage took place quietly in Aylesbury on February 5 between Mr Max Clover and Mrs Felicity Watson.

Lieut-Colonel M. H. C. France and Mrs F. S. Low
The marriage took place on Tuesday, February 17, in the Punjab Frontier Force Memorial Chapel, Chelsea Parish Church of St Luke between Lieut-Colonel Maitland France and Mrs Dorothy Low, widow of the late Major F. S. Low. Prebendary E. H. Loasby officiated, assisted by the Rev D. J. Carter, Rector of St Thomas' Church, Wootton Hill.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr G. S. H. Low and Major J. W. Humphries was best man.

Mr M. Hall and Miss C. Fisher
The marriage took place on January 22 between Mr Michael Hall and Miss Caroline Fisher, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. V. Fisher, of 1 Park Terrace, Cambridge.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Maurice Alton was christened Edmund John by the Dean of Bristol in Bristol Cathedral on February 15.

Lord Swann

The life barony conferred on Sir Michael Meredith Swann, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Swann, of Coln St Denys in the county of Gloucestershire.

Latest wills

Mrs Sarah Emma Clarke, of Four Oaks, West Midlands, left estate valued at £511,416 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally to the Royal London Society for the Blind and the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Crowther, Mr Gilbert Hume, of Cheddar, Somerset .. £237,792
Derisley, Mr Lloyd Reginald, of Byfleet, Surrey £495,207
Evans, Mr Donald Bryan, of Abbotskerswell, Devon .. £133,897
Frost, Mrs Phyllis Turner, of Weston-super-Mare .. £356,203
Glanville, Mr Francis Rainalt, of Croydon, Surrey .. £590,053
Holmes, Mr Sidney Thomas, of Rye, East Sussex, company director £244,144
Montgomery, Mr John Francis, of Canterbury, Kent .. £653,759
Pickford, Mr Fred, of Little Easton, Essex £352,544
Sommer, Mr Gustav, of Takeley, Essex £180,038
Spencer, Mr John, of Derby £229,752

Latest appointments

Mr William Bentley, to be British High Commissioner to Malaysia in succession to Sir Donald Hawley who is retiring.

Dr Keith Taylor, George de Forest Barnett Professor of Medicine at Stanford University, California, to be Director General designate of the Health Education Council in succession to Mr Alastair Mackie.

The Rev Percy L. Ashford, to be Chaplain General of the Prison Service in succession to Canon Leslie Lloyd-Rees.

Memorial service

Mr R. J. Quinn
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Roger Quinn was held at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday. The Rev A. C. C. Courtauld officiated. Mr David Tolhurst read the lesson, Mr David Gubbins said prayers and Mr John Yeldham gave an address.

Colour and plants in bloom at the RHS show

By Our Horticulture Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Westminster, is ablaze with plants of interest and colour exhibited by more than 30 companies at the first flower show of the year. Not only are there many different types of plants, both hardy and tender, but also displays of paintings and photographs and stands of gardening sundries. On the first day there were a large number of people keen to see what plants are at their best at this time of year.

Three well-deserved gold medals have been awarded in the plant section and two in that of paintings and photographs.

T. Rochford and Sons, Broxbourne, won a gold medal for a very attractively displayed range of flowering and foliage houseplants. Some 25-year-old palms, which have received a bonsai type of root treatment to keep them within bounds, made a superb focal point, as did an excellent specimen plant of medinilla, with its pink flowers and bracts set off to perfection by its shiny deep green leaves. Attracting much attention were Rochford's miniature cyclamen, in a wide range of colours and many fragrant, as well as their scented strains of *Primula acaulis*, again of many hues, all with yellow eyes and some with picotee edging. A fine example of *Monstera deliciosa*, too, will encourage gardeners to cherish this popular houseplant which always looks so decorative at any time of year.

For those interested in orchids, The House of Orchids (Ratcliffe Orchids Ltd), Didcot, has staged a 40ft exhibit of phalaenopsis (moth) and hybrid paphiopedilum (ladies slipper) orchids, all first flowering seedlings of its breeding. All the plants displayed are ideally suited for growing in the home as houseplants, where, for three months during the winter, they will display their flowers to perfection. There is a good range of colours from which to choose. This company well deserved its gold medal for such an immaculate display.

The third gold medal was awarded to Southdown Nurseries, Redruth. The company has taken considerable trouble to stage its wide range of plants to best advantage, and an excellent example of *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (arum lily), with its creamy white flowers against dark driftwood, with the camellias, 'Cornish Snow', white, and 'St Eve', pink, behind, made a spectacular sight. Other plants of interest included variegated leaved phormiums and cordylines, the fascinating contorted *Salix matsudana* 'Tortuosa', and *Skimmia* 'Redruth', with bright red shiny berries.

Kathleen Hindle, Huddersfield, exhibited an exquisite display of water colours of small, medium and large sized border plants to win a gold medal. Each painting was not only completely botanically accurate but was executed in such a manner as to make each plant appear three-dimensional.

A gold medal was also awarded to Sir Peter Smithers, Vico Morcote, Switzerland, for his photographs of some of the tree peonies he grows in his garden, where the Swiss climate seems to suit them ideally. Although the photographs were taken with an ordinary camera and film, they underwent a special laser light process in the United States of America to enlarge and colour correct them so that they illustrate as closely as possible the true beauty and detail of the blooms.

Plants which received awards of merit from the committees were: *Pieris japonica* 'Flamingo', red and cream, from J. Trehane & Sons, Wimborne; *Schefflera venusta* 'Star Shine', houseplant with ornamental compound leaves, from T. Rochford & Sons, Broxbourne; an unnamed *Rhododendron* hybrid (*R. lacteum* × *R. macregoriae*), butter-yellow, from Mr E. F. Allen, Copdock; *Cymbidium mirum* 'Velmirage', shades of red and yellow, from Vacherot & Lecoufle, St Leger, France; *Narcissus* 'Bartley', yellow, from Mr W. Lemmers, Lisse, Holland; and *Narcissus* 'Bravoure', white and yellow, and *N.* 'Dr James Parkinson', white and orange, both from Mr V. D. Wereld, Breezand, Holland.

There were many excellent entries in the competitive classes for ornamental plants from the open. Two consistent prizewinners were the Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, and Mr R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Haywards Heath. The former won first prize in class 1, for four trees and/or shrubs shown for their flowers, fruits, foliage or "coloured" bark, with fine specimens of *Acer pensylvanicum* 'Erythrocladum', *Tsuga chinensis*, *Camellia* × *williamsii* 'St Eve', and *Ilex* × *altaclerensis* 'Lawsoniana'. Mr Stephenson Clarke won class 2, for three ornamental plants of different genera, in bloom, with *Cornus mas*, *Rhododendron* 'Cornsuch', and *Mahonia japonica*, all vases excellently staged.

The show is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape

The funeral service for Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape will be held at St Barbara's Church, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, at 11.15 on Friday, February 20. Those attending are asked to be seated by 10.55. The service will be preceded by a naval funeral procession starting in the approaches to HMS Excellent at 11.00.

Those wishing to attend the service should note that it is necessary to restrict numbers to those having some association with Lord Fraser and to service representations. Applications should be made by telephone to (01) 218 3608 not later than noon on Thursday, February 19.

Dress for RN officers: No 4s (with medals) negative swords. Ratings: No 1s. Mourning bands to be worn by officers only. Retired service personnel may wear uniform or dark lounge suit.

A private family cremation will take place afterwards. The ashes will be committed at sea off HMS Sheffield on Wednesday, February 25.

A book of remembrance will be open for signature at St Ann's Church, HM Dockyard, Portsmouth, between 12.00 and 17.00 on Thursday, February 19, and 9.00 and 10.00 on Friday, February 20.

Details of a memorial service to be held in London will be announced later.

Lincoln's Inn

Mr Martin Joseph Roth has been elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

A portrait of the eighteenth-century actor George Frederick Cooke from the W. Somerset Maugham collection of theatrical paintings being admired by Daniel Massey, the actor, who will today receive the collection on behalf of the National Theatre.

Receptions

West Africa Committee
The council of the West Africa Committee held a reception at the Army and Navy Club last night for ambassadors, high commissioners and heads of missions of countries in West Africa and members of HM Government.

London Enterprise Agency
Mr S. J. Gallacher, chairman of the London Enterprise Agency, and Mr Keith Grant, director of the Design Council, were joint hosts at a reception at the Design Council yesterday to mark the opening of Small Firms—Big Ideas exhibition. Sir Terence Beckett, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, was the guest of honour.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given in honour of a visiting delegation from China led by Hao Deqing, at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given in honour of the Ugandan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Albert Picho-Owiny, at Admiralty House yesterday.

Law Society
The Lord Mayor and Mr Sheriff David Inglefield were present at a luncheon given by Mr Jonathan Clarke, President of the Law Society, at 60 Carey Street yesterday. Others present were:
Sir Desmond Heap, Sir Alan Parks, Judge John Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel St J. C. Brooke Johnson, Mr A. H. Charlesworth, Mr D. M. Robson, Mr D. A. Marshall, Mr G. R. Davies and Mr J. L. Bowron (secretary-general).

GLC
The Chairman of the Greater London Council was host at a council day luncheon held at County Hall, yesterday. The guests included:
The Right Rev K. J. Woollcombe, Sir Rupert Speir, Dr Gerard Vaughan, MP, the Deputy Mayor of Vienna, Mr Donald Collimore, Mr Jeremy Rowe and Captain M. B. Wingate.

Dinners

Indian YMCA
Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the High Commissioner for India and Mrs Seyid Muhammad were the guests of honour at a dinner held by the YMCA Indian Student Hostel at Mahatma Gandhi Hall, W1, yesterday.

Mr R. Maxwell-Hyslop, MP
Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP, entertained officers and guests of the British Veterinary Association at dinner at the House of Commons yesterday. Among those present were:
Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, MP, Mr T. Dalyell, MP, Mr J. Home Robertson, MP, Mr P. M. Mills, MP, Mr J. L. Crooks, Mr D. L. Hasby, Mr N. King, Mr J. Tandy, president of the British Veterinary Association, Mr S. D. Gunn (senior vice-president), Dr T. E. Gibson (junior vice-president), Mr J. Allcock (honorary secretary), Mr P. B. Clarke (honorary treasurer) and Mr P. B. Turner (secretary).

United Kingdom Provision Trade Federation
Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was the principal guest and speaker at the annual dinner of the United Kingdom Provision Trade Federation held at Grosvenor House yesterday. Mr Michael J. Eilers, chairman of the federation, presided. Among others present were:
The Polish Ambassador, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the South African Ambassador and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; Sir William Elliott, MP, and Mr David Curry, MEP.

Fellowship of Engineering

The Duke of Edinburgh, senior fellow, was in the chair at the annual general meeting of The Fellowship of Engineering held at St James's Palace yesterday. Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM, president, reported upon the activities of the fellowship during the past year. Other business conducted included the adoption of the accounts and the election of new fellows.

On the retirement of Lord Hinton, as president, after five years, Viscount Caldecote has been elected president of the fellowship, Professor Sir Hugh Ford as vice-president and Mr G. J. Mortimer as honorary treasurer.

Rare medal recalls royal friend

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The lovely Countess of Bedford, intimate friend of James I's queen, Anne of Denmark, and spirited participator in the masques and plays performed at court was accorded the honour of a memorial in the form of a silver medal. The medal was worked by Nicholas Briot, the French craftsman brought to Britain by Charles I to redesign the British coinage.

Hitherto wholly unrecorded, it was sold by Christie's yesterday for £4,000 (estimate £800 to £1,000). The very conservative estimate reflected Christie's disbelief at an unknown medal of the period coming in for sale out of the blue. At first they wondered if it was a fake; but their research indicated that it was genuine. No other example of the medal is recorded.

The countess wears a plume of heron feathers in her hair, as in the costume designed for her by Inigo Jones for the part of Hymenaei. Both the Fitzwilliam in Cambridge and the British Museum showed particular interest in the medal, according to Christie's, but it was purchased by Cyril Humphris, the Bond Street dealer.

The medal had been brought in to Christie's quite casually with an inquiry as to whether it had any value. Even more casual was the arrival of the other great rarity in the sale. A box of miscellaneous little jewels had come in to Christie's South Kensington rooms for sale; an unusual coin in the box led them to summon the expert from King Street to examine it.

It turned out to be an extremely rare shilling minted in Massachusetts in the 1650s, and was bought by Baldwin yesterday for £5,800 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000). Massachusetts was then under British dominion and three types of shilling struck there are recorded, the pine tree, oak tree and willow tree types. Of those the willow tree is the rarest; it bears the date 1652 but the die was apparently not changed and it continued to bear this date for several years. The rarity of the coin can be assessed by the frequency with which it appears at auction, roughly once every two years.

The coin market apparently remains buoyant; small, easily transportable collectors' items tend to hold their prices when the international economy is in trouble. Christie's sale totalled £212,980 with only 2 per cent unsold.

OBITUARY

MR R. W. MOUNTAIN

Electric power in rural areas

J.G.W. writes:

Reg Mountain, who died recently, was an outstanding engineer in the field of electric power whose work in bringing electricity to remote and rural areas deserves wide public recognition.

Reginald William Mountain, B.Sc., F.I.C.E., was born in London in 1899, and was educated at Northampton Engineering Day College. During his engineering training with Brown-Boveri in Switzerland he wrote a paper on "Rotary Converters for Railway Use", for which he was awarded the Miller Prize, the James Forrest Medal and the James Prescott Joule Medal.

He joined the firm of Kennedy & Donkin in 1925 and was taken into partnership in 1938. He returned in 1965.

The first major scheme in which he was involved was the Galloway hydro-electric scheme. Thereafter in Scotland he was responsible for the firm's work concerned with the design of many hydro-electric schemes and with the distribution of power to rural areas.

This experience was put to good use in Africa, particularly in Uganda where he directed the firm's work on the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme. This is the project which, in 1907, Winston Churchill envisaged could be built.

He served the engineering profession with distinction, being chairman of the Association of Consulting Engineers (1950), president of the Institution of Civil Engineers (1962), president of the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC, 1963-65), and president of the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers (1972).

He is survived by his wife Gladys, and his son Jonathan.

MR ERIC WHELPTON

Mr Eric Whelpton, the author, journalist and broadcaster, died on February 13.

He was born on March 21, 1894, in France, and French was his first language. He was educated in Paris, at the Leys School, Cambridge, and at Hertford College, Oxford. He joined the Army at the outset of the First World War, but was later invalided out and taught for a time at the Ecole des Roches in Normandy.

In 1922 he founded and edited in Florence an English newspaper, *The Italian Mail*; but his hatred of fascism was too strong for him to remain in Italy, and he returned to England to take up a post as head of modern languages at King's College School, Wimbledon.

At the beginning of the Second World War he broadcast in French for the BBC Foreign Service, and then joined the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office dealing mainly with Italy, Sicily and North Africa.

He was released from his duties in 1945 because of ill health. In the post-war years he was busy writing and broadcasting, devoting a good deal of his time to publishing travel books, in which field he became well-known to a wide audience. He was decorated by the Italian Government for his novel *Summer at San Martino*, and by the Austrian Tourist Board for his journalistic work for Austria.

He wrote two biographies, *The Making of a European* (1974), and *The Making of an Englishman* (1977). He had only recently completed the first draft of the final volume, *A Happy European*.

He leaves a widow, Barbara, née Crocker. His only son by his first marriage to Catherine Gorell Barnes died in 1977.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FRASER

Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Gretton writes:

The obituary notice of Lord Fraser paid little attention to the post-war career of Fraser, which was so important to the Navy.

As Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, he did much to settle his command into a pattern which included conscripts in a peace time Navy, a new concept. Fraser made himself known to large numbers of officers and men, and exuded confidence in the future of the service.

As First Sea Lord, he had to continue the run down of the Navy until the Korean War, when many ships were re-commissioned. He dealt with the impact of the war with skill, and made certain that those fighting in the Far East did not think themselves "forgotten". He also had to deal with the oil crisis in Iran.

But the most important development was the creation of Nato, which was in its formative years, and Fraser did much to give it a sensible maritime command structure. He supported the Attlee government when it had to agree to the nomination of an American officer as Supreme Commander, Atlantic, for the balance of forces was heavily in favour of the United States Navy.

Mr Churchill (as he was then) did not agree to an American commander, and when he came back as Prime Minister in 1951 he treated Fraser disgracefully on this. But Fraser's successor, McGrigor, was firm in supporting an American appointment.

Churchill's attempts to get President Truman to reverse the decision failed. History has shown Fraser to be right.

MADAME E. GUERY-BENDELMANS

Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Jacob writes:—

The death in Brussels on February 7 of Madame Guéry, or "Lauriane" as she was known to all her friends, removes one who, ever since the Second World War, was a devoted servant of the European Broadcasting Union.

When efforts began to resurrect the union which had been split by the war, conferences were held in Brussels, Stresa, and in Torquay. It was in 1950, at Torquay, that the European Broadcasting Union was finally created, and we had ready for us a superb interpreter in the Belgian lady, Madame Bendelmans. This was before the days of simultaneous translation, and she did the whole job for us into French or English, as the case might be.

As president of the union from its start in Torquay for about 10 years, I had excellent opportunities of observing her skill; and in fact it often seemed to me that a speech, when translated by her, gained in humour and point. We all trusted her implicitly, and shared her sorrow when her first husband died, and later when her second husband, André Guéry, was killed in a taxi crash.

She travelled to all our meetings which took place throughout the European zone, and became a most valued friend and companion. She served on into the days of simultaneous translation, which became necessary with the technical improvements available, and the increase in official languages. I think of her most in the early days when the union was small and hard-pressed for money, and when her lively presence raised our spirits.

She did her last job in 1978, after which bad health and a series of strokes terminated her professional career.

MR M. SHIVNAN

Mr Martin Shivnan, special assistant to the Secretary of the World Bank, has died while on a bank mission in Wellington, New Zealand. He lived in Washington. He joined the bank in 1963 as an economic editor, became assistant to the secretary in 1970, and later special assistant.

He was born in Manchester in 1926. In 1942 he went to work for the South Lancashire News Agency, and after doing his national service as a coal miner under the Bevin Boy scheme he went to Manchester University where he took a BA in economics. Subsequently he worked for the *Western Daily Press; Reuters* and *Financial Times*. In all these posts he specialized in economics.

He is survived by his widow and four daughters.

Major-General Alan Neilson Moon, CB, CBE, who died on February 2 at the age of 74, was Director, Army Dental Service, 1963-66.

LADY MORRIS

Lady Morris, who died on February 15, was the widow of General Sir Edwin Morris, KCB, OBE, MC, whom she married as his second wife in 1953. He died in 1970. She was first the widow of John Sinclair, and the daughter of Charles Oldfield Booth of Shooters Hill, Blackheath and Halifax, Yorkshire.

She served in the YMCA in the First World War, and in the FANY and BBC in the Second World War. She was also well known as an interior decorator on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr Johan Peter Engels, chairman of Philips Electronic and Associated Industries, 1964-73, died on February 15.

Lady St Oswald, wife of Lord St Oswald, MC, died on February 14. She was Marie Wanda, daughter of Sigismund Jaxa-Chamiec, of Warsaw, and she married Lord St Oswald as his second wife in 1955.

Church news

Canon P. W. Miller, Canon Residentiary of Derby Cathedral, to be a Chaplain to the Queen.

Appointments
The Rev N. Baldock, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Margate, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Thanet, same diocese.
The Rev N. Barnes, Vicar of St Oswald, Knuzden, Blackburn, diocese of Blackburn, to be Chaplain of Prestwich Hospital, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev A. R. Bennett, Team Vicar in the Colchester New Town team ministry, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of Colne Engaine, same diocese.
The Rev J. A. H. Bowes, priest in charge of Oldland, diocese of Bristol, to be Team Rector of the Oldland team ministry, same diocese.
The Rev R. J. Bowman-Eadie, Vicar of the parish and university church of St Nicholas, Leicester, and Bishop's Chaplain to the university, diocese of Leicester, to be adult education officer in the diocese of Durham.
The Rev M. Buller, Vicar of Great Chart, Ashford, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of East Charing, same diocese.
Canon R. P. Chalmers, priest in charge of Epping Upland, diocese of Chelmsford, and diocesan communications officer for Chelmsford, to be canon emeritus upon retirement in October.
The Rev J. R. L. Clark, Rector of Stranorlar with Kilteevogue and Meenglass, diocese of Raph, Ireland, to be Chaplain of Wythenshawe Hospital, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev B. G. Flux, Minister of St Luke, Preston, diocese of Blackburn, to be Rector of St Clement, Openshaw, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev B. L. Gant, Rector of St Columba, Crieff, Perthshire, to be Vicar of St Paul, Walsall, diocese of Lichfield.
The Rev A. R. George, public preacher in the parish of Oldland, diocese of Bristol, to be Team Vicar in the Oldland team ministry, same diocese.
The Ven G. Gover-Jones, former Archdeacon of Lancaster, diocese of Blackburn, now retired, to be archdeacon emeritus.
The Rev M. J. Harding, curate of St Michael and All Angels, Abbey Wood, diocese of Southwark, to be curate of St John on Bethnal Green with St Bartholomew, diocese of London.
Canon R. W. N. Hoare, Canon Residentiary of Birmingham Cathedral, diocese of Birmingham, to be Principal of Westcott House, Cambridge, diocese of Ely.
The Rev R. W. Huband, curate at Norton, diocese of St Albans, to be Rector of Aspley Guise with Husborne Crawley and Ridgmont, same diocese.
The Rev J. A. Johnson, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Beeston, diocese of Southwell, to be also Rural Dean of Beeston, same diocese.
The Rev M. L. Langrish, Chaplain of Rugby School, diocese of Coventry, to be diocesan director of ordinands and priest in charge of Offchurch, same diocese.
The Rev E. C. London, Vicar of St Peter and St Paul, Dagenham, and Rural Dean of Barking, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of Peldon with Great and Little Wigborough, same diocese.
Canon P. Naylor, Vicar of All Saints, Maidstone, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Sutton, same diocese.
The Rev S. R. Parish, curate of Christ Church, Chadderton, Oldham, diocese of Manchester, to be curate at St Michael and All Angels, Chell, in charge of the Church of the Saviour, diocese of Lichfield.
The Rev A. D. Parkes, area agent for Church's Ministry among the Jews, diocese of Durham, to be also priest in charge of St Edmunds, Bearpark, same diocese.
The Rev J. R. Peek, curate of St Nicholas, Dunston, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of Armthorpe, Doncaster, diocese of Sheffield.
The Rev E. Roberts, Vicar of Tenterden, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of West Charing, same diocese.
The Rev P. S. Robinson, Vicar of Owston Ferry with West Butterwick, diocese of Lincoln, to be priest in charge and rector designate of the proposed benefice of Earl Soham with Cretingham and Ashfield cum Thorpe, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev D. J. Roland-Shrubb, priest in charge of St Paul, Mirfield, diocese of Wakefield, to be Rector of Caister-on Sea, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev P. C. Rumsey, Vicar of Luton, St Hugh Lewsey, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of High Wych and Gilston with Eastwick, same diocese.
The Rev C. J. F. Rutledge, Vicar of Derry Hill, diocese of Salisbury, to be Priest in Charge of Talbot Village, Bournemouth, same diocese.
The Rev D. W. Scholar, Vicar of West Pennard with West Bradley, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be priest in charge of Bleadon, same diocese.
The Rev L. Tyzack, Rector of St Andrew's, Dover, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Dover, same diocese.
The Rev J. Walker, curate at Emmanuel with St Mary in Charnwood, Loughborough, diocese of Leicester, to be curate at All Saints, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell.
The Rev P. S. M. Walton, Vicar of Holy Apostles, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, diocese of Gloucester, to be Rector of Upper and Lower Slaughter with Eyford and Naunton, same diocese.
The Rev D. H. N. Wells, Rector of Upton Magna, diocese of Lichfield, to be also priest in charge of Uffington, same diocese.
Canon R. L. Whiteley, Vicar of Almondbury, diocese of Wakefield, to be also Rural Dean of Almondbury, same diocese.
The Rev J. R. Williams, Vicar of Fenton, diocese of Lichfield, to be priest in charge of Shipston-on-Stour, diocese of Coventry.
The Revd C. W. Woods, Vicar of Chasetown, diocese of Lichfield, to be priest in charge of Donington, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations
The Rev S. E. Alford, Vicar of St Barnabas, Homerton High Street, diocese of London, to retire, March 31.
The Rev H. Bacon, Vicar of St Peter's, Accrington, diocese of Blackburn, to retire, July 5.
Canon R. P. Chalmers, priest in charge of Epping Upland and diocesan communications officer, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire, October 1.
The Rev G. M. Gardner, curate at St Luke's, Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign.
The Rev J. Mullineaux, Vicar of Caton with Littledale, diocese of Blackburn, to retire, April 30.
The Rev C. A. W. Raynor-Smith, Vicar of Colehill, diocese of Salisbury, to retire, Nov 1.
The Rev W. S. Scott, Rector of Shenton Beauchamp with Barrington, Puckington, Stocklinch and Bradon, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign.
The Rev D. G. Smith, Vicar of St Peter's with St Thomas, Baroness Road, Bethnal Green, diocese of London, to retire, April 30.

Today's engagements

The Queen visits Youngs brewery stables and shire horses to mark company's 150th anniversary, 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, honorary life member of Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, presents association's Prince Philip Award and certificates of merit, Buckingham Palace, 12; addresses All-Party Conservation Committee of both Houses of Parliament, 5.

The Duke of Gloucester attends opening of Asante exhibition, Museum of Mankind, 6.05.

The Duke of Kent presents fellowship awards in manufacturing management for Engineering Industry Training Board, Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington, 12.

Talks: Discovering Robert Graves, John Mole, The Poetry Centre, Earls Court Square, 7.30; William Hogarth's The Graham Children and other portraits, Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1; Romanesque chessman from the Isle of Lewis, Kenneth Whitehorn, 11.30; The horse in Greek art, Anne Pearson, 1.15; British Museum, Gainsborough's portraits, Dillian Gordon, National Gallery, 1; The rise of the clearing banks in the community today, S. T. Graham of Midland Bank, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, 6; Literature and the question of identity in the Caribbean, Jacques Compton, Harlesden Library, Craven Park Road, 7; Urban renaissance, the quality of the product, John Collins, Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, 6.15.

Exhibitions: Second Sight, No 3: Rubens and Gainsborough, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 10 to 6; A new spirit in painting, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10 to 6.

Lunchtime music: David Owen Norris, piano, St George's, Hanover Square, 1.10.

Memorial service: the Hon Mrs Hastings, St Paul's, Covent Garden, noon.

Science report

Environment: Chemical proliferation

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An intensive study of the scientific, technical and political issues raised by the proliferation of commercial chemical agents has been made by a team of European and American specialists.

In a report entitled *Public Policy for Chemicals* they maintain that life would be impoverished without the advantages that have come with products like pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, food additives, plastics and pesticides.

Although those products have created opportunities for good, the fact remains that tens of thousands of chemicals are being made and marketed across the world and only a small fraction are being tested for their long-term effects on the environment and human health.

Substances like chlorofluorocarbons, asbestos, benzene and the PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) were in use for a long time before they were recognized as potential hazards. The authors of the study published by the Conservation Foundation, Dr Sam Gusman, Dr Konrad von Moltke, Miss Frances Irwin and Miss Cynthia Whitehead, expect the list of commercial chemicals having severe effects on health to grow much longer.

They have examined the methods of toxicological testing in the main producing countries for assessing the hazards of substances.

Since laboratory tests are not closely similar to the circumstances under which hazards occur, they explain the limitations of the available procedures for introducing a scheme of notification, testing and control.

They leave no room for doubt that a fine balance exists between public controls and private initiative in the development and commercial production of chemical substances.

Even if laws in different countries share a common purpose, such as the directive on marketing new substances issued by the EEC and the United States Toxic Substance Control Act, dissimilar national approaches towards testing and notification, risk assessment and control, and treatment of confidential business information may create barriers to trade.

Similarly, they argue, because of international trade and the dispersion of chemicals in the environment, decisions by any nation on assessing and controlling risk may affect other countries.

Thus it is pointless for different nations to take divergent paths towards control of toxic substances, as they are, if a common procedure will better improve public health, environmental protection and economic wellbeing.

Public Policy for Chemicals (The Conservation Foundation; available from Bowker International, Epping, Essex; £5.25).

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, Feb 17, 1956

Vote against hanging

Westminster, Thursday.—In an atmosphere of intense excitement the Commons, on a free vote tonight, decided to press the Government for legislation abolishing the death penalty or suspending it for an experimental period. The House carried by 293 votes to 262 an amendment in these terms to the Government motion for retaining the death penalty and amending the law on the crime of murder. This climax to a long-fought battle released a great demonstration of triumph from the abolitionists when the figures of the first vote were announced. A division was challenged also on the amended motion and it was carried in that form by 292 votes to 246, a majority of 46. The chamber was crowded in every corner when the tellers returned with the figures. The buzz of chatter which filled the air mounted in volume as they stood by the table, and as soon as the Clerk handed the voting paper to Mr de Freitas, one of the tellers for the amendment, everybody knew how the decision had gone.

Playing first string

The European Community Youth Orchestra will be dominated again this year by young British musicians. There are 45 British players out of a total of 127 who will perform across Europe during 1981.

Attacking play takes Nunn to chess victory

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

After a day's interval in the play-off match for the Grieveson Grant British Chess Championship, John Nunn, with the white pieces, attacked strongly in the fourth game at the RAC Club, Pall Mall, London, yesterday.

Hartston played a somewhat suspect variation of the Sicilian defence and Nunn established strong pressure on the central files. He prevented black from castling and then broke open the centre with a pawn sacrifice.

Regaining his pawn, Nunn attacked the black king with all his pieces and Hartston resigned on the thirty-seventh move when faced with the alternative of being mated or of losing much material.

It was an impressively played game by Nunn, who leads by 2½ to 1½ points, and if Hartston wishes to save the match he will have to win the remaining two games since a drawn match would also give the title to Nunn.

University news

Glasgow
Honorary Degrees will be conferred on the following on June 17:
LLD: Sir John Cameron, Professor A. C. Eringen, Professor F. A. McClintock, Professor S. F. C. Milsom, Sir Thomas Noble, Air Commodore Helen Renton, The Hon Lord Mackenzie Stuart, Sir Robert Wright, Professor A. Lang and Mr S. Brenner.

Lancaster
Professor Peter Young, professorial fellow in the centre for resource and Environmental Studies at the Australian National University, Canberra, has been appointed to a chair in environmental sciences.

Grants
Medical Research Council: £23,377 to Professor C. F. Phelps and Dr J. A. Niedusynski for investigation of protein-polysaccharide interactions in load-bearing and non load-bearing cartilages.
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Harwell: £25,000 to Professor M. J. French for a feasibility assessment of an air bag wave energy device.
Science Research Council: £36,619 to Dr F. Foster for continuation of JADE experiments at PETRA (DESY); £31,010 to Dr P. V. E. McClintock for investigation of dissipation in isotopically pure superfluid He-4 and in extremely dilute He-3/He-4 solutions.

Leeds
Grants
Social Science Research Council: £51,620 to Professor Greve for innovatory services provided by voluntary organizations for relatives of mentally ill and handicapped adults; £[illegible] to Dr R. C. Towler for an investigation of religion and common religion in Leeds; £41,145 to M. Stein for a study of young people leaving care.
Department of Education and Science: £70,525 to Mr Gibson for an investigation of home background variables and educational achievement.
Ministry of Defence: £[illegible] to Professor Crighton for an investigation of mechanisms of internal gravity wave generation by turbulent sources.
Agricultural Research Council: £30,7[illegible] for the purchase of equipment.
Science Research Council: £[illegible] to Professor Lawrenson and Dr J. M. Stephenson for a scale-model study of superconducting alternators.
Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign: £59,050 to Professor Mainwaring for an investigation on human breast cancer; £27,425 to Professor Bird for an investigation of human breast cancer.
British Heart Foundation: £50,000 to Professor Linden for immediate replacements for obsolete equipment, and a further £50,000 for replacements for obsolete equipment from April 1 for five years; £75,000 to Professor Linden in support of its chair grant for five years.
Yorkshire Regional Health Authority: £20,459 to Professor Richards for a study of Leeds twins register.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS



Sir Keith Joseph and the steel industry maze, page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 485.5 up 1.0
FT Gilts 69.13 up 0.04

■ **Sterling**
$2.2640 up 70 points
Index 102.5 down 1.0

■ **Dollar**
Index 101.2 down 1.0
DM 2.1985 down 487 pts

■ **Gold**
$504.50 up $14

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13⅝-13½
3 mth Euro $ 18⅛-17⅞
6 mth Euro $ 18⅛-17⅞

IN BRIEF

$150m loans agreed for Chrysler in Canada

The Canadian Government has agreed to guarantee $150m (£66m) in loans in 1983 and 1984 for Chrysler Canada and will lend $50m more if significant projects are introduced by the company.

Mr Herb Gray, the industry minister, said that, in return, Chrysler would invest $681m between now and 1985, including production of a "K" car to start in 1984.

Sugar plant closures

National officers of five unions are expected to meet Mr John Beckett, chief executive of the British Sugar Corporation, on Friday in an attempt to persuade the company to reverse its plan to close four factories at the cost of 750 jobs. The unions will argue that the company should invest in modernizing the factories in the hope of making the plants individually profitable.

Gold Fund launched

The Britannia group, through its Jersey - based company Britannia International Investment Management, is launching a Gold Fund which will offer corporate and individual investors the opportunity to invest in bullion, gold futures and coins as well as gold and mining finance shares. Minimum investment is $5,000 (about £2,200).

Talbot loan plea

Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers have urged the Government to issue an ultimatum to Peugeot-Citroën to honour its commitments over the Talbot car plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, or be made to repay an outstanding £28m state loan.

Small company finance

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told businessmen in London that measures must be taken to help small companies to overcome equity finance difficulties.

Thorn-EMI plant

Thorn-EMI plans to build a new factory, development laboratory and administrative block in Woolwich, south-east London, at a cost of £2.3m. It is expected to create 100 new jobs.

Japan ship orders

Export orders for Japan's shipbuilding industry have risen to their highest level for three and a half years. At the end of last month, orders in hand amounted to 376 ships totalling 10.22 million tons gross.

Savings by post

Investors wanting to deposit money in a National Savings Bank investment account will be able to do so by post from today by filling in a coupon published in newspapers.

Small turbocharger

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has developed a small turbocharger which can be adapted for small cars and motorcycles.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.11 points up at 939.68. The $-SDR was 1.22214. The £ was 0.538744.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

'mbn & Hill	3p to 47p	Harrison Cros	25p to 812p
ange Wares	1p to 53p	Kinross	17p to 583p
st Dagga	6p to 92p	Pratt F. Eng	13p to 115p
sburg Gold	12p to 176p	SA Land	26p to 281p
ootvlei	26p to 370p	Vlakfontein	25p to 235p

Falls

eron't & Gen	20p to 378p	Fling Morris	1½p to 13½p
olt & Wiborg	3p to 36p	Peko Wallsend	15p to 395p
oken Hill	15p to 670p	Spencer Gears	1p to 12p
lectrocomps	15p to 663p	Utd Scientific	15p to 343p
oward & Wynd	½p to 5p	Waterford Glass	2p to 19p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
ustralia $	2.01	1.93	Norway Kr	12.87	12.22
ustria Sch	37.20	35.00	Portugal Esc	133.50	127.00
elgium Fr	86.50	82.50	Sth Africa Rd	2.22	2.07
anada $	2.79	2.70	Spain Pta	202.50	193.50
enmark Kr	16.02	15.22	Sweden Kr	11.05	10.50
inland Mkk	9.77	9.27	Switzerland Fr	4.73	4.50
rance Fr	12.00	11.50	USA $	2.31	2.24
ermany DM	5.21	4.97	Yugoslavia Dnr	88.50	83.00
reece Dr	119.00	113.00			
ongkong $	12.40	11.80			
eland Pd	1.39	1.33			
aly Lir	2520.00	2410.00			
apan Yn	492.00	466.00			
etherlands Gld	5.65	5.39			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

1,250 steelmen to lose jobs in retrenchment at Firth Brown

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Nearly one third of the workforce of 4,300 employed by Johnson and Firth Brown, the Sheffield-based steel and engineering group, are to lose their jobs. The company announced yesterday that 1,250 workers at its Firth Brown steel-making subsidiary are to be made redundant over the next few months, after the decision to close two works and reduce operations at others in the Sheffield area.

The JFB announcement of the latest victims of the manufacturing industry recession and the steel industry crisis was made on the eve of today's second reading of the Government's new emergency Bill which will lift the British Steel Corporation's borrowing powers to £6,000m.

The company's decision to carry through retrenchment of its steelmaking activities comes at a time of growing worry among the independent steel producers about the Government's apparent willingness to provide further substantial assistance to the public sector.

Talks have opened with trade unions about the phasing of the retrenchment programme, the key feature of which is the closure of the Atlas [illegible] mill, which produces steel billets and large diameter steel bars in direct competition with the British Steel Corporation.

The company is to close another factory in Sheffield which produces light forgings and grinders, and this will mean reduced operations at two of the company's other sites in the city.

Since last July, when the crisis in the steel industry deepened, the Firth Brown workforce has been operating on short time. Mr Arthur Hogg, managing director, told workers yesterday: "Unfortunately this situation can no longer be sustained."

Mr Hogg said that the United Kingdom was suffering the worst recession in living memory, with companies hard hit by the strength of sterling, high interest rates, high energy prices and increased rate payments.

Although Firth Brown was more broadly-based than the majority of the independent steelmakers, it had been faced with severe curtailment of orders which had led to extensive short time working.

The plant closures and reduced operating levels—which will affect 900 jobs directly and will lead to the shedding of between 350 and 500 other jobs—were described as being vital to the long-term future of the company.

Last year JFB's pretax profits were halved, reflecting the impact of the engineering and steel strikes, although the company's steel division did manage to record a trading profit of £8.1m.

Mr John Clay, chairman of the group, gave warning in his preliminary statement on the financial results that the immediate prospects were grim and further reorganization and contraction was inevitable.

Against the background of the Firth Brown cutbacks, Ministers expect to receive some hostile questioning from Conservative backbenchers when the BSC's borrowing powers Bill is discussed in the Commons later today.

Reflecting backbench concern, Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative Industry Committee, said last night that he had tabled an amendment to the Bill.

The amendment would require Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, to give a direction to the BSC that money provided to the corporation should not be used to subsidize trading in iron and steel, and other steel products to the detriment of the independent steel producers.

Through the maze, Page 19

Inveresk losses clear way for bid

By Michael Prest

The £7.1m bid by Georgia-Pacific for Inveresk, the troubled British paper maker, looks likely to go ahead after Inveresk announced losses of £6.54m after extraordinary items last year.

Georgia-Pacific, an American forest products group, made its bid of 35p a share, on the condition that losses for the year did not exceed £7m. Mr Tom Corrigan, Inveresk's chairman and managing director, said last night that he now expected the bid to go ahead.

Inveresk has passed its final dividend, which means that shareholders have received no payout for 1980. The company says that borrowings rose last year from £6.6m to £11.8m.

Inveresk's sales rose slightly to £63m, but much higher costs forced the company into a pretax loss of £3.46m. Extraordinary items of £3.31m, mainly from plant closures during the year, added to the deficit. Losses per share were 16.8p. Pre-tax profits of £526,000 were earned in 1979.

Mr Corrigan said that the Carrongrove mill, a Scottish factory on which Inveresk spent £5.5m, was still losing money but that the losses were diminishing. The plant is running at about 60 per cent capacity.

He placed the main blame for the company's problems on high energy costs, inflation and the strong pound. The latter had encouraged imports of books, catalogues and cartons which had hit Inveresk's paper and board group particularly hard.

The packaging group suffered similarly, but stationery sales grew. Mr Corrigan does not expect that stationery will buck the trend again this year.

After lengthy discussions with its bankers, Inveresk restructured its debt so that £4m of loans will now be repayable in 1982-88, £4.2m is unsecured overdrafts, and £4m in revolving credit.

Financial Editor, page 19

Unwilling Dunlop shareholders frustrated trade inspectors

By Ronald Pullen

Department of Trade inspectors have been frustrated in their attempts to identify the owners of large blocks of Dunlop shares by the unwillingness of Far Eastern interests to help them fully with their inquiries.

But the difficulty of pinpointing which shareholders have been "unwilling" under Section 174 of the Companies Act 1948 has deterred the inspectors from recommending that restrictions on dividend and voting rights should be placed on these shares.

Much of the blame is laid on the secondary market system in Malaysia and Singapore for trading in shares like Dunlop which are not listed on local stock markets. The inspectors argue that this enables nominee companies to say "truthfully" that they cannot be certain who the beneficial owners are at any particular time.

But the report also cites several occasions where requests for information, both from individuals and local stockbrokers, went unanswered and where an application to the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange for assistance was turned down.

Within Dunlop, which estimates that between 28 and 30 per cent of its equity is Malaysian-controlled, there seem some disappointment that the report was not more hard-hitting about the gaps in the United Kingdom company law.

Sir Campbell Fraser, the chairman, remarked that the report "puts into perspective the problems facing an individual company which seeks to discover the facts (of beneficial ownership of shares held in overseas nominee companies) under existing legislation".


Sir Campbell Fraser: puts the problems into perspective.

Dunlop called on the Department of Trade for an investigation into the ownership of its shares last July after what it saw as coordinated and persistent buying of its shares early last year.

The group was concerned that many of these were being registered in nominee names, the biggest of which were Lorient, a Singapore-registered nominee company of Laurence, Prust the London stockbrokers and Guimaco, a Guinness Mahon nominee company. Dunlop's efforts to identify the ultimate owners of the shares failed.

The report concentrates on the role of Lorient, which was staunchly defended by Laurence, Prust and the share dealings of the Goodyield group, a private Malaysian company controlled by Mr Ghafar Baba, a local politician which declared a 17.5 per cent stake in Dunlop last year.

The inspectors point to a number of discrepancies in the evidence from Goodyield and conclude that the "switching around" of share certificates has caused considerable difficulty.

They conclude that "member companies of the Goodyield group appear to treat their holding as a pool stock" but the inspectors say that other identifiable large holdings could not be linked to Goodyield.

They say "apparent ability of Goodyield to acquire a large number of shares in short time might suggest that those shares were not held in unfriendly hands".

The report identifies links between other large buyers of Dunlop shares. As well as several other large buyers, the inspectors say that about 5 million of the 132 million shares in issue are held by 740 companies and individuals in South-East Asia, encouraged by rumours of a takeover of the Dunlop group which has important estates interests in the Far East.

The inspectors conclude that the source of further Goodyield purchases made recently still cannot be identified and a further report may be necessary depending on more information.

Financial Editor, page 19

Sharp fall in BL's American car sales

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, Feb 17.—Sales of BL cars in the United States are falling sharply. The company's American operations are making modest losses, are being cut back and the parent company may soon have to make some fundamental decisions about the future of its United States organization.

Latest figures show that total BL sales in the United States in 1980 were 32,179 units, compared to 42,508 units in 1979 and the company's United States record of 65,000 cars in 1977. Only Jaguar, Triumph, MG and Rover models are sold in America after a decision some years ago to stop marketing Morris models.

The crisis in BL's operations centres on small sports cars. Last year MG sales were down to 13,730 units, compared to 26,027 in 1979. The decision to end MG and Triumph Spitfire production leaves the United States organization with no low-priced sports cars. These models have traditionally been the mainstay of sales in the United States.

Triumph sales rose by 2,200 to 14,939 units last year, but the Triumph just has not obtained the strong market profile in America that the MG traditionally enjoyed. Making matters worse, the strong pound has now pushed Triumph sports car prices into direct competition with Mazda and Datsun and these Japanese models are widely seen in the United States as being better value for money.

Rover sales, meanwhile, have got off to a disappointing start with sales of only 481 last year. BL does not appear to have made the commitment yet to advertise Rovers very heavily to secure greater market penetration.

The new Mini-Metro, which would possibly have strong appeal is viewed by BL executives in the United States as being overpriced at the moment because of the high rate of sterling.

"It looks as if we will have to rely heavily on the Jaguar here, more than ever", one BL official said. The problem was that "sales volume for Jaguars here has been restricted because of inadequate supply, not demand".

Jaguar sales last year fell to 3,029 units from 3,748 in 1979. The sales potential is said to be impossible to estimate reasonably because the United States operation has never been given enough Jaguars to test the market truly. The strong demand is seen as being justification alone for the continuation of a BL operation in the United States.

But officials admitted that unless cars were produced to fill the gap left by the demise of the MG and the Spitfire, then BL will simply have to become a still lower operation. Over the past 18 months the company's staff total has been cut by more than 100 from 520 and some offices have been closed.

A spokesman for the company in America said: "We have to regroup. We have already become more efficient for a smaller volume and the idea that we get out of this market altogether is nonsense." He added that it was likely that volume would be down again in 1981.

Rough market: At BL's London headquarters last night, a senior executive said: "The American market has been incredibly tough since sterling began its sharp rise against the dollar (Clifford Webb writes). Cars that sold for $6,000 (about £2,700) only three years ago are now having to be priced at $10,000 simply because of sterling's strength.

EEC begins check on Japanese exports to assess penetration

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 17

The EEC expressed "serious concern" here today about the rising tide of Japanese exports to the Community, and agreed for the first time to introduce statistical surveillance of imports of Japanese cars, colour television sets and tubes, and numerically-controlled machine tools.

Trade and foreign ministers of the Ten also agreed that relations with Japan should be put on the agenda of the next Western economic summit in Ottawa in July, which will be attended by France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the United States, Canada and Japan.

In a joint statement, the ministers said "the question of trade with Japan has implications for all major industrialized trading countries", and "should be raised with them on every possible occasion", including the Ottawa meeting.

After the minister's meeting M Michel Cointat, the French Minister for External Trade, said: "We have to make the Americans understand that we share a common interest in getting the Japanese to change their trading policies".

This was taken as an allusion to frequently expressed American fears that restrictions on Japanese exports to the EEC could lead to a diversion of this trade towards the United States market.

The purpose of the surveillance system is to provide the EEC with more accurate and up-to-date information on the degree of penetration by Japanese imports in key sectors. The monitoring is to be done by the European Commission, which has been instructed to report to member states as soon as the statistics for the first three months of the year are available, and regularly thereafter.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the British trade minister, said it had been agreed that any member state could add new items to the list of products subject to surveillance.

Among other Japanese imports "with the potential to cause trouble", Mr Parkinson said, were computer central processors, bonded fibre fabrics, data storage units, automated lathes and machine presses. The annual growth rate of these imports had averaged between 120 and 300 per cent during 1976-79.

During preparatory discussions for today's meeting some member states, such as France and Italy, argued for physical controls on Japanese imports, but protectionist moves of this kind were firmly opposed by West Germany, Holland and Britain.

Mr Parkinson gave a warning to the Japanese that they would be "very mistaken if they think this problem will go away". He hoped they would "understand that it is in their interest to open their markets to EEC products".

Disappointment was voiced by the ministers at the lack of response from the Japanese (whose trade surplus with the EEC reached $12,000m last year) to previous expressions of concern by the Community.

The joint statement said the EEC must "press its preoccupations on these economic difficulties at a high political level", and it called on the Commission to "pursue vigorously with the Japanese authorities the opening of the Japanese market".

Measures to halt US textiles urged

By Edward Townsend

Leaders of Britain's textile industry yesterday called on the European Commission to take rapid measures to stem the flow of American products into the Community.

The industry is dissatisfied with the outcome of recent talks between European Commission officials and representatives of the new American Administration. They had hoped for a tough stance on the continuing high level of American shipments of synthetic fibre and textiles.

A preliminary report was made to the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers yesterday. It is understood that, among other things, the United States officials agreed to pass on to the American textile industry the concern of the European representatives and gave assurances that the Administration was committed to a rapid decontrol of natural gas prices. President Reagan recently removed price controls on oil after complaints of unfair underpricing.

Mr Ian MacArthur, director of the British Textile Confederation, said that while he welcomed the moves on gas prices, such action would require legislation taking many months to implement. "If all of these price controls could be swept away at a stroke, it is only one aspect of a total problem," he said.

The notion that it was adequate for the American industry to be informed of the Europeans' disquiet was "useless". "We have been calling the industry's attention to the gravity of the problem for the last 18 months with no result at all," he said.

The United Kingdom industry would be pressing for the March meeting of the Council of Ministers to draw up a plan of action.

Rethink by jobbers on gold trading

By Philip Robinson

Smith Brothers, the stock market's leading mining jobber and one of the two with a public quotation, is to reconsider taking its highly profitable trade in gold shares away from the market's trading floor.

Since announcing the decision to move to nearby offices a month ago Smith has come under increasing pressure to remain. Yesterday the Stock Exchange Council meeting said that it would be wise if the jobber thought again about taking its entire gold share trading away from the market.

But the firm said: "We have taken no corporate decision at this point. Our moving date is March 30, 1981."

Smith took the decision to move out to its City offices after a study of the way business was transacted in the London gold share market. The volume of trade carried out on the telephone had increased to a point where communications on the market floor could no longer cope. Mr Anthony Lewis, Smith's chairman, said that the new dealing room was equipped with the latest communication systems.

Smith's decision to move, which was influenced by the international factors of gold share dealing, has been made possible by a change in the rules which allows jobbers to deal in international stocks as licensed dealers. The firm itself has been surprised at the amount of interest generated.

But the council is bearing in mind that within three years it will have to put the case before a Restrictive Practices Court for a dual capacity system of jobbers and brokers, and it believes Smith's decision could undermine that case.

Profit-taking halts dollar advance

By John Whitmore

The dollar suffered substantial profit-taking yesterday after its strong advance over the past few days.

It fell almost 5 pfennigs against the Deutsche mark, closing at DM2.1985, but held up better against an unsettled pound.

Many foreign exchange operators decided that it was wiser to realize at least part of their recent gains before President Reagan's economic statement to Congress today and the Federal Bank council meeting in West Germany tomorrow.

Although the dollar rallied briefly above DM2.23, it later fell back as dollar interest rates showed signs of easing. More influential on market sentiment yesterday, however, was speculation that the Federal Bank council might opt to raise interest rates tomorrow.

The German currency also rallied strongly against sterling, which continued to be unsettled by the growing threat of labour troubles. The pound relinquished almost 10 pfennigs of its recent gains to close at DM4.97¼.

Against the dollar, sterling made only a limited recovery, picking up 70 points to $2.2640. Its index against a basket of currencies slipped 1.0 to 102.5.

Although the German authorities see no grounds for raising interest for domestic considerations, they could well be forced to do so on external grounds. At the moment interest rates and direct intervention in the foreign exchange markets look to be the chosen instruments for bolstering the Deutschemark until such time as dollar interest rates fall more steeply.

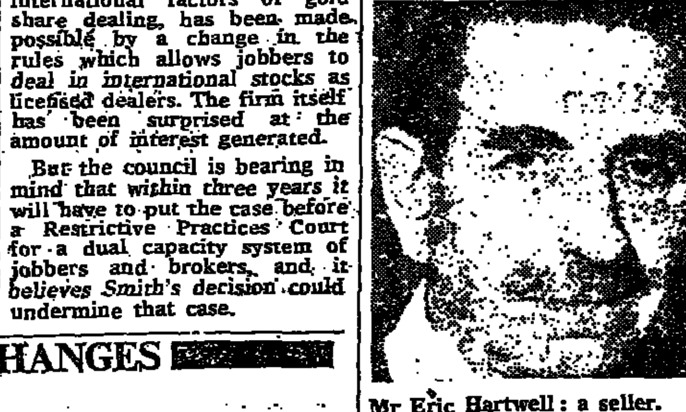
Certainly, there seems little likelihood of any early realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System as a result of the mark's problems. A private meeting of EEC finance ministers in Brussels on Monday saw little attraction in the idea of devaluing the German currency against other EMS currencies.

In New York the dollar closed near its lows for the day against continental currencies in thin, nervous trading.

The decline stemmed from profit-taking ahead of President Reagan's economic address.

Rate movements were extremely volatile, and the dollar fell more than six pfennigs from its earlier high in Europe.

Sidgwick & Jackson joins Trusthouse Forte




Mr Eric Hartwell: a seller.

By Our Financial Staff

Sidgwick & Jackson, the book publishers, whose chairman is Lord Longford and whose list of authors include Mr Edward Heath and Mr Richard Nixon, is to become part of Trusthouse Forte, the hotels and catering group.

The sellers include Sir Charles Forte, executive chairman and founder of THF, Mr Eric Hartwell and Mr L. A. Rosso, his close associates on the THF board, who between them own 73.3 per cent of S & J's "A" capital.

An agreed price of 75p a share has been arrived at, valuing the publishing business—which lost nearly £108,000 last year after interest payments, but which is now said to be coming into profit—at £211,000.

Sir Charles has been associated first as an adviser and later as a big shareholder in S & J for nearly 30 years.

Since THF is about to embark on a number of publishing ventures associated with the tourist and catering business, it is now felt appropriate that the publisher should be sold to THF.

Sir Charles said yesterday that his decision to sell also reflected his emotional involvement in S & J. Several offers had been made in the past for his controlling shareholding, and he was concerned that the company should remain as an independent publisher, albeit within the THF group.

Lord Longford will remain on the board, but is unlikely to continue as chairman. Sir Charles is debating whether he will assume that position.

THF has been involved in publishing in the past, though without great success. Its ventures in magazine publishing with Time & Tide and Investors' Review were discontinued, while the idea of a new magazine, Panache, was shelved.

Financial Editor, page 19

Workers vote to continue unofficial stoppage over dismissal

Japanese snagged in zip fastener dispute

With the Japanese about to move into British car manufacturing some of their industrial managers who are already established in this country are getting a taste of the labour relations problems that our own motor industry knows only too well. It is the kind of shopfloor squabble that is—or so we are told—almost unheard of in Japan.

The fracas is not in the car industry but at the Japanese-owned and managed YKK zip fastener factory on the Whitehouse Industrial Estate at Runcorn, Cheshire.

Some 260 workers there—all members of the Transport and General Workers' Union—yesterday voted to remain on unofficial strike over the sacking of one man who was shown the door by the company on the apparently not unreasonable grounds that he was smashing up the furniture in the factory rest room.

The company claims that the man was not only caught in the act, having already demolished two chairs and being about to set about a third, but that subsequently he admitted taking out his grievances (not yet disclosed) on the furnishings.

However, he appealed against his dismissal for what the management describes as "unacceptable misconduct".

A company spokesman said: "Last Thursday there was a two-hour hearing conducted under our agreed disputes procedure at which union representatives were present. It was decided that the dismissal must stand. The rest of the labour force walked out on unofficial strike and demanded his reinstatement."

This demand was reiterated at yesterday's mass meeting of the workers who voted to continue the stoppage until the management agreed to reopen the case. They will be meeting again tomorrow.

The management spokesman added: "They are asking for further negotiations on this case. We have said we are prepared to meet union representatives to talk about anything at all—but not until there is a return to work. As far as we are concerned no further talks are arranged."

So at the moment the situation is deadlocked or, to put it another way, the zip is stuck.

RW Shakespeare



Italian trade deficit quadruples to £7,615m

Italy's trade deficit nearly quadrupled from 4,725,000m lire (about £1,930m) in 1979 to 18,659,000m lire (£7,615m) last year, provisional figures show. Imports were up by 32.2 per cent to 85,389,000m lire, while exports rose by only 11.4 per cent to 66,730,000m lire. The tendency, however, is for the increase in imports to slacken and for exports to maintain their strength.

For the first time the balance of trade excluding oil was in deficit, at 1,120,000m lire. Two sectors however were in surplus: textiles and clothing, which had a surplus of 7,278,000m lire and machinery and mechanical goods which had a surplus of 6,722,000m lire.

China talks

The International Oil Trading Company and the Japanese Importers Conference for Chinese Petroleum are to send negotiators to Peking this week to discuss China's demand that its crude price be raised $3.825 (£1.70) a barrel to $37.80 backdated to January 1.

New Montedison talks

Signor Franco Foschi, Italian labour minister, called a further round of talks with representatives of Montedison and FULC, the chemical workers' union, in a renewed effort to dissuade the company from declaring 6,281 workers redundant at plants throughout Italy.

Petrochemical complex

Iran has asked the Mitsui industrial group to resume the construction of a $3,600m (about £1,595m) petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini on the Gulf as soon as possible. Construction has been halted because of the Iran/Iraq war.

Swedish energy plan

The Swedish Government has proposed that state credit guarantees for energy development and state funds for energy research be increased to reduce oil dependence to 40 per cent by 1990, from 70 per cent at present.

Arms strike continued

Workers at Fabrique Nationale de Herstal, in Belgium which supplies rifles and machine-guns to Nato armies, have rejected a compromise to end their week-old strike over job guarantees.

India protest

India is to protest to the World Bank over its withdrawal of a $250m (£110m) loan for a fertilizer plant complex in Maharashtra, after India changed one of the consultants for the complex last year.

Steel dumping inquiry

The Canadian anti-dumping tribunal is to investigate a charge that the dumping in Canada of Spanish and Belgian brass-coated carbon steel wire could be harming local producers.

Loan request

Leading Japanese banks are seeking bigger quotas for participation in international syndicated loans because of increasing repayment of old syndicated loans before maturity.

Argentine reserves

The Argentine central bank is to raise the minimum cash reserve requirement for Argentine banks to 12 per cent from 11 per cent, from March 1.

Taiwan loan

Taiwan Power Corporation is to raise $100m (£44m) over 10 years at ½ point over London interbank offered rates for the first five years, rising to ⅝ per cent thereafter.

Thai gas plant

The Thai Government has approved a plan to build a natural gas processing plant and related gas distribution facilities worth about $319m (£142m) in the northern province of Rayong.

Canada retail sales

Canadian seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.2 per cent in December to $7,440m (£3,296m), after a downward revised 3.12 per cent rise in November.

Mining stake

The Arab Mining Company (Armico) has taken a 40 per cent stake in two new mining companies that will develop silver, lead and zinc deposits in Morocco.

W German oil imports

West Germany's oil imports in January fell to 7.16 million tonnes from 9.16 million a year ago, the Federal Office for Trade and Industry said.

Rupee revalued

The Indian rupee has been revalued again against sterling by 0.8 per cent to a new middle rate of 18.60 to sterling from 18.75.

Britain's largest industrial company out to reduce £1,000m bill

ICI target of 5pc in energy saving

ICI, Britain's largest industrial company, has given itself a target of 5 per cent for energy savings in 1981. Last year it spent £1,000m on energy.

Officials are not yet able to estimate the likely energy bill for 1981, because it depends on energy saved, plant usage and, perhaps most important of all, rising prices for oil, gas, electricity and other raw materials like naphtha.

The magnitude of the company's task in ensuring it uses energy efficiently is illustrated by its Mond division, with plants in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Cleveland.

Mond is the largest of the ICI divisions, traditionally representing between 15 and 20 per cent of the company's interests in assets, employees and sales, and employs about 15,000.

It produces alkalis, chlorine and its derivatives, fluorine-based chemicals, and extraction of lime and other products for use in steelmaking, agriculture and construction.

Mond claims to use 1 per cent of all the electricity generated in the United Kingdom, and last year it spent £113m on energy. Because of increased consumer resistance during the recession, Mond has had to absorb much of these increased energy costs, reducing profits (not specified) by an estimated £15m.

Mr Donald Mackay, the division's finance director, explained that this year Mond expected to spend more than £160m for about the same amount of energy. He said that this would be "very difficult even to start to recover from customers".

Mond reduced its energy bill last year by about £3m—still short of the 5 per cent target set by Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of ICI. Mr Mackay is encouraged by the performance which, he says, was highly creditable because it was achieved on smaller and therefore less efficient levels of output.

He told the division's newspaper *Mond Mail*, that despite general exhortation and practical support, tight operating standards on plants could not be achieved by decisions taken at board level. "They can only come from hundreds of people on plants throughout the division understanding their processes better and trying to improve performance."

The Mond workforce is aware of the need to cut costs and improve productivity. Last year the division announced 1,000 redundancies, which are being achieved through natural wastage and other voluntary means.

Mr Mackay believes that employees are more aware of the need to conserve energy. He quotes the example of boilermen at the Cheshire works voluntarily undergoing extra technical training to help them to increase the efficiency of the boilers. Mond spends about £60m simply raising steam.

"In these circumstances we have to be more efficient than our competitors in Continental western Europe because they have the advantage of paying much lower prices for energy, particularly electricity, than we pay in Britain," he said.

Along with other intensive energy users, not only in the chemicals industry, ICI wants the Government to end this cost disadvantage. It has suggested one way in which this might be done: by abolishing or reducing the present £8 a tonne duty on heavy fuel oil.

So far the Department of Energy—despite some pressure from elsewhere in Whitehall—has budged little on energy pricing, which it insists must be realistic and economic, reflecting the long-term, marginal cost of production.

Although the debate goes on—not least through the Task Force set up through the National Economic Development Office—chemical companies can expect little immediate relief.

Like ICI—which does, at least, benefit from a highly advantageous long-term gas supply contract with British Gas—they must continue to seek savings in energy.

John Huxley

Exporters 'failing to tap Mexico market'

By David Hewson

United Kingdom exporters are failing to take advantage of the fast-growing Mexican market, Lord Limerick, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference on business and investment opportunities in Mexico, sponsored by *The Times* in association with Oyez, Lord Limerick said: "British companies should be working for more active involvement in Mexico's rapidly developing economy".

There was no doubt that the world was playing for high stakes in Mexico, and the United Kingdom had to be more active in seeking a profitable share.

Lord Limerick, who visited Mexico twice last year, pointed out that with the backing of oil revenues which were the sixth largest in the world in proven revenues, Mexico was planning an 8 per cent annual economic growth rate for the rest of this century. The Mexican Government was seeking to invest this wealth in the country's industrial base.

Britain supplies only 2.5 per cent of Mexican imports, its share totalling £188.1m in 1980 compared with £134.8m in 1979.

Mexico already had a strong manufacturing base for a whole range of consumer products, and was now seeking to attract foreign investment in industrial developments, Lord Limerick said.

But the emphasis was now on joint venture investment for local production, especially of goods with export potential, rather than on direct import of goods.

Last year the United Kingdom Department of Trade signed a memorandum of industrial cooperation with the Mexican Ministry of National Resources and Industrial Development.

Principal forms of cooperation listed included joint investment in the industrial sector and identification of opportunities for cooperation.

Lord Limerick: British companies should be more active.

Lucas and BP in joint solar project

A solar system more useful to the sun-starved British because it relies on the light from the sun instead of heat is to be developed and marketed by a joint venture involving British Petroleum and Lucas Industries.

Small silicon discs the size of a beer mat and each capable of generating one watt of electricity from sunlight will be developed by the consortium. Ordinary solar panels absorb heat directly from the sun whereas silicone discs use light.

But they also work in sunnier climes. Lucas has already won a contract with the technology worth £1.2m to supply a sun-powered telephone network to Colombia.

The new company called Lucas BP Solar Systems will be based at Haddenham, Buckinghamshire and will be concentrating on what is termed the photovoltaic effect of silicon. The light from the rays of the sun is converted into electricity to be used for power.

BP is no stranger to solar energy development, having studied and marketed domestic solar panels in Spain and Greece.

BP's market in Greece has been expanding rapidly and is now worth £3m a year.

Lucas Energy Systems, a Lucas subsidiary, has been studying solar power for many years. The joint company will be investing heavily in research and BP already has solar rigs for experimentation at its laboratories in Sunbury, Middlesex, Athens, and Lavaré in Northern France.

The market in solar energy is expected to be worth several million pounds in the next decade.

One of the first big projects for the new company is the design and construction of Britain's first grid-linked solar generating station.

This will be built at the Central Electricity Generating Board's Marchwood site

Bill Johnstone

EEC grants £80m aid for projects in Britain

By Edward Townsend

Grants totalling £80.9m from the European Regional Development Fund towards the cost of industrial and ancillary service projects in the United Kingdom were announced by the European Commission.

The grants are the first of the fund's 1981 allocations and bring to £647m the total contributed to United Kingdom projects since the fund's inception in 1975.

Almost £50m of the new allocation covers industrial projects in Scotland and Northern Ireland and the rest is for a total of 225 service projects in United Kingdom assisted areas.

The service grants are passed on in full to the local and other public authorities concerned, while the industrial grants represent a contribution of up to half the cost of assistance given to individual projects by the British Government.

Five regions of England are included in the latest grants list: the North, North-west, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands and South-west.

It includes the Heworth to South Shields section of the Tyne and Wear Metro, road improvements in Merseyside, a waste treatment plant for the greater Hull area, improvements to a sewage treatment works at Corby and a new water treatment works in Cornwall.

Of the total of £31m contributed to English projects, almost £20m is for 86 developments in the North and North-west.

Since 1975, more than a quarter of fund assistance to the United Kingdom has gone to Scotland. English projects have accounted for more than 45 per cent of the total contributions.

Post Office could face £5m bill for VAT

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Consultations are taking place between Department of Industry and Customs and Excise officials to find a way through value-added tax regulations which could add an extra £5m a year to Post Office costs. The problem arises because the postal section of the Post Office is being separated from the telecommunications division.

Mr Charles Morris, Labour MP for Openshaw and a member of the parliamentary committee dealing with the British Telecommunications Bill, was concerned that a new burden would be imposed on capital expenditure after the separation when British Telecom undertook services for the Post Office.

Mr Michael Marshall, under secretary of state for industry, recognized that there might be some transitional problems with VAT and said that officials were seeking a way to resolve them.

There is no VAT charged on internal transactions between British Telecom and the Post Office because the two are classified as one business. However, unlike the telephone service, post is exempt from VAT and is therefore unable to offset any VAT which it pays.

Mr Marshall confirmed that under existing regulations, the postal service could be technically liable for an additional £5m a year in VAT payments on transactions between the two businesses after they were split.

Liability for the VAT payments could arise on shared facilities such as the procurement and storage of goods which the telecommunications business carries out for the postal service; on data processing facilities and on motor transport workshops some of which are owned by the telecommunications division but used by the postal service.

The Post Office said that services used by the public such as telex and Intelpost would not be affected.

Germany may allow foreign communications challenge

By Bill Johnstone

The German Cabinet may give a lead to Britain if it accepts a recommendation to open the German telecomunications equipment supply market to foreign competition, while not allowing its own post office (Bundespost) to compete.

The recommendations come from the German monopolies commission in response to a study by three university professors.

Professor Jurgen Muller, of L'Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, conducted the six-month study with Professor Karl Christian von Weizsaker and Dr Gunter Knieps from the University of Bonn.

The study coincides with a British report on value-added services being looked at by the Department of Industry. The report was prepared by Professor Michael Beesley of the London Business School.

The authors of the German study strongly recommended thta the telecommunications market should be opened up to competition. The market is heavily protected at present.

The German study looked at the network and terminal supply areas of the telecommunications market and recommended a more liberal approach to purchasing.

Agreement on Lloyd's Bill 'near'

By Richard Allen

Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, claimed yesterday that agreement was very near in discussions with MPs over controversial aspects of the draft Bill designed to improve the insurance market's self-regulation.

As a result he hoped that the Bill would receive its second reading, even though the relevant detailed drafting of proposed changes remained to be completed.

Mr Green, who left London yesterday for a three-week tour of the United States, added that Lloyd's would shortly have talks with members of the House of Lords "who may have reservations broadly similar to the views expressed by some MPs".

In an attempt to head off opposition to the Bill, Mr Green earlier this week wrote to the market's 20,000 members urging them to seek their MPs support at a Parliamentary debate expected next month.

Assuming a smooth passage, the Bill could then be passed to its committe stage for detailed examination and for consideration of a petition against the Bill.

Although Lloyd's has refused to make changes to fundamental aspects of the Bill, it is apparently hopeful that it can win over its critics in the Commons by some changes in drafting details.

Sir Graham Page, Conservative MP for Crosby, Merseyside, who is promoting the Bill, is believed to have put proposals along these lines to several MPs and Lloyd's is hopeful that a compromise can be reached.

Opposition to a number of parts of the Bill had been mounting inside and outside Lloyd's. Among main points at issue is one particular clause which would give the Society of Lloyd's a blanket indemnity against legal action.

There have also been complaints that external names would not be sufficiently represented on a new ruling Council envisaged by the Bill.

Fewer visitors coming into Britain

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Overseas visitors into Britain dropped by 6 per cent in November compared with the same period last year, while visits abroad by United Kingdom residents rose 15 per cent, according to the Department of Trade.

The 1980 11-month total of foreign visitors at 11.76 million was 0.6 per cent lower than the previous year while outgoing visits rose 13 per cent.

But the surplus on the travel account is still £177m in Britain's favour, although it was £589m in the previous year.

Even in November there was a surplus on the account as overseas visitors in Britain spent £200m compared with United Kingdom visitors spending abroad of £165m.

The feature of the foreign visitor traffic in November was that the declines were not from North America, whose tourist traffic into Britain showed a 13 per cent rise.

In previous months, declines in North American traffic had been offset by increases from other areas, including Western Europe.

Cheap transatlantic air fares on routes between London and the United States main centres have undoubtedly affected the flow from north America, although some visitors may well have been using the United Kingdom as a gateway.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Figures behind a loss

From Mr R. E. Freeman

Sir, Mr J. E. O. Arnold (February 10) cites the case of an engineering company which made a profit of £2.94m in 1976 and a loss of £0.4m in 1980 and blames the "blind ignorance and greed of trade union leaders" for this result.

Unfortunately for his case the figures he produces do not support his assertions.

In 1976 a turnover of £54m was produced by a work force of 4,254 with a wage bill of £15.6m. In 1980 a turnover of £74m was produced by a work force of 2,941 with a wage bill of £20.2m.

A few minutes with slide-rule or calculator shows that turnover per man was £12,600 in 1976 and £25,200 per man in 1980. In other words, a 100 per cent increase in productivity. Wages per man rose from £3,650 to £6,550 p.a.—an increase of 89 per cent. There was therefore a net gain to the company. If an increase in 89 per cent seems a bit steep, it could be explained partly by over-time working for increased productivity.

Alternatively, the figures show that in 1976 wages amounted to 28.9 per cent of turnover and in 1980 to 27.4 per cent of turnover which again shows an improvement.

I am afraid that Mr Arnold must look elsewhere for the loss in profits. As about 70 per cent of the costs are not disclosed there is plenty of scope, but in this case it is clear that the loss is not due to the rapacity of the trade unions.

Adjusting the figures to standard pounds to eliminate the effects of inflation will make no difference to the conclusions as "turnover" and "wages" will be subject to the same factor.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. FREEMAN,
20 St Hilda's Road,
Harrogate,
N Yorks.

Linwood plant closure

From Mr James Dallas

Sir, It is reported in today's edition of *The Times* (February 12) that Sir Keith Joseph, faced with the prospect of a further 4,500 jobless from the closure of Talbot UK's Linwood plant, offered to provide up to £40m of state aid to the ailing company for the production of a new model.

Surely the Government has discharged its duty to the motor industry through its recent support of BL and can legitimately turn its attentions elsewhere.

Clearly, one of the principal objects behind the offer was the preservation of existing jobs and the possible creation of additional ones. Could not this aim be as readily met by the encouragement of new and burgeoning industries which, with the size of the sums available, would I'm sure provide as many, if not more, jobs for those in a similarly unfortunate position to those at Linwood? This latter course has the additional appeal, clearly lacking from Sir Keith's proposition, of providing some small hope of a lasting financial return on his investment.

But perhaps I have misjudged Sir Keith and the situation. Perhaps he really did believe that the interests of the unemployed in Scotland and financial interests of Britain as a whole would have been best served by the launching of a new Talbot model on an already saturated car market and that in time we should have seen the new "Talbot Joseph" as the answer to an Iron Maiden's prayer.

JAMES DALLAS,
6 Bucharest Road,
London, SW18.
February 12.

Nuclear reactor choice

From Mr S. D. Thomas

Sir, Mr D. J. Miller's response (February 10) to Lord Bowden's criticisms of current reactor choice tends to deceive by its omissions. He leaves unanswered the point that the South of Scotland Electricity Board has at least 35 per cent more capacity than it actually needs and yet it is still entering into a new commitment without thoroughly reviewing all the available technologies and options. I would like to give a more balanced view of the situation.

1. He emphasizes that the advanced gas cooled reactor (AGR) will be based on the Hinkley B and Hunterston B designs but does not say that the design changes have been such that the orders were only placed in December, 1980, whereas Mr Benn's authorization was given in January, 1978, and subsequently confirmed by Mr Howell in December, 1979.

2. He is correct in pointing out the good performance of the very first small Magnox reactors (such as Hunterston A), but since no one is seriously suggesting building further Magnox reactors, and since the design differences are so great between them and a current AGR (far greater than the differences between the three AGR designs) this is scarcely relevant to current reactor choice.

The performance of the operating AGR's is presented below. This shows each reactor's annual position in the league table of all the commercial nuclear reactors operating in the non-communist world and is based on industry information.

Thus the best position achieved has been 88th out of 161 by Hinkley B1 in 1979.

Although Hunterston B reactor 2 was commissioned during 1977, it suffered an ingress of sea water during that year, from which repairs were not completed until March, 1980, and thus it has not yet completed a full calendar year of operation. It is probably fair to suggest from these figures that performance is improving albeit very slowly and from a very low level.

However, to predict that their performance will equal that of the Hunterston A units seems hopelessly over-optimistic, especially since even after up to five years operation the AGRs only operate at a maximum of 550 MW instead of their design rating of 660 MW, a major loss of potential output.

S. D. THOMAS
Science Policy Research Unit,
University of Sussex,
Falmer,
Brighton,

ANNUAL LEAGUE POSITION

	Hunt'n B1	Hinkley B1	Hinkley B2	No. of reactors in table
1977	116	119	—	128
1978	120	134	118	143
1979	128	88	138	161
1980	143	118	118	163

Judging the man by his address

From Mr D. W. Holman

Sir, The prospectus for British Aerospace (February 9) shows the address of all the directors as the address of the company itself. Now they may, indeed all live together "over the shop" but this seems unlikely.

Should not every prospectus give the real addresses of the directors so that the reader can form his own views on seeing whether they live in Shillingford or Penistone, in Bagshot or Great Missenden, in Godstone or Sinderby, in Hale or Doddington, in St Just or Old Sodbury?

D. W. HOLMAN,
4 Hereford Road,
Harrogate,
North Yorks HG1 2NP.
February 9.

Keeping abreast of airline rates

From Mr H. L. Morgan

Sir, I sympathize with Mr Ivor Hall (February 13) who was asked to pay a surcharge on transferring from British Airways to Qantas. The fact is that there are now bewildering anomalies between the standards of first-class accommodation (and the charges) of various airlines. A higher fare is asked for a reclining seat with more leg space. BA remain, so far, on the lower first-class fare level on certain routes where their aircraft are still in the process of conversion to reclining seats and they cannot guarantee what the customer will get. Mr Hall was probably lucky to get a converted aircraft for the outward journey. On the longer Far Eastern flights I am prepared to pay something extra for the guarantee.

Odder still is the behaviour of Cathay Pacific who have converted some 747s to fully reclining sleeperettes in the upstairs lounge but deny that they exist if one tries to make a booking. Even the best travel agents can hardly keep abreast of the situation.

H. L. MORGAN,
The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association,
201/211 Bishopsgate,
London EC2M 3TY.

Insurance pay

From Mr David Baxter

Sir, Staff salary claims in the insurance industry which you report (February 10) as being of the order of 11 to 14 per cent (far above the Government guide lines) suggest to me that if the companies concerned are so well off, they could well consider making an *ex gratia* grant to all their policy holders in receipt of annuities which are paid out of depreciated currency.

W. DAVID BAXTER,
Cresseys,
20 Park Road,
Beckenham,
Kent.
February 11.



هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Another wild goose chase

·e trail after Dunlop's mystery sharehol- ·:s has now gone cold. After six months' ·estigation Department of Trade inspec- · trying to track down the beneficial ·ners of the shares have been defeated by ·all of silence in the Far East.

And while they seem to have amassed ·nty of circumstantial evidence that some ·the Far Eastern holders have been acting ·ether as a "pool", certainly in the case ·Mr Ghafar Baba's Goodyield group per- ·s even before they disclosed their 5 per ·t stake, the sheer impossibility of pin- ·nning which shareholders have been ·tructive in laying bare their souls has ·vented the inspectors from making an ·ler under Section 174 of the 1948 Com- ·ies Act placing restrictions on blocks ·shares.

·uch of the blame for this state of affairs ·laid at the door of the system of secon- ·y market trading in the Far East which ·mits nominee companies to say with hand ·hearts that they do not know who the ·eficial owners are. The inspectors are ·tical about any procedure whereby ·istered owners of shares would be ·iged to disclose on whose instructions ·shares were first bought.

·t is of course possible that the DoT has ·ed down some of their inspectors' recom- ·ndations and there was some suspicion ·terday that the Department may have ·d its powers to delete "minor passages" ·t were critical of stockbroker Laurence ·st's role in operating the most important ·he nominee companies.

·nce again, however, the Dunlop report ·hlights the no-man's land that exists ·ween statutory and self-regulation in the ·y which the recent Companies Bill so ·pably ignored by failing to tighten up legislation over concert parties.

·unlop has gone as far as it can under ·tion 27 of the 1967 Companies Act to ·cover who the beneficial shareholders are ·l the ball is now back in the City's court. ·ssure must be put on the legislators to ·ve this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

·ot everything has been plain sailing for emerging London Gold Futures Market, the official decision to denominate the ·tract in sterling does not seem designed ·alm the waters.

·xpressions of concern by commodity ·lers deserve to be taken seriously, ·ecially when the new market is a crucial ·t of London's bid to put itself indisput- ·y back at the centre of the world ·modities stage.

·he working party essentially argues that ·l markets denominated in local currency ·erally do better than dollar contracts. ·re is also a fear that the London con- ·t would be too similar to New York's ·ex contract if dollars were used. It ·ns that the committee originally inten- · a dollar contract, but subsequently ·ged its mind.

·ne does not have to accept the cynical ·ment that the London Gold Market— established bullion market—was afraid ·ompetition with its own dollar business therefore steered the committee into ·ing to notice that its use of dollars does seem to have impaired business. Indeed, bullion market switched from sterling ·ollars many years ago.

·oreover, gold is popularly priced in ·rs around the world—not just by inter- ·onal traders—and a crucial justification the new market is its position between · zones. If some professional dealers are ·led, private speculators important to ·l Futures may be forgiven if they stay ·y.

·nd Metropolitan
·dications
·m Liggett

·nd Metropolitan now has to produce a ·terly indication of the trading trend to ·ply with the rules attached to its listing the Paris Bourse, while in America it ·to publish quarterly figures for Liggett, ·major acquisition of last year, to meet ·obligations under SEC rules to Liggett ·enture holders.

·he outcome is both misleading—and ·ouraging. Liggett's first quarter to ·ember 1980 shows earnings from con- ·ing operations at $26.6m, against only ·m in the comparable period of 1979, 1979 bore exceptional reorganization ·s, while the latest figure is boosted by interest credit arising from the sale of Austin Nichols business in May last year $23·m.

·evertheless, Liggett is clearly proving ·be an exceptionally good buy for Grand Met even though the exceptional earnings increase "should not be expected to continue" while the rump of the business, excluding Liggett, has managed a 12½ per cent sales gain in the first quarter to £686m.

That suggests, given the limited opportunity for price increases these days, that Grand Met is still gaining volume in some areas, such as brewing, at the expense of its competitors' market shares.

Trusthouse Forte, meanwhile, after a tough though creditable year in 1979/80 when it managed only a slight shortfall on the previous year's record return, expects another difficult period, though the balance sheet, as the accounts out yesterday demonstrate, remains strong.

THF, too, has high hopes in the United States, though its strategy of gradual expansion there as opposed to Grand Met's dramatic leap, looks less impressive at this stage with United States sales now running at $175m annually, against net sales in the quarter just reported by Liggett of $292m.

Property
Fresh life

The way the property sector has outperformed the rest of the market, not just in the past year but for the best part of the last four years, has led some analysts to the view that this relative strength cannot be sustained indefinitely especially now when property yields are so low and the recession has slowed down rental growth.

What has given fresh life to property *shares this year has been the hopes of a cut* in interest rates, and given the widespread expectation that a fall in MLR cannot be postponed much longer the sector seems to be in for a good run in front of the budget. In reality, however, except for the highly geared groups like Town and City the link *between share values and interest rates is* only psychological.

Overall the property sector is nowhere near so highly geared as to be a prime beneficiary from falling interest rates, particularly when a number of property groups led by Land Securities have been busy repairing their equity bases over the last year through rights issues and much of their *borrowing is at fixed rather than floating* rates.

In front of the Budget, another factor that has started to affect sentiment is the possibility of some change in capital gains tax. Any easing on this front could encourage institutions to bid for property companies since the present punitive disincentive to incorporating properties in their portfolios, where on some estimates the realized capital gains could cut 30 per cent from the gross value, would recede. The Prudential's sale of part of its MEPC holding illustrated that it was shifting its preference from companies to direct property investment.

While there may be some short-term *mileage in the property sector from the* Budget, the fundamentals are not quite so encouraging. True, some of the leading estate agents have started the year with some bullish remarks about rents but across the whole market, and especially industrial rents, the outlook is clouded by the recession.

● A £6.54m loss by Inveresk is within the limit for the British papermaker set by Georgia-Pacific, the bidder. Since £3.31m of the loss was extraordinary items, mainly closure costs, the underlying trading position is not so bad. But the question now is what Georgia-Pacific will find—assuming its bid goes through.

Circumstances have conspired against Inveresk. Strong sterling; high inflation; costly energy and cut-throat foreign competition are not problems of the company's making.

Conditions show little sign of improving, yet they are compounded by the fact that several of Inveresk's mills are too small, and that the company has been forced in recent years to shift from simple papermaking to conversion to cartons, packaging and so on. Carrongrove's losses are falling, but there is a long way to go before it makes a respectable return.

The loan restructuring and the debt and dividend provisions—presumably different if Georgia-Pacific takes over—should help, and the company is evidently squeezing costs and capital expenditure hard.

Nevertheless, Georgia-Pacific could well find that further measures are necessary, mill closures or disposals, for example, before this major part of the British paper industry is back on its feet. With no hope of dividends or significant profit improvement, the offer of 35p a share looks reasonable.

When the fishermen stayed home . . .

The fishermen of the Fifeshire coast were about to set sail at the weekend when strike organizers in the North-east of Scotland, where ports are being blockaded to protest at cheap fish imports, called for their support. Ronald Faux visited a small Fife harbour and found a strange blend of anger and optimism.



Mr John McBain with the Ocean Herald (left) at Pittenweem yesterday.

The fishing vessel Ocean Herald should have been out working *the North Sea grounds this* week along with other boats from Pittenweem in Fife. Instead she lies tied up in harbour, rising and falling redundantly on the tides sweeping the Forth estuary.

Ocean Herald would have put to sea at *midnight* on Sunday but for a telephone call from fishermen in the North-east of Scotland who felt outraged at the lack of progress towards solving the crisis caused by a flood of cheap imported fish, much of it, they claimed, caught illegally *and dumped on the* British market.

Skipper John McBain had already felt the effects of the slump in the market. Ocean Herald *returned to Pittenweem* in the early hours of February 6 with a catch that should have at least covered the cost of running the boat and paying the wages.

"I could not believe the prices that were being offered. They were ridiculous", he said. Twenty-seven boxes of small haddock failed to make the £9.60 minimum and were condemned for pet food. He received £4 a box European Economic Community compensation for them. The main catch of prime fish made £580. "We ended up after five days' hard work worse off than when we set out. In fact the week has cost us £420", Mr McBain reflects.

Ocean Herald is a typical East Coast boat, 60 feet long with a thirsty 300 horsepower engine. During an average week's work it will burn 850 gallons of fuel without benefit of the sort of subsidy which most continental boats receive. Much of the equipment the fishermen use is oil-related so that the cost of fishing has gone up well ahead of inflation.

Mr McBain's boat works by *towing 450 feet of tackle most* of it made from artificial fibre; on top of that is the fuel bill and the cost of hydraulic oil for the machinery. If the trawl *snags* on the seabed and is lost that means £1,100 is swept away. The vessel is equipped with sophisticated electronic gear to track down the shoals and operates the often severe weather conditions of the North Sea. She has two echo-sounders, *radar, three radios, an autopilot* and sonar. Some skippers rent their electronic equipment but Mr McBain has decided it is best to buy and pay a main*tenance contract*. Replacing his equipment would now cost £23,000.

Ocean Herald is five years old. Her steel hull was laid near *Liverpool but she was fitted-out* at the neighbouring fishing port of St Manans. She cost £178,000, an average price for a boat of her size, and is owned *by Mr McBain and his father*, who is now retired. The vessel proudly carries the arms of the clan McBain on her bow.

Mr McBain is aged 33, a big, gently-spoken man who is insistently optimistic about the long-term future of the industry in spite of the present gloom. He says wryly: "I cannot imagine *that Mrs Thatcher will allow* an industry to go to the wall that is exactly what she believes an industry should be. We work hard and if we do not *work hard we do not get paid*. That is surely true Tory philosophy."

Last year Ocean Herald caught £118,000 of fish and was *runner-up in the port competi*tion for the highest earnings. Accountancy on a fishing vessel follows an involved, traditional pattern. Earnings must be at *least £1,000 a week if the men* on board are to earn anything. Expenses are deducted from gross earnings for fuel, stores, landing dues, commission for the fish salesmen, box charges, *national insurance, maintenance* of the electronic equipment and a pension scheme.

The remainder is divided into 12 shares; six for the crew and six for the boat which pays for gear, insurance (£5,600 a year for the Ocean Herald), repairs *and for the boat itself. The ves*sel was bought with a 30 per cent grant from the Whitefish Authority, a 25 per cent grant from the EEC, a loan from the WFA repayable over five years and the rest from the McBains themselves, partly raised by the sale of their previous boat.

"We have had some expensive extras because the hydrau*lic system powering the winches* proved faulty and the firm that made it went bankrupt, but that apart we have been a very fortunate boat," Mr McBain says. Rarely has Ocean Herald returned from a week at sea and made a net loss.

"*Another reason* I am optimistic is because new legislation is now going through the EEC to police the industry on shore and cut down the amount of fish floating about *the Euro*pean market. This will help keep the price at a level that *makes it worthwhile* going to sea."

Mr McBain and his colleagues have been supporting the angry men of the North-east. They *feel they have to* maintain a united front. But there is an apparent reluctance about their action. Their own recent experience tells them that the North-east fleets have a strong case but they seem more willing than the *men* at Aberdeen and Peterhead to accept the government's good faith.

One of them explains why: "There are signs the Govern*ment is prepared* to be tough even unilateral about exclusive zones or restricting our grounds to boats under 80 feet. I think their assurances *should be accepted. The total* allowable catch is going up, there is more haddock about this year and we have got rid of 150 Russian boats and 50 Poles from the North Sea. The Danes have been restricted and action against the big French boats now seems likely. I really feel there could be a future if the price we get for our fish is right."

Peter Hill

Steel industry: can Sir Keith find his way through the maze?

The Bill itself is small enough. It is the sums involved and the *political ramifications* which will make today's second reading of the clumsily worded Iron and Steel (Borrowing Powers) Bill 1981 more than a little uncomfortable for Department of Industry ministers.

What the Bill, introduced last week by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Industry Minister, seeks to do *is to raise* the borrowing ceiling of the British Steel Corporation from the present £5,500m to £6,000m. Once enacted the ceiling can be increased still further by an order laid by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, to £7,000m.

Doling out sums of this magnitude is dreadfully embarrassing for a government committed to rolling back the fron*tiers of state aid* and state involvement.

The Bill was introduced last week as an emergency measure because the effectively bankrupt BSC is pressing close to the existing limit and needs additional cash to pay its bills between now and the end of the year.

Hence Mr Tebbit's earnest plea to the House last week: "In view of the urgency of the *corporation's need of increased* borrowings and the essentially *interim* (my italics) nature of the Bill which I am introducing, I hope that the House will facilitate its swift passage."

What the House had been expecting had been the long awaited (they usually are) statement from Sir Keith on the corporate plan submitted to the Government last December by Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel's chairman who was drafted in under a controversial £1.8m deal last year and has to get the corporation off the Government's back by the end of the 1982-83 financial year.

That statement was delayed, because *it is said* the Prime Minister had become alarmed at the scale of the finance

An emergency measure

required to support the MacGregor survival plan (although the Cabinet had approved the main principles the previous week).

Her decision to postpone the all embracing statement on the corporate plan, the money that BSC will require for the next two years and the proposed capital reconstruction must have been prompted at least in *part by the rumblings on the* Government back benches.

There is a delicate political problem here. The effect of pouring further large payments of government cash into the corporation might be to undercut the private sector companies which in a number of areas compete directly with BSC produced steel.

The independent companies have found themselves in as *big a mess as the corporation* (despite their consistent record of high levels of investment and profitability.)... But the private companies — almost without exception staunch supporters of the Conservative *Party—did not have access to* a seemingly bottomless purse like British Steel. Hence their growing anxiety as British Steel, motivated by the highly *aggressive Mr MacGregor, has* set about capturing business in order to build up plant loading levels and has done so by offering customers very attractive discounts.

Sir Keith and his officials have been trying to secure the rationalization of the industry through joint ventures between *the public and private sectors*, code named the Phoenix project. Some private companies *have eschewed these attempts.*

Sheerness Steel, whose chief executive, Mr Clancy Schueppert, will be among those *sipping cocktails* with *Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith* at a Downing Street reception next Monday, is among those who have grave reservations about Phoenix.

An ardent free-marketeer, Mr Schueppert wants no truck with the public sector. But others have been willing to take part in discussions. A last minute hitch, *however, may delay* today's planned announcement of "Phoenix One" a joint venture between the corporation and GKN, bringing together their respective billet, bar and wire rod manufacturing interests.

That will be a fifty-fifty *owned company with GKN* responsible for management. Government financing will be severely restricted (provision of up to two years' working capital probably by way of British Steel) after which it secures whatever funds it needs from private sources. The corporation has already proposed the rationalization which it is to implement for Phoenix One and a little more will be carried out by GKN.

A neat little package—but it has taken months to wrap. Politically it is attractive. It involves rationalization of areas of overcapacity (full marks

The Phoenix plan

from the EEC), the private sector will be in the ascendant (good marks from the back *benchers) and ultimately the* drain on the Treasury will be reduced (full marks from the Chancellor).

The carefully drawn plans *for "Phoenix Two" have been* more difficult. This involves rationalizing the engineering steels overlap and overcapacity between British Steel, GKN, Hadfields, the steelmaking company owned by Lonrho, Round Oak (a jointly owned company between the BSC and Tube Investments) and Duport.

The problems of the latter have been very acute and arguments have raged to and fro between the BSC and the independent company. Under the terms of the proposed Phoenix Two deal, the future of the Duport works at Llanelli is in question.

But it now looks as though all sides involved in Phoenix Two may be edging towards agreement and the next step *will be for ministers to assure* worried back benchers that the scheme will work and that the interests of the private sector are being properly looked after. Calming these fears may be an uphill job.

It is these anxieties that the Prime Minister wants to allay. The right-wing Monday Club has written *to Sir Keith* in forceful tones and members of the Conservative Industry Committee, chaired by Mr Michael Grylls, have been equally busy behind the scenes making their worries known to ministers.

As if to reinforce the points being made by back bench MPs and the British Independent Steel Producers Association, one of the organization's members, the Sheffield-based Firth Brown group announced to its workers yesterday after*noon that it was to axe about* one third of its steelmaking labour force.

That announcement reflects the depth of the crisis in the *steel industry, with production* last year down to its lowest levels since 1938, and the market shrunk to 50 per cent of its normal size.

The significance of yesterday's Firth Brown announcement, which stunned the workforce, will not be lost on Mrs Thatcher. Two years ago the company contributed £15,000 to the Tory Party; last year it donated £7,500. On the day before Mr Tebbit introduced his borrowings Bill, Mr John Clay, chairman of Johnson and Firth Brown, announced that the contribution was being stopped as an item of "unnecessary expenditure".

Business Diary: Joel's sole role ● Who will take the pledge?

·umped into Joel Barnett in · City yesterday and even ·re I could open my mouth ·our's former Chief Secretary ·he Treasury was telling me ·there was no chance of his ·ing the Gang of Three Or·

I believe I owe a great deal ·he party", he told me "and ·elieve that it is the only ·us of defeating this Govern·t."

·id Barnett, no fan of the ·ent trade union leadership: · way can you clobber the ·e union movement *into sub*·ion: the only way is by ·eration—and that is not ·lable to the Social Demo·s as it will eventually be to Labour Party."

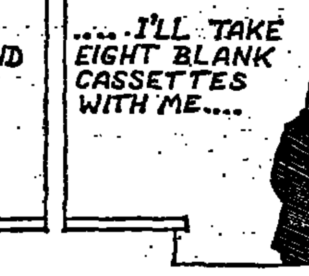
·rnett, the MP for Heywood Royton is whiling away his ·s in *Opposition as chair*· of the quoted Manchester ·iles firm Arthur Henriques is a member of a commis· on the public funding of ·tical parties chaired by ·und Dell.

·ell came into the House in ·same year as Barnett (1964), ·ing been active with him Manchester Fabian circles also sat for a North-west ·stituency (Birkenhead).

·oth served at the Treasury. Dell quit the House in 1979 ·become chairman and chief ·cutive of City finance and ·ling house Guinness Peat. has since emerged as a ·porter and possible fund·er for "The Gang".







● David Widdicombe, QC, one of Britain's *leading planning* lawyers who was leader for Windscale Appeal, one of the groups which fought unsuccessfully against a new nuclear waste reprocessing factory at Windscale, has popped up in another interesting role:

He is chairman of an organization calling itself the Nuclear *Protection* Advisory Group (Nupag) which has organized a seminar in London on March 18 called "*Nuclear attack: protec*tion for industry."

The purpose is to help businessmen plan to survive a nuclear attack; which I suppose may be reckoned as the industrialists ultimate problem.

Nevertheless *David Widdi*combe clearly believes it is solv*able because* in *correspondence* with Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, Widdicombe *says*: "*Millions of survivors* would be depending on essential industries operating effectively again as soon as *possible*. That is why it is urgent that businessmen understand, and are able to implement, survival techniques."

A *formidable team* of specialists has been lined up to answer questions about what needs to be done to mitigate the effects of nuclear weapons. They include Richard Burton (the architect not the actor) and one of the organizers of the meeting, who says business people are worried about the *lack* of civil preparedness.

Other experts include Dr *Alexander* King, the former Foreign Office science attaché and presently chairman of the International Federation for Advanced Study.

But those with surely the most intimate knowledge of protection strategy include J. K. S. Clayton, director of the scientific advisory branch of the Home Office, Dr P. Sager, deputy-director of the Federal Office of Civil Defence, Switzerland, and Professor Leonard Lewin and Cresson Kearney from the United States.

The last two have made special studies of the impact of the electromagnetic pulse *generated by weapons and* nuclear war survival skills. Damage to communications systems, computers and power stations by electromagnetic *surges is one of eight main* issues on the agenda.

Other issues include the adaptation of services to postwar conditions, and how quickly can the agricultural and food distribution network be organized.

● The time has yet to come for *the* pawnbroking business to be the power it was, even though everybody is short of cash and it can be quicker and not much more expensive to raise cash at the pop shop rather than at the bank.

This is what I was told yesterday by Cesare Sacerdoti, a joint vice-chairman of Time Products. This is the quoted firm best known as a distributor of timepieces and jewelry, but *is also* the *owner of* Robertsons, the pawn shop that has operated in London's Edgware Road since 1797.

"It is a social thing: people still don't like going into a pawnshop," Sacerdoti said. And that is all he would say, since pawnbrokers are as discreet as bankers.

My guess is that Robertsons flourishes because it is near Paddington Station and the many small hoteliers around there, as well as the Mayfair gamblers and showbiz types, who will put cash into, and raise fresh cash on jewelry.

It may also be a "society" as well as a "social" thing. *There is, after all*, T. M. Sutton in Victoria Street, handy for Pimlico, Westminster and Belgravia. And is not Sutton's owned by Sears Holdings, owners of the Crown Jewellers, Garrard & Co.

● When last month Sally Oppenheim, the *Consumer* Affairs Minister, took on tourism, the industry rejoiced at having a Minister of State rather than an Under-Secretary batting for it.

I said the rejoicing might soon die down if Mrs Oppenheim did not improve on her performance in the consumer field.

Was I too cynical too soon? I hear the English Tourist Board (ETB) should be getting a better deal on government handouts this next financial year, the Treasury notwithstanding. Allocations of cash for tourism grants and interest *relief schemes*, for pump-priming exercises, will be rising virtually in line with inflation this time round.

The ETB got £4.3m last year so they should be good this April for about another half million pounds.

But the *tourism lobby should* not get too euphoric. There seems little chance of getting anywhere with their lobbying for a lower rate of VAT for hotels.

Out of place: I remember being told once by a Yorkshireman that near his home was a shop owned by a Pakistani, a small place squashed between two other and larger premises. I can recall no more than that its name was M Din.

Ross Davies





Stock markets

Equities rally as bargain hunters move in

Equities staged a mild technical rally yesterday in spite of further support for action by the miners and the rejection of a 10 per cent pay offer by the water workers.

Traders reported a further shakeout of stock as talk of a "spring of discontent" gathered pace with the miners, water workers and firemen all threatening industrial action. However, the selling soon dried up and a rally got under way with the continuing shortage of stock reacting favourably to the appearance of several bargain hunters. The *FT* Index, after being 2.0 down at 10 am and 4.9 lower at 11 am, closed 1.0 higher at 485.5.

Dealers appeared to be taking the view last night that the miners' confrontation might yet be averted. If not, existing coal stocks throughout the country were likely to see the winter out, thereby putting the pressure on the miners in the spring to resolve the issue. In the meantime, investors continued to focus their attention on the more speculative second liners as the long three-week account entered the mid-way stage.

Gilts, on the other hand, spent another quiet session still weighed down by the two recent new taps. Reaction to Monday's record trade figure remained divided and hopes of a cut in the Minimum Lending Rate now appear to have been put back to the Budget. As a result, jobbers saw little improvement in turnover and, with conditions still thin, prices fluctuated within narrow limits. In longs, gains of around £¼ were recorded, while at the shorter end earlier losses of £1/16 were erased to leave prices unchanged on the day.

Leading industrials bore a mixed appearance, unable to recoup Monday's heavy falls but there were one or two bright spots. Lucas Industries jumped 7p to 166p on the announcement of a joint venture into solar energy with BP, down 6p at 392p. BOC International also made headway, rising 2p to 118p ahead of today's figures. But Distillers fell 4p to 187p in the wake of a gloomy report from the Scotch Whisky Association which talked of distillers running at half capacity and warning of further redundancy. Elsewhere, Beecham slipped 1p to 177p after reports of over 1m shares on offer earlier in the week, while GKN fell 1p to 147p, Metal Box 6p to 180p and Tube Investments 4p to 182p.

ICI held steady at 292p. Fisons rose 3p to 130p, Dunlop 1p to 65p, following the Department of Trade report into share stakes, and John Brown 3p to 73p.

Foods saw sellers of J. Sainsbury, down 13p at 351p after a sell recommendation by brokers Capel-Cure Myers. Tate & Lyle was another weak feature, sliding 2p to 166p after the abortive talks on the closure of its Liverpool refinery but British Sugar rose 5p to 268p after announcing the closure of four of its plants with the loss of 750 jobs. Associated Fisheries held steady at 53p ahead of figures tomorrow but Dalgety, reporting today, fell 2p at 273p. Reckitt & Colman, with a big export business, celebrated the renewed weakness of sterling with a 5p rise to 192p. Trusthouse Forte retreated 2p to 190p after publication of the annual report. Pergamon's agreed bid for BPC saw the latter slip 1p to 16p.

In engineering shares of F. Pratt leapt 13p to 115p as Bardsey, down 2p at 23p, and headed by Mr John Bentley, emerged as the mystery buyer of 12 per cent of the equity. Aurora was unchanged at 27p despite the assurance of Government aid.

Rumours of a bid from the Far East saw Concentric rise 2p to 38p with speculative attention lifting RCF 3p to 22p, Sumrie 4p to 41p, Fitzwilton 4p to 49p and Bluemel Bros 3p to 27p. Acquisition news boosted Wolstenholme Rink 5p to 88p with Homfray adding 1p to 12p on the chairman's statement, but M. P. Kent saw profit taking and fell 4p to 114p.

New Court Natural Resources shares slipped 3p to 83p yesterday after RIT sold most of its 16 per cent stake worth about £2.6m. RIT had held the shares, which went to various institutions, for more than four years. New Court recently acquired exploration acreage in Eastern Nevada and is already in Kansas.

Reliance Knitwear ended all square at 18 after its interim profits setback and Ernest Jones (Jewellers) shed 5p to 109p after interim figures. Grand Metropolitan held firm at 160p after first-quarter figures. The market seemed impressed with trading news from UU Textiles, up 2p at 15p. Similarly Utico rose 15p to 120p and Inveresk 4p to 32p. Securicor, reporting today, advanced 2p to 188p.

In financials Manson Finance improved 3p to 78p in the wake of its interim statement as Smith Bros, reporting tomorrow, expanded 2p to 40p. Banks showed further losses in generally thin conditions with the threat of a windfall tax in the Budget still looming. Barclays was 2p cheaper at 393p as was National Westminster at 363p. Midland improved 3p to 328p and Lloyds, reporting this week, held firm at 325p.

A warning of further losses coming only days after the dismal interim statement had Manchester Ship Canal 6p lighter at 145p and profit taking clipped 6p more from Reardon Smith 'A' at 146p.

Profit taking was the prime reason for a 4p fall in Rediffusion at 120p with sellers leaving United Scientific 15p down at 343p and Electrocomponents a similar figure at 663p. Hoover became nervous ahead of figures out tomorrow and dipped 4p to 120p. But among the major small recoveries were seen with Racal 2p better at 340p and Plessey 1p firmer at 302p.

In stores House of Fraser remained unchanged at 144p after the official offer document from Lonrho. GUS 'A' fell 5p to 480p. Boots 1p to 245p and Marks & Spencer 2p to 121p.

Insurance brokers made more gains from the recent weakness of the pound as Sedgwick Group firmed 1p to 122p, Willis Faber 2p to 288p and CE Heath 5p to 213p while Minet Holdings was unchanged at 94p. Unfortunately the composite insurance groups have been unable to draw on the same inspiration. Commercial Union slipped 2p to 147p with General Accident at 292p and Sun Alliance at 752p unchanged.

Oils experienced early selling, but recovered later with the help of a few bargain hunters. Among the majors Shell closed 10p lower at 400p, Ultramar the same at 463p, Lasmo 5p off at 639p and Burmah 2p down at 177p.

Ranger Oil was 5p stronger at 650p on acquisition news and Pict Petroleum closed 30p dearer at 400p. But among "Aussies" Strata Oil plunged 40p to 170p on news that it had suspended drilling at Woodada Three, previously thought to contain large quantities of oil. Haoma Gold lost 22p to 110p in sympathy.

Consolidated Gold Fields encountered a return of confidence, pushing the price 9p higher to 435p. RTZ was 8p better at 406p. Among gold shares Anglo Am Gold rose £1 1/16 to £39, West Dreifontein £¾ to £31¼ and Vaal Reefs £½ to £31½.

Equity turnover on February 16 was £11.654m (17,163 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, Shell, Associated Dairies, Beecham, BP, Marks & Spencer, Plessey, Burmah, ICI, RTZ, Barclays Bank, Ultramar, Chubb, Hawker Siddeley and Ladbroke.

Traded options: Business remained at a low level with most activity centred on oils where BP and Lasmo captured 112 contracts each out of a total of 758.

Traditional options were also quiet although calls were produced in Charterhall on 9p and Burmah on 16½p and a put was arranged in Wimpey at 7½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
First Scots Amer (F)	—(—)	2.17(1.99)	4.57(4.53)	3.2(3)	23/4	4.5(4.2)
Ernest Jones (F)	9.9(8.8)	1.45(1.61)	12.6(15.9*)	2.5(2.5*)	2/4	3.9(3.75*)
Inveresk (F)	63(61.7)	3.46†(0.52)	16.8†(0.8)	—(1.0)	—	—(2.0)
Manson Fin (I)	2.46(1.86)	0.52(0.42)	2.7(2.2)	1.5(1.5)	13/3	—(3.5)
Meat Trade (I)	3.85(5.59)	0.22(0.2)	—(—)	3.5(3.5)	26/3	—(7.87)
Meldrum Inv (F)	—(—)	1.13(0.98)	3.78(3.33)	2(1.5)	9/4	3.25(3)
Reliance Knit (I)	9.57(8.74)	0.03(0.23)	—(—)	0.77(1.54)	5/5	—(3.1)
Joseph Webb (I)	2.48(2.18)	0.27(0.29)	0.89(0.93)	0.13(0.1*)	14/4	—(0.5*)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Adjusted for scrip issue; † Loss.

Mr Bentley discloses 12pc stake in F Pratt

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Mr John Bentley's Bardsey emerged as the mystery market raider on F. Pratt Engineering, yesterday disclosing a 12.67 per cent stake and informing Pratt that "it is actively considering the possibility" of bidding for the rest of the shares.

However, confirmation of Bardsey's involvement was shortly followed by the news that Pratt is selling Hamblin & Windgate, its dispensing opticians with 38 retail outlets, for £4.5m—over five times more than the £850,000 purchase price last July when Pratt bought the company from family interests.

The buyer is Dollond & Aitchison Group, part of Gallaher and Britain's largest optician chain. It is paying well above net asset value which was stated at £995,000 last July. However, H & W made a three-month contribution of £132,000 before tax on sales of £993,000, to Pratt's last annual profits of £992,000 in the year to October 31.

The sale of H & W is still subject to shareholders' approval at an extraordinary general meeting.



Mr John Bentley, chairman of Bardsey.

Mr Bentley said yesterday that he was not particularly surprised at the price placed on H & W and he had had "an idea" what it was worth.

However, he would not be drawn on whether the sale might deter Bardsey from bidding.

"We are going to have a board meeting tomorrow ... think about it", he said, ... phasising that Bardsey ... taken a broad view of Pratt.

Pratt's shares stood at 50p a few weeks ago, and 70p ... week just before Bardsey launched its market raid at ... and Pratt announced ... possible sale of H & W. T... rose a further 13p to 115p yesterday, valuing the group ... £6.22m.

The sale of H & W would p... vide a further large boost ... Pratt's already substan... asset-backing. The group has a number of commercial prop... ties and at October, 1979, ... assets per share of 202p. Si... then, it has made net pro... of £824,000, while the profit ... the H & W sale could add ab... 67p a share to net assets.

In an unrelated deal, Bards... whose shares fell 2p to 23p yesterday, has bought a 5 per c... stake in American oil and ... exploration group, West... Petroleums for Canadian $1.4... (£533,000). Westfort is quo... on the Vancouver Stock ... change and traded under R... 163(1)(e) in London.

Consumer downturn hits Ernest Jones

By Philip Robinson

Shares of Ernest Jones (Jewellers) dropped 5p to 109p yesterday as the group, which came to market 30 months ago, reported a profits fall and an unchanged final dividend.

A year ago the group, which was 85 times oversubscribed on going public, was reporting profits up a third, a more than doubled total dividend and a one-for-one scrip issue.

Mr Ernest Weinstein, chairman, said that by last April the jewelry trade was feeling the pinch of lower consumer spending. By the second six months from March to September, profits dropped to less than half those in the same period in 1979, and the year's pretax profits came down from a record £1.6m to £1.45m on turnover, without VAT, up 11 per cent to £8.6m.

The total gross dividend is up 4 per cent from 5.35p to 5.57p with a final dividend unchanged on the enlarged capital at 3.57p.

Some directors have once again waived their rights, saving the company £258,000. With these waivers, the total diidend is covered 8.5 times.

Mr Weinstein says the group was not immune to the prevailing economic conditions during the second half. The recession brought a rapid downturn in consumer demand.



Mr Ernest Weinstein, chairman of Ernest Jones (Jewellers).

The three months since September have produced record sales "by value, although volume is satisfactory", he says.

The group added six stores to its chain last year and now operates 50 branches with three more planned to open before March. Last year the group spent £897,000 on fixed assets, which was almost double the figure for 1979.

In the last accounts, Ernest Jones had no long-term borrowings, but overdrafts had doubled to £735,000. Mr Weinstein says that the interest charge to service its debt disclosed when the accounts come out on February 24, will be higher than last year's £62,000.

Reliance Knitwear slumps

By Peter Wainwright

Today Reliance Knitw... Group of Halifax has 1,... workers, only 60 fewer tha... year ago. It has kept its pl... and labour force virtually ... tact despite retail recessi... and it paid the price in the ... months to October 31.

Turnover of this supplier ... knitwear and sportswear, 35 ... cent of it to Marks and Spen... rose a tenth to £9.57m, cloak... a larger increase in volume, ... pretax profits plunged f... £228,000 to £30,000 compa... with £573,321 in the full y... to April 30, 1980 and £132,... in 1975-76, the bottom of ... last recession. However, ... £573,321 included £150,964 ... temporary employment subs... (now abolished) and profits ... sales of fixed assets of £43,...

Shareholders were war... last August that their divid... had moved ahead too fast ... recent years and last time ... total gross payout was cut fr... 5.27p a share to 4.43p. Now ... gross interim dividend ... halved at 1.1p a share but ... encouraging point is that ... company is willing to abs... £56,545 even though pro... after tax were only £6,000 ... could also be encouraging t... this dividend is being pa... even though, adjusted for i... flation, Reliance has be... losing money.

Mr Raymond Newman, cha... man, reports that "the wo... may now be over and so... improvement is expected in ... current calendar year."

T & N talks on deal in Zimbabwe

By Rosemary Unsworth

Turner & Newall, the Manchester-based asbestos and motor components group, is negotiating with a quoted Zimbabwe company about a merger with T & N's local subsidiary.

The Zimbabwe Turner Holdings (Private) Company which managed to boost assets by £86m to £92m during the 14 years of UDI and then forecast £12m pretax profit for 1980, is in discussion with Mashonaland Holdings, the largest brick manufacturer in Zimbabwe. A merger with Mashonaland would result in a reverse takeover which would give Turner & Newall a substantial majority of an enlarged company without diluting its existing earnings or assets and with a Zimbabwe quote.

Turner Holdings manufactures building materials, brake linings, steel pipes and tubes as well as asphalt, but the merger would also introduce it to Mashonaland's electrical motors business and transport operations.

Turner & Newall is due to publish its 1980 results next month when it will reveal the contribution from Zimbabwe.

Minister was in error, BEP says

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, stated incorrectly in the House of Commons on Monday that Associated Newspapers owns 60 per cent of Bristol Evening Post, the BEP board said yesterday. Associated Newspapers is making a £7.76m bid for BEP, which is opposed by the BEP board of directors.

In fact Associated owns only 23.8 per cent of Bristol Evening Post, though it does have a 40 per cent share of the company's operating subsidiary, Bristol United Press. In April the Monopolies and Mergers Commission judged that Associated Newspapers is a proprietor of BEP's newspaper interests because of these stakes, which means that Associated's bid, worth 190p a share, could avoid the scrutiny of the Secretary of State for Trade.

Mrs Oppenheim's remarks were made in response to a question from Mr Arthur Palmer, Labour MP for Bristol North East. Pressed further by Mr John Fraser, opposition spokesman for trade and in defence of her statement that the disputed bid did not need to go before the Secretary of State, she erroneously said that Associated Newpapers had a 60 per cent holding that was "tantamount to being in full control". The Director General of Fair Trading is looking at the situation to see if a reference to the Monopolies Commission arises under the general provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Investment income boosts Meat Trade

Turnover of Meat Trade Suppliers in the half-year to September 30, 1980, was £3.85m, against £5.59m in the similiar period of 1979. Mr W. C. Anstis, the chairman, explains that sales for 1979 period would have been £3.7m if low profit trading, discontinued on September 30, 1979, had been deducted. Taking this adjustment into account, sales for the 1980 half-year show a small rise, while Meat Trade's investment income increased "considerably". Pretax profits for the 1980 half reached £221,000, against £201,000. The interim dividend is unchanged.

L & G's pension funds — reach £1,700m

Funds handled by Legal and General Assurance (Pensions Management), Britain's largest managed pension fund company, grew by £427m last year and now stand around the £1,700m mark. The largest of the company's six funds, the Mixed Fund, which invests in equities and fixed interest rose by 21 per cent to £765m, with £43m comprising net new money, while the Property Fund stood at £725m at the end of December, up £168m.

The ordinary Share Fund saw the largest growth in percentage terms, up from £31m to £75m, followed by the Fixed Interest Fund, which also more than doubled from £43m to £101m.

The company's Composite Fund, investing in property, fixed interest and equities jumped from £12m to £23m, while the International Fund attracted £11m during its first three months in existence.

Heavier interest hits J Webb

After almost doubled interest of £159,000—against £81,900 last time—pretax profits of Joseph Webb slipped from £295,000 to £271,000 in the half-year to September 30, 1980. Group turnover was up from £2.18m to £2.48m. Pretax rofits for the current year are expected to be "marginally below" the previous year. The interim dividend is being maintained at 0.18p gross on the capital enlarged by a one-for-ten scrip issue, compared with 0.17p (adjusted) last time.

United Glass loses £5.6m

By Our Financial Staff

United Glass, the largest glass container maker in the United Kingdom, tumbled into the red in the second half of the year to November 29. Redundancy payments, higher interest charges and lower output in response to the drop in demand were to blame.

The group, which is jointly owned by Distillers, the whisky group, and the United States glass company Owens-Illinois, lost £5.57m before tax compared with a £10.9m profit the year before. The volume of sales was down, although turnover rose from £164m to £176m.

The cuts in output led to more redundancies in the second half and the losses included £4.8m of redundancy and closure costs. The marked rise in borrowings combined with high interest rates pushed financing costs up from £1.64m to £4.97m. No dividend is being paid to the two shareholders, who received £2.8m in 1978-79.

United Glass is a principal supplier to the wines and spirits industry, which has been suffering badly during the recession.

Impala cautious on final figures

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Impala Platinum, the So... African producer which is ... per cent owned by Gen... raised interim profits after ... and lease payments by R12 ... to R63.6m (£35.3m). But ... company says that second ... profits are unlikely to be be... and that the interim divid... has been maintained at ... cents.

For the six months to ... end of December Impala, So... Africa's second biggest p... num producer, made a con... dated pretax profit of R1... compared with R92.5m in ... same period of 1979. After ... profits for last full year w... R119m. Interim earnings ... share are up by 21 cents to ... cents.

But platinum prices h... fallen sharply recently—clo... at $483 an ounce in Lon... yesterday—and this, combi... with higher production c... and lower prices for o... Impala metals such as cop... makes the company caut... about results for the wh... year.

Well flow problems hit Strata

By Catherine Gunn

Shares of Australian exploration company Strata Oil plunged 40p to 174p in London yesterday after news that testing at its Number Three well at Woodada in the Perth Basin has been temporarily suspended. The price is 18 cents down on the overnight close in Sydney, of A$3.60 (£1.50), which was struck after a 70 cent fall there.

Strata's geologists are having to re-think after tests which found gas and "small amounts of waxy oil" but failed to stimulate a steady flow. So far, the reasons for the well's refusal to flow are not understood at Strata, though one possibility is that the 100 gallons of concrete sent down the well to set the casing and the 30,000 barrels of balancing mud used in drilling have caused a blockage.

Strata is waiting for new equipment to induce the well to flow. Meanwhile, drilling continues at the Cabawin Number Three well, and Woodada Four has been spudded. Strata has a 26.8 per cent in the total Woodada venture.

Briefly

Local authority bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of yearling bonds is 12¾ per cent. Issue price is 100. (Last week 12¾ per cent at 100).

Wolstenholme Rink has acquired Procter Johnson & Co for £169,000 cash. Proctor is in the business of grinding and blending pigments, mainly for the cement industry. Proctor has an active export business.

Sidlam industries: Mr Robert C. Smith, chairman, says in his annual statement that the directors' recommendation of a final dividend in face of the results reported for 1980, is intended to reflect the board's confidence in the future profitability of the group.

First Scottish American Trust: Pretax revenue for year to February 2, 1981, £2.17m (£1.99m). Total dividend, 6.5p (6p) gross.

Mid-Sussex Water Company: Underwriting has been completed for an offer for sale by tender by Mid-Sussex Water Company of £3.5m 8 per cent. redeemable preference stock, 1986. Brokers to the issue are Dennis Murphy, Campbell & Co.

Pennine Commercial Holdings: Circular gives further details of the proposed acquisitions from Prenwain Developments, already announced. EGM to approve on March 2. Chairman, Mr Geoffrey Tankard, reaffirms his earlier forecast that Pennine will make a substantial surplus during 1981, with the enlarged property division making a major contribution to profits.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS FOR THE UK ECONOMY

The following table is based on the CSO corporate indices of the business cycle in the United Kingdom published yesterday.

	Longer leading (4 indicators)	Shorter leading (5 indicators)	Coincident (6 indicators)	Lagging (5 indicators)
1980				
Feb	107.4	109.7	102.7	92.3
March	105.9	107.7	100.3	91.4
April	104.9	105.8	97.9	90.1
May	103.7	102.6	96.0	89.3
June	104.6	100.5	94.2	87.8
July	105.4	99.8	92.3	85.9
Aug	106.3	99.1	89.7	83.8
Sept	106.9	98.7	88.5	82.8
Oct	108.0	98.3	86.5	80.2
Nov	109.2	97.9	85.7	76.9
Dec	110.2	98.2	85.3	74.7
1981				
Jan	111.0	100.4	85.1	72.4

PMA moves to reduce debts

By Roman Eisenstein

PMA Holdings, the furniture manufacturing group, is selling about £5m worth of assets to reduce debts. It will also announce later this month proposals to raise more money to further reduce borrowings.

Mr Malcolm Meredith, the chairman, said yesterday that the moves would insure the survival of the company "whatever the circumstances". PMA, whose figures and accounts have been delayed by about six months, got into a tight financial situation partly because of the recession and partly because of the ill-timed acquisition of the loss-making Harris Lebus furniture business in 1979.

The arrangements announced yesterday include the sale of Ladyship International and its wholly owned subsidiary, Gower Furniture, the assembly kit furniture maker, for £2.85m cash to Maxivend.

PMA is also selling to an institution the 999-year lease on the main Gower property for £1.96m. Gower will be taking on the property at an annual rent of £250,000. The total cash to be received by PMA is thus £4.82m and its borrowings will be further reduced by £800,000 of its debts of the companies being sold.

Unisec holders reject Sage bid

Standard Merchant Bank said yesterday that it had received written confirmation that holders of more than 50 per cent of Unisec Group shares would not accept a takeover offer from Sage Holdings.

Hesperus Holdings, which holds 15.1m shares in Unisec, representing 36 per cent of the ordinary share capital, said it was rejecting the offer.

International

Hesperus said the rejection followed advice from Finansbank that the offer was inadequate.

Unisec said its directors and family interests hold 860,000 of the approximately 42m ordinary 20 cent (South African) shares.

Holders of a further 17.43m shares have said they will reject the offer. In addition, Billhawk Investments and Newstock Proprietary, which together hold 2.86m shares, have said they will not accept.

Ranger to buy Kissinger

Ranger Oil said yesterday that it had agreed to purchase Kissinger Petroleum Corporation, a Colorado-based oil and gas exploration and drilling company, for $45m (£19.9m).

Mr J. M. Pierce, the chairman, said the purchase price to be paid upon closing in March would take the form of $22m in cash and a $23m 8½ per cent convertible subordinated debenture due March 2001.

Mr Pierce stated that short-term bank financing had been arranged for the cash portion of the purchase price and to replace the approximately $19m bank indebtedness of Kissinger and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary.

The debenture will be convertible into 800,000 common shares of Ranger at the option of the holders on and after September 20, 1982, at a conversion price of $28.75.

Mannesmann deal

Mannesmann, the West German metal manufacturing group, said it had reached basic agreement with Kienzle to take a 50 per cent stake in the company's enlarged capital. Kienzle manufactures data systems.

Details of the acquisition and of cooperation plans were still to be completed, it said, and the agreement needed the approval of Mannesmann's supervisory board and the Federal Cartel Office.

Abercom Group advances

The Abercom Group: yesterday reported pretax income of R9.3m (£5.3m) in the six months to December 31, against R6.3m a year before.

Turnover rose to R99.8m from R74.8m. Earnings a share were 32 cents, against 23 cents and an interim dividend of 14 cents, against 11 cents, was declared.

The board said the results reflected steady growth within the group. Margins improved in all areas during the period under review, particularly in heavy engineering.

Strengthened growth is expected during the second half of this year in fans, structural steel, mining equipment and process industry equipment.

MBB outlook

Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm says it expects consolidated sales this year of DM5,100m (£1,007m) after recording unconsolidated sales of DM4,300m in 1980.

The 1980 total includes sales from Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke (VFW) which merged with MBB in December last year, and its subsidiary Erno Raumfahrttechnik.

Business appointment

Oppenheimer International chairman

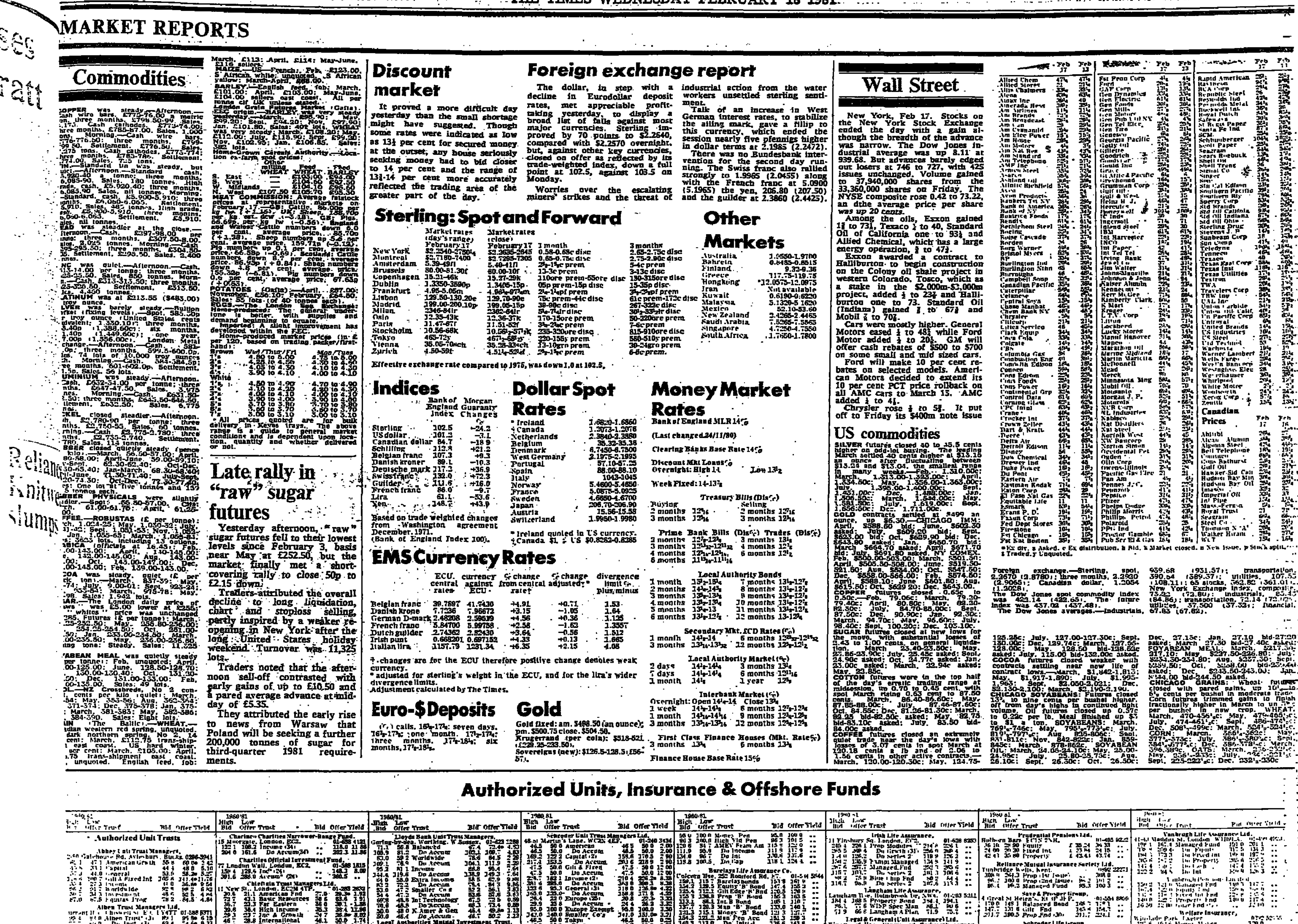
Sir David Nicolson has been ... pointed chairman of the Oppenheimer International ... pany which has been establi... in London by Oppenheimer & ... to undertake the group's me... and acquisition and corpo... finance activities in Europe. O... directors of the new company ... Mr Christopher J. S. Cl... managing director; Mr Nor... K. Siegal, managing director; ... Jeffrey P. Beck; Mr Jack N... Mr Stephen Robert and Sir J... Stewart-Clark.

Mr C. J. Hounsell, group c... pany secretary of Currys, has ... made a director. Two direct... who have been given additi... responsibilities for subsid... companies, are Mr C. W. Sand... and Mr H. Creevey. Mr Sandf... group commercial director, Cur... has been appointed chairman ... Currys Microsystems and ... Creevy, the director respons... for all branch retail operation... appointed chairman of T. Bri... and Son. Mr D. N. Valle, a ... mer director of T. Bridger ... Son has been made a directo... Currys (Retail). Mr S. Bellin... the group distribution mana... for Currys, has become a dire... of W. R. Stott (Shipfitters), ... group's building and shipfit... associate company.

Mr D. R. Hampton has b... made secretary of AAH Ltd ... British Fuel Company's fr... March, 1981 in succession to ... W. D. D. Allen who will conti... as an executive director of A... Ltd on a part-time basis.

هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORTS



Commodities

March, £113; April, £114; May-June, £116 sellers.
MAIZE.—US—French: Feb, £123.00. S African white: unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £88.00.
BARLEY.—English feed, fob: March, £101.00; April, £103.00; May-June, £104.00 sellers east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was very steady yesterday.—March, £96.70; May, £99.20; Sept, £94.20; Nov, £97.90; Jan, £101.80. Sales: 407 lots. WHEAT was very steady: March, £108.20; May, £112.00; July, £115.90; Sept, £99.30; Nov, £102.95; Jan, £106.85. Sales: 382 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	—	£103.00	£94.00
S. West	—	£104.60	£97.50
W. Midlands	—	£104.10	£95.60
N. West	£107.50	£105.70	£95.30

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 17.—GB: Cattle, 86.00p per kg lw (+1.15). UK: Sheep, 158.70p per kg est dcw (−3.18). GB: Pigs, 66.69p per kg lw (−0.56). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 6.0 per cent, average price, 85.70p (+1.38). Sheep numbers up 5.6 per cent, average price, 159.71p (−3.12). Pig numbers up 0.1 per cent, average price, 66.58p (−0.69). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 8.7 per cent, average price, 86.95p (+0.84). Sheep numbers down 4.8 per cent, average price, 155.32p (−6.81). Pig numbers down 0.6 per cent, average price, 67.63p (+0.53).
POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £87.00; November, £56.10; February, £64.50. Sales: 55 lots (of 40 tonnes each).
EGGS.—The London Egg Exchange: Home-produced: The general undertone is better, with supplies and demand beginning to equate.
Imported: A slight improvement has developed within the EEC.
Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
Brown		
1's	4.80 to 5.00	4.75 to 5.00
2's	4.25 to 4.50	4.30 to 4.60
3's	4.05 to 4.30	4.10 to 4.30
4's	3.90 to 4.10	4.00 to 4.10
White		
1's	4.80 to 4.90	4.70 to 4.90
2's	4.10 to 4.20	4.30 to 4.50
3's	4.00 to 4.10	4.00 to 4.10
4's	3.90 to 4.00	3.90 to 4.00
5's	3.70 to 3.80	3.70 to 3.80
6's	3.60 to 3.70	3.60 to 3.70
7's	3.00 to 3.10	3.00 to 3.10

* All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Late rally in "raw" sugar futures

Yesterday afternoon, "raw" sugar futures fell to their lowest levels since February 3, basis near May at £252.50, but the market finally met a short-covering rally to close 50p to £2.15 down.

Traders attributed the overall decline to long liquidation, chart and stoploss selling, partly inspired by a weaker re-opening in New York after the long United States holiday weekend. Turnover was 11,325 lots.

Traders noted that the afternoon sell-off contrasted with early gains of up to £10.50 and a pared average advance at midday of £5.35.

They attributed the early rise to news from Warsaw that Poland will be seeking a further 200,000 tonnes of sugar for third-quarter 1981 requirements.

Discount market

It proved a more difficult day yesterday than the small shortage might have suggested. Though some rates were indicated as low as 13½ per cent for secured money at the outset, any house seriously seeking money had to bid closer to 14 per cent and the range of 13¾-14 per cent more accurately reflected the trading area of the greater part of the day.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar, in step with a decline in Eurodollar deposit rates, met appreciable profit-taking yesterday, to display a broad list of falls against most major currencies. Sterling improved by 70 points to $2.2640, compared with $2.2570 overnight, but, against other key currencies, closed on offer as reflected by its trade-weighted index, down a full point at 102.5, against 103.5 on Monday.

Worries over the escalating miners' strikes and the threat of industrial action from the water workers unsettled sterling sentiment.

Talk of an increase in West German interest rates, to stabilize the ailing mark, gave a fillip to this currency, which ended the session nearly five pfennigs higher in dollar terms at 2.1985 (2.2472).

There was no Bundesbank intervention for the second day running. The Swiss franc also rallied strongly to 1.9965 (2.0455) along with the French franc at 5.0900 (5.1965) the yen, 206.80 (207.50) and the guilder at 2.3860 (2.4425).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 17	Market rates (close) February 17	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2540-2750¼	$2.2635-2645	0.58-0.68c disc	2.65-2.75c disc
Montreal	$2.7180-7400	$2.7295-7305	0.65-0.75c disc	2.75-2.90c disc
Amsterdam	5.39-49fl	5.40-41fl	2⅝-1⅝c prem	5-4c prem
Brussels	80.00-81.30f	80.00-10f	13-3c prem	3-13c disc
Copenhagen	15.21-46k	15.27-29k	110ore prem-55ore disc	130-315ore disc
Dublin	1.3350-3590p	1.3405-15p	05p prem-15p disc	15-35p disc
Frankfurt	4.95-5.05m	4.98¼-97¾m	2¼-1¼pf prem	3⅝-2⅝pf prem
Lisbon	129.50-130.20e	129.70-90e	75c prem-44c disc	61c prem-172c disc
Madrid	199.00-200.10p	199.05-15p	39-99c disc	267-322c disc
Milan	2346-84lr	2362-64lr	5¼-7¼lr disc	30½-33½lr disc
Oslo	12.35-43k	12.36-37k	170-15ore prem	50-220ore prem
Paris	11.47-67f	11.51-52f	3¼-2¾c prem	7-6c prem
Stockholm	10.56-68k	10.56½-57½k	235-320ore disc	815-910ore disc
Tokyo	465-72y	467½-68½y	220-155y prem	580-510y prem
Vienna	35.05-70sch	35.28-33sch	13-10gro prem	30-24gro prem
Zurich	4.50-59f	4.51¼-52¼f	2⅝-1⅝c prem	6-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 1.0 at 102.5.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9550-1.9700
Bahrein	0.8485-0.8515
Finland	9.32-9.36
Greece	117.75-119.75
Hongkong	*12.0575-12.0975
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.6190-0.6220
Malaysia	5.1320-5.1620
Mexico	52.10-53.60
New Zealand	2.4265-2.4465
Saudi Arabia	7.5265-7.5865
Singapore	4.7250-4.7550
South Africa	1.7650-1.7800

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	102.5	−24.2
US dollar	101.2	−3.1
Canadian dollar	84.7	−18.9
Schilling	112.8	+21.2
Belgian franc	107.3	+9.3
Danish kroner	89.1	−10.3
Deutsche mark	117.2	+36.9
Swiss franc	132.0	+72.3
Guilder	111.6	+16.0
French franc	86.0	−9.7
Lira	61.1	−53.6
Yen	148.7	+43.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.6820-1.6860
† Canada	1.2073-1.2076
Netherlands	2.3840-2.3860
Belgium	35.32-35.36
Denmark	6.7450-6.7500
West Germany	2.1975-2.1995
Portugal	57.10-57.25
Spain	88.00-88.10
Italy	1043-1045
Norway	5.4600-5.4650
France	5.0875-5.0925
Sweden	4.6650-4.6700
Japan	206.70-206.90
Austria	15.56-15.58
Switzerland	1.9950-1.9980

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 = US $0.8282-0.8285

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.7430	+4.91	+0.71	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.96672	+3.15	−1.05	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.59519	+4.56	+0.36	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99758	+2.58	−1.62	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.82430	+3.64	−0.56	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.697152	+4.33	+0.13	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1231.34	+6.35	+2.15	4.08

†-changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18⅛-17¾; seven days, 16⅞-17⅞; one month, 17½-17¾; three months, 17¾-18¼; six months, 17⅞-18⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $498.50 (an ounce); pm, $500.75 close, $504.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $518-521 (£229.25-233.50).
Sovereigns (new): $126.5-128.5 (£56-57).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14 Low 13½
Week Fixed: 14-13⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅝	2 months	12⅞
3 months	12⅝	3 months	12⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅞-12¾	3 months	13⅛
3 months	12²³⁄₃₂-12²¹⁄₃₂	4 months	12⅞
4 months	12⅜-12¼	6 months	12½
6 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15½-15¼	7 months	13⅛-12⅞
2 months	14¾-14⅝	8 months	13⅛-12⅞
3 months	13⅝-13⅜	9 months	13⅛-12⅞
4 months	13½-13¼	10 months	13⅛-12⅞
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13⅛-12⅞
6 months	13⅛-12⅞	12 months	13-12¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅛-14	6 months	12²³⁄₃₂-12¹⁹⁄₃₂
3 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₃₂	12 months	12⅝-12½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅛-14¼	3 months	13¼
7 days	14⅛-14¼	6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	14⅛	1 year	12⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 14⅛-14 Close 13¾

1 week	14⅛-14⅛	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	9 months	12¾-12⅝
3 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆	12 months	12¾-12⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Wall Street

New York, Feb 17. Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange ended the day with a gain although the breadth of the advance was narrow. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 8.11 at 939.68. But advances barely edged out losers at 746 to 727, with 425 issues unchanged. Volume gained to 37,940,000 shares from the 33,360,000 shares on Friday. The NYSE composite rose 0.42 to 73.22, an dthe average price per share was up 20 cents.

Among the oils, Exxon gained 1⅝ to 73½, Texaco ½ to 40, Standard Oil of California one to 93½ and Allied Chemical, which has a large energy operation, ⅜ to 47½.

Exxon awarded a contract to Halliburton to begin construction on the Colony oil shale project in western Colorado. Tosco, which as a stake in the $2,000m-$3,000m project, added ½ to 23⅞ and Halliburton one to 73. Standard Oil (Indiana) gained ⅞ to 67⅜ and Mobil ⅞ to 70⅞.

Cars were mostly higher. General Motors eased ¼ to 48¾ while Ford Motor added ½ to 20½. GM will offer cash rebates of $500 to $700 on some small and mid sized cars.

Ford will make 10 per cent rebates on selected models. American Motors decided to extend its 10 per cent PCT price rollback on all AMC cars to March 15. AMC added ⅛ to 4⅞.

Chrysler rose ⅛ to 5⅝. It put off to Friday its $400m note issue

US commodities

SILVER futures closed 40 to 45.5 cents higher on odd-lot buying. The leading March settled 40 cents higher at $13.15 an ounce after fluctuating between $13.24 and $13.04, the smallest range in many weeks.—Feb, 1.310.00c; March, 1.313.00-1.323.00c; April, 1.334.50c; May, 1.356.00-1.363.00c; July, 1.395.00-1.400.00c; Sept, 1.431.00c; Dec, 1.488.00c; Jan, 1.506.50c; March, 1.544.00c; May, 1.581.50c; July, 1.619.00c; Sept, 1.656.50c; Dec, 1.711.00c.
GOLD contracts settled at $499 an ounce, up $6.30.—CHICAGO IMM: April, $588.60 bid; June, $603.30 asked; July, $609.20 bid; Sept, $623.00 bid; Oct, $629.90 bid; Dec, $643.80 asked; Jan, $650.70 bid; March $664.70 asked; April, $671.70 bid; July, $691.80 asked. NY COMEX. Feb, $500.00-503.00; March, $501.50; April, $505.50-508.00; June, $519.50-521.50; Aug, $534.00; Oct, $547.50; Dec, $558.00-566.00; Feb, $574.50; April, $588.10; June $601.80; Aug, $615.50; Oct, $639 20; Dec, $643.00.
COPPER futures closed 0.65c to 0.50c.—Feb, 79.06c; March, 79.20-79.40c; April, 80.80c; May, 83.30-82.30c; July, 84.70-85.00c; Sept, 87.50c; Dec, 90.90c; Jan, 92.30c; March, 94.70c; May, 96.60c; July, 98.40c; Sept, 100.20c; Dec, 103.10c.
SUGAR futures closed at new lows for the move, with substantial losses of 2.43 to 1.00 cents, on general liquidation. March 23.40-23.50c; May, 27.86-25.90c; July, 25.45c asked; Sept, 24.90c asked; Oct, 24.77c asked; Jan, 23.00c asked; March, 32.94c asked; May, 23.85c.
COTTON futures were in the top half of the day's erratic trading range at midsession, up 0.70 to 0.45 cent, with spot March rising 0.63 cent to 87.50 cents. March, 86.40-86.60c; May, 87.85-88.00c; July, 87.46-87.60c; Oct, 84.55c; Dec, 81.26-81.30c; March, 82.25 bid-82.30c asked; May, 82.75 bid-83.10c asked; July, 83.50 bid-84.00c asked.
COFFEE futures closed an extremely quiet trade near the day's lows with losses of 3.07 cents in spot March at 120.18 cents a lb and of 2.06 to 1.56 cents in other active contracts.—March, 120.00-120.30c; May, 124.75-125.25c; July, 127.00-127.30c; Sept, 130.00c; Dec, 129.74c; March, 127.55-128.00c; May, 128.50 bid-128.52c asked; July, 115.00 bid-132.00c asked.
COCOA futures closed weaker with contracts settling near new life of contract lows.—March, $1,842-1,813; May, $1,917-1,890; July, $1,995-1,963; Sept, $2,050-2,021; Dec, $2,130-2,100; March, $2,190-2,190.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Futures closed 13¾ to nine cents per bushel higher, off from day's highs in continued light volume. Oil futures closed up 0.57c to 0.22c per lb. Meal finished up $3 to $1 a ton. SOYABEANS: March, 769½-746c; May, 795½-773½c; July, 819½-797½c; Aug, 825-806c; Sept, 831-811c; Nov, 842-822c; Jan, 859-845c; March, 878-862c. SOYABEAN OIL: March, 24.05-24.10c; May, 25.00-24.95c; July, 25.80-25.75c; Aug, 26.10c; Sept, 26.30c; Oct, 26.50c; Dec, 27.15c; Jan, 27.10 bid-27.20 asked; March 27.30 bid-27.40c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL: March, $217.50-217.10; May, $227.50-226.80; July, $234.50-234.80; Aug, $237.30; Sept, $259.50; Oct, $238.00 bid-239.50 asked; Dec, $243.50-245.00; Jan, $244.00 bid-244.50 asked.
CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures closed with pared gains, up 10¼ to 6½ cents per bushel in moderate trade. Corn futures trimmed gains to finish fractionally higher in March to up 7½c per bushel in new crop. WHEAT. March, 470-456½c; May, 479-465½c; July, 474-461½c; Sept, 486-474½c; Dec, 508¼-499c; March, 524½-524½c. CORN: March, 366¼-362c; May, 377¾-373c; July, 386½-380½c; Sept, 384¾-377¾c; Dec, 386-378½c; March, 396.389c. OATS: March, 236-232½c; May, 236½-233c; July, 234½-221½c; Sept, 225-222½c; Dec, 232½-230c

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.2670 (2.8780); three months, 2.2930 (2.9065); Canadian dollar, 1.2054 (1.2028).
The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 423.14 (422.65). The future index was 437.02 (437.48).
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 939.68 (931.57); transportation, 390.64 (389.37); utilities, 107.55 (108.11); 65 stocks, 362.82 (361.01).
New York Exchange Index, composite, 73.22 (73.80); industrials, 85.45 (84.86); transportation, 72.14 (72.02); utilities, 37.500 (37.32); financial, 67.83 (67.82).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund. 15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
122.1	108.2	Income (34)	118.0		11.88
204.0	161.6	Do Accum (34)	202.3		11.86
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers. Goring-by-sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288			
71.1	56.8	Balanced	67.4	72.4	4.53
105.9	81.2	Do Accum	102.1	109.7	4.83
83.0	59.2	Worldwide	78.6	84.5	2.29
		Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 48-51 Martin's Lane, WC2N 4EF. 01-240 3434			
46.5	50.0	American	46.5	50.0	2.00
46.5	50.0	Do Accum	46.5	50.0	2.00
169.2	122.2	Capital (2)	159.6	170.5	2.90
217.4	153.5	Do Accum	203.6	218.9	2.90
		Irish Life Assurance. 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
		Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
36.16	29.90	Equity	£35.24	36.33	..
24.00	20.30	Fixed Int	£23.84	24.15	..
42.41	35.60	Property	£43.41	43.74	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London W1R 9LA.			

Stock Exchange Prices

Technical rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99	89	Treas	1981	99	..	9.791	13.519
98	91	Exch	1981	98	+	8.371	13.072
98	91	Exch	1981	98	+	9.633	12.770
95	89	Exch	1981	95	• ..	3.129	11.737
100	93	Exch	1981	100	..	12.734	12.512
96	88	Treas	1980-82	96	+	8.785	12.391
95	81	Treas	1982	95	+	3.158	8.373
102	90	Treas	1982	101	•+	13.768	12.293
95	85	Treas	1982	95	+	8.661	12.116
95	85	Exch	1982	95	•+	9.687	12.454
94	84	Exch	1983	94	+	9.290	12.299
[illegible]	76	Exch	1983	89	•+	3.374	9.124
[illegible]	85	Treas	1983	98	•+	12.166	12.789
93	84	Treas	1983	93	+	9.925	12.626
102	94	Exch	1983	101	+	13.342	12.956
93	84	Exch	1983	93	+	10.732	12.955
86	76	Fund	1982-84	86	+	6.335	10.938
97	86	Exch	1984	95	•+	11.741	12.983
104	94	Exch	1984	102	+	13.659	13.020
79	68	Exch	1984	79	+	3.791	10.596
99	89	Treas	1984	97	• ..	12.307	12.880
109	97	Treas	1985	106	•+	14.085	12.870
74	68	Treas	1985	74	+	4.043	10.895

MEDIUMS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
103	89	Exch	1985	97	+	12.597	13.027
97	93	Exch	1986	94	• ..	12.359	13.131
89	78	Treas	1984-86	96	..	9.933	12.241
105	90	Exch	1987	101	..	13.252	13.354
81	70	Fund	1985-87	79	..	8.344	11.599

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
375	279	McLeod Russel	283	−	21.4	[illegible]
332	263	Moran	270	..	11.4	4.
158	105	Surmah Valley	105	..	3.2	3
219	132	Warren Plant	214	−2	14.3b	6.

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
48	25	Calcutta Elec	29	• ..	6.8	23
34	28	Essex W'r 3.5%	£32	• ..	500	15
23	19	Gt Nthn Tele	122	..	15	7
253	197	Imp Cont Gas	220	−5	10.1	4
185	93	Milford Docks	111	−2	9.8	[illegible]
143	88	Nesco Inv	143	..	10.0	7
34	28	Sunderlnd W'r	£34	..	535	15

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Co[rrected] price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspe[nsion]. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h [...] company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnin[gs] [...] capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share [...] Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. [...] significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

Allied London Prop 8% Cnv 1999 (£)
Bell A. 9% Conv 1999-2001
Dunbar Group £1 ord (303)
Essex Water 8% Red Pref 1985 (£)
Exchequer 12% Cnv 1985 (£97.5)
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998
Exchequer 12% 'B' 1999
Lon Merchant Secs 7% Cnv Ln 2000-05
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p ord
Oil and Gas Production 2p Ord (42)
Portals 9% Cnv 1994-2000 (£)
Treasury 12% 1986
Treasury 11% 1989 'A'
Treasury 11% 2003-2007 'A' (£)

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Argyll Foods (65)	Mar 27	32 pr
Nocross (60)	Mar 27	21

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex divi[dend]. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 p[aid]. Fully paid. x £40 paid. h £20 paid.

هكذا من الأصل



—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

PRESTIGIOUS PRIVATE HOSPITAL

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The headquarters is a large house in its own *grounds next to Chiswick House.*

Please write to: Mrs A. Kelly
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or telephone: 01-747 0011

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Employment Agency
Career Girl 40 Bow Lane EC4 (off Cheapside)

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Who enjoys the practical technicalities

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As Secretary to the Technical Manager, you will yourself be involved in a wide range of administrative tasks of a technical nature – including processing lecture material, preparing visual aids and taking minutes – in addition to a challenging round of secretarial duties. And, since the Manager is frequently abroad, your initiative and decisiveness will be at a premium.

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On top of the attractive starting salary you will qualify for the outstanding Guinness benefits package: 5 weeks' holiday; non-contributory pension; season ticket loan; free lunches; and superb sports and social facilities. Our pleasant offices are easily reached by bus, rail and underground.

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GUINNESS
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Salary scale £5,361-£6,839 including London Weighting.

For application form and job description please contact the Personnel Department, Tel. 01-352 8171, ext. 446.

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Secretary/Personal Assistant to the Co-ordinator for the North European region of the world-wide Bata Shoe Organisation, who is based in Oxford Street, London.

This person selected for this position will have basic commercial knowledge and be able to speak English and German or French and be able to type with a knowledge of shorthand although high speeds are not essential. Being self-reliant and an ability to work on own initiative will be most important.

The salary will be in the region of £6,000 according to the individual's ability and experience.

***Applications in writing to Mr D. Copping,* British Bata Shoe Company Ltd, East Tilbury, Essex. Tel. Tilbury 3400.**

BRITISH TOURIST AUTHORITY
Personal Secretary Publishing

Salary Scale £5,344 - £6,235

B.T.A. is seeking an experienced Secretary for its Publications Manager who is responsible for a wide range of literature produced for the overseas tourist to Britain. The job is based in the Old Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, close to Edgware *Road and Baker Street stations.*

Applicants must have first class shorthand/typing; be good organisers and willing to accept responsibility. A background in publishing would be a distinct advantage.

Benefits include 22½ days leave, LVs, flexi time and the opportunity to qualify for generous proficiency payments.

For an application form please telephone Mrs Linda Taylor, Personnel Officer on (01) 629 9191 ext 109 or write to her at B.T.A., 64 St James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

For someone with property experience to join international management *consultants. We require* a young enthusiastic person to counsel Executives of the world's largest corporations transferring into and around London. Current driving licence essential, as a company car will be provided. Salary by negotiation, plus fringe benefits.

Please call Paul Kelley 01-629 8222.

EXHIBITION SECRETARIES

We are major exhibition organisers in Great Britain, responsible *for such events as the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition,* and we have vacancies for two first-class secretaries—one being for the Sales Director and the other for the Company Secretary.

In addition to good typing and shorthand speeds, these interesting, varied and amusing jobs require a mature personality, *a sense of humour and the ability to work under* pressure from time to time.

Salary in the region of £4,740 p.a. (under review) plus good fringe financial benefits whilst a show is in progress and excellent holiday arrangements.

Whilst the offices are based near Fleet Street, applicants should contact us at Earls Court, telephone 01-385 1234 ext 1 or 2 where we are now preparing for the Ideal Home Exhibition.

ENTERPRISING AND INDEPENDENT (?)

Same title as last week—different job! We are a small but expanding computer leasing company based in Richmond, *looking for an additional secretary* who will thrive in a challenging and competative environment.
You will be self-sufficient and have a logical and organized mind. If you speak German and French, this will be an advantage. All our work is done using word processors for which full training will be given.
We are offering a negotiable salary, unlikely to be less than £6,500.
Do you feel you have the dynamic qualities we are looking for?

Then ring James Carr on 01-940 1134 or write to Premier Computers Ltd., 3 Union Court, Richmond, Surrey with full c.v.

AT COMSHARE

We know the value of good people. And we look after them well, with a good salary (around £5,250 for this position), BUPA, LVs, modern offices and a bunch of lively young people to work with.
Right now, we have vacancies in our Victoria and City offices for responsible Secretaries who really enjoy typing (and are fast and accurate), are willing to maintain a filing system and will contribute fully to the efforts of our sales team.
If you are between 21-29, have plenty of initiative, a sense of humour, and feel you would enjoy working in the Sales Office of one of Europe's leading Computer services companies, please telephone Graham French on 01-730 9991 for the Victoria vacancy, or Sheila Foster on 01-248 0681 for the City job.

£5,750 at 20?

This is one of the best

At this TV Company, W.1, you'll be working in the Chairman's Suite assisting his PA, with a broad range of duties. *Good audio,* secretarial and telex skills are essential, plus some s/h (80/90). Executive level experience helpful but a flair with people most important as there's lots of telephone work and client liaison, too!

Call Caroline Oldroyd on 01-499 5966/629 8511



ADMINISTRATION £6,500 + MORTGAGE

Progress your career in Personnel with this medium sized International Bank near Liverpool Street. As Secretary/Assistant to the Personnel Manager, you will need *to be numerate and have* about two years relevant personnel experience. Apart from general personnel administration your duties will include some simple statistical work, the calcula*tion of mortgage subsidy pay*ments and the control of temporary staff. Good shorthand/typing skills necessary. Age 25-30.

Ring 628 4835
Recruitment Consultants
Crone Corkill

WEST END

Partner in a leading Selection Consultancy requires Secretary/Assistant. Shorthand and Audio are essential combined with a pleasant telephone manner and a willingness to handle the admin. *side of this interesting job. Salary over £5,500.*
We are a small friendly company within 10 minutes walk of Oxford Circus.

Ring Judy Booth, Tyzack & Partners Ltd. 01-580 2924.

P.A. SECRETARY
WANTED IN GERMANY

to a Director of a Consulting Engineering and Architectural Design Company. Well educated woman aged 22-35ish. Must *be fluent and type in* English and German. Able to operate telex and all other P.A. duties. Dealing with executives from different countries and companies. Willing to travel. Accommodation provided 34 working days' holiday p.a. Start 1st May or earlier. Salary £8,500.

Apply plus c.v. and photograph. Hans Schmitter, Cardinal Consulting, P.O. Box 1710, 48 Bielefeld 1, West Germany. Telephone 010 49521 177350/85857.

SECRETARY

required for Partner in firm of Insurance Loss Adjusters to start work during March. Insurance experience not essential, although would be helpful. Good shorthand, typing speeds and a pleasant telephone manner are required, for which we offer a competitive salary. Hours 9.30-5.30, four weeks holiday, contributory pension scheme, plus interest free season ticket loan after probationary period.
For more information, please contact Mrs. June Day on 01-836 1566.
(No agencies please)

CITY CHAIRMAN
£7,000 + BENEFITS

The Chairman of this in*ternational firm of* Lloyd's brokers needs a highly organised Secretary/P.A. who in addition to the traditional role, will organise client entertainment which in previous years has included Open Golf Championships and similar *events. Age 27-40. Speeds* 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants



629 9686
166 Piccadilly

INTERIOR DESIGNERS WITH SHOWROOM IN KINGS ROAD

require mature secretary/assistant with some commercial knowledge, needed as soon as possible: should have good typing and enjoy responsibility. Salary negotiable from £4,500 p.a.

Ring Jane on 01-351 3298/9

CLIRO PERFUMERIES

require an experienced

SECRETARY/PA

with shorthand for two directors in West One. Must be willing to use initiative and work as part of a team.

Telephone Anita 01-486 8881

BATTERSEA PA

Successful M.D. of privately owned company urgently needs adaptable and responsible Executive Secretary with top speeds to run small London office. Salary £6,000. 5 day week. Age 25-40.

Please write with C.V. to B. J. W. Williams, Bentley House, King's Scholars' Passage, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.1.

01-828 5980 (between 9 a.m.-1 p.m.)

RSA CONTRACT INTERIORS
58 LOWER SLOANE STREET, SW1
REQUIRE

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

We are International Interior Designers and contract furnishers and we need a PA/Sec to work for the Directors. Top salary will be paid. Good shorthand and typing, and experience of telex essential.

Please telephone for further details 01-730 8613

SECRETARY/P.A.
PROPERTY

Small West End office involved in property, finance, etc seeks mature, calm, methodical and good humoured Secretary/Personal Assistant. Some typing, a lot of telex work and must be willing to help out generally, e.g. on switchboard. Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Salary at least £5,000.

Contact Company Secretary on 01-493 0962 AMK (Property Management) Ltd., Fountain House, Park St., London, W1Y 3WA.

£7,000 MAYFAIR

Join fast moving Executive Director in highly successful International Company. Clarity of thought and interest will ensure involvement and high financial rewards.



MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

GERMAN. Personal secretary for for articulate, energetic director of design consultancy. Impeccable English (with shorthand) fluent German. Hard work but long holidays. £6,500-£7,000.
SPANISH. Two new *City jobs with* Spanish, one in a bank with the usual extras. Both languages need to be excellent. Spanish shorthand appreciated. One years experience at least. To £6,000.

22 Charing Cross Rd., WC2. 01-836 3794/5
Recruitment consultants

WORTHING up to £5,500 SECRETARY/PA

to organize small head office of international electronics group. Excellent secretarial skills required.

Apply in writing to the Managing Director, Eurotherm International Ltd., 8 High St., Worthing, West Sussex.

SECRETARY

Crawley — circa £6,000

This multinational company with very pleasant offices *needs a mature Secretary* with senior level experience. In addition to good skills (100/50 speeds) there will be interesting, confidential and involving personnel work. Own *office. Good holidays.*

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

TRI-LINGUAL P.A.
£6,500 neg

Export Director in mid thirties requires P.A./Secretary who has fluent French and German with first rate secretarial skills (English shorthand only). Highly involved and demanding job, with plenty of client contact and scope for initiative. Close to Tube.

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

TRADING
c. £6,500

The Managing Director and a Director of the Commodity Division of a well-known City company seek a lively Secretary/PA (23+). You will be *right at the centre of things* carrying out routine secretarial work (slow shorthand), scanning the press for relevant articles, keeping a price *diary* and generally getting involved in all aspects of the *department. Elegant offices,* generous benefits, plus a free lunch.

Career plan — Ring 734 4284 — Recruitment Consultants

ADMIN SECRETARY

W.1. — c £5,250

Wendy Restaurants (UK) Ltd require a 2nd ambitious, capable and polished secretary for varied work including finance and prop*erty matters.* The successful candidate will have excellent skills including shorthand (70/80 wpm) and typing (80/90 wpm). Preferred age range 21 to 29.
Apply in writing to: Matthew Allen, Wendy Restaurants (UK) Ltd, 14 Oxford St, W1N 0HL.

CITY
£7,000

A leading Merchant Bank wishes to recruit a senior secretary/assistant, aged 30-40.
This responsible post calls *for involvement with the* Bank, shareholders and Directors, organisation of board papers, reports, minutes, etc.
First class sec. skills/admin. background essential. Subsidised mortgage, LVs, Bupa, pension, etc.

DULCIE SIMPSON 405 7711
DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LTD.
Rec. Cons.



c. £6,000 W.C.1

Three men setting up a new company involved in residential property development, recruitment and export need a PA/Secretary to initiate their system, organise their lives, help deal with clients and be involved in running *a small business. Adapt*ability and the ability to work on own initiative, good typing, accurate though rusty shorthand, and a driving licence are essential qualifications.
Call Kate Coudrey on 01-581 2977/2947

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

LAUSANNE £ GOOD

Swiss commodity brokers now *need two intelligent* English shorthand secretaries with conversational French (German helpful) £7,500 plus separate *free studio flat each.* Age 25-35.

WEST END appt. Lana, 408 1631
CITY appt. Pat, 283 6033

MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

CONSULTANTS W1

As part of this busy, high-powered team your ability to *work methodically and to deal* with clients over the telephone and in person will be highly valued. Your duties will also include administrative work and some typing (60 wpm). Smart offices and *friendly atmosphere.* Salary £6,000.

Ring 437 1126
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

CREATIVE CONSULTANTS SOUTH KENSINGTON

Two totally different characters, working together on a range of Advertising, Publishing and Promotional *Projects* need a terrific assistant. The person will need to type like the wind, if not everyday. All the usual attributes (you'll find them listed in other people's ads), plus first hand advertising agency experi*ence. No Prima Donnas.* Salary £6,500 to start.

Call Roger Knights on 581 1028

P.A./SECRETARY

We are a small but rapidly expanding company based in *Knightsbridge, and we are* looking for a young well organised secretary, with a sense of humour and enthusiasm to join our team and help us reach our goals. She will have her own office and a starting salary of £8,000 pa. Speeds of 100/50 and the ability to operate telex equipment are required. If you are interested then please send your CV to

Box No 2539 F, The Times

c. £6,300 SECRETARY/P.A. Central London

Work in a bright, modern office using your *excellent* secretarial skills, (both shorthand and *audio) for 2 senior partners of* a large professional organisation in Central London. You'll be using a golfball-self correcting typewriter, have 4 weeks' hols, subsidised restaurant, season ticket loan. If you have the ex*perience and a good educational* background, please don't hesitate to ring Valerie Whiteson, **Opus Personnel, 486 7921 Rec Cons.**

P.A. TO M.D. OF PITMAN BOOKS

As Personal Assistant to this young Managing Director, you will assist him in all aspects of his work and handle a wide range of administrative duties requiring good secretarial skills and the ability to work on a highly confidential level with tact, *discretion* and a sense of humour. Salary negotiable around £5,500, 4 weeks' holiday plus LVs.

Please ring Aileen Johnson on 242 1655
for further information.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATOR
£6,000-£6,700

For large international company. Secretarial experience in banking/brokerage an advantage.

Contact Chris Salmon Beavers Ltd. (Personnel Recruitment Bureau)
411 Oxford Street, W1
01-629 6575

SECRETARY

for Japanese stockbrokers in the City. Must be 30+ and have ability and experience in shorthand, typing, telex and a good telephone manner. Hours 9.30-5.30, four *weeks' holiday, salary £6,500.*
Write with c.v. to Mr R. Ichikawa, Yachiyo Securities Co. Ltd., 4/6 Copthall Ave, London EC2R 7DA.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Small expanding consultancy in South Kensington seeks efficient self-assured secretary, aged 25+ to work for Managing Director. Responsible position with opportunity to liaise with clients, attend PR events and become involved at salary of £5,500+.

Call Danielle Polson 581 1721 extension 42

SENIOR SECRETARY

Person required for Managing Director of large public company at Oxford Circus. Good telephone manner important plus the ability to organize a busy office. Accurate shorthand and typing essential. Salary £6,500 p.a. +.

Tel. 491 2818, extn. 8.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

for small personnel management consultancy in St James's, S.W.1. Would suit someone up to 35, with good business sense, and lively personality looking for involvement in a developing company. Job includes admin, typing and phone *work dealing* with international clients. Salary £5,500 plus profit share. Phone Brian Duveen 01-499 2977.

SECRETARY/ RECEPTIONIST

Tolerant, mature, well dressed Secretary/Receptionist with a sense of humour required for new showrooms in Dover St., W1 selling sporting trophies, silver and jewellery. Salary to be negotiated.

01-493 8306

SECRETARY/P.A.
c. £6,500

A top secretary required to work for the Joint M.D. of a City of London *building* company.
Applicants should be 25+ with several years experience at a senior level, have a friendly, flexible disposition and live within 30 minutes of the office in E2.
Hours 9-5, more than 4 weeks' holiday and season ticket loan. Parking facilities.

Tel. Personnel Services Manager *to arrange an interview* 01-854 8191

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

MATURE SEC
c £6,100 pa

A self-starter, with good sec skills but with ability to write own letters, required as Sec/PA to Training Officer, SW1. An involving job including admin of and attendance at courses.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

HIGH FLYER
£7,000+

An opportunity for a dedicated committed secretary *to join a W1 international* professional organisation as PA/Secretary to a Senior Executive. There is a great deal of scope for initiative and job development. Excellent modern offices, 60p a day LVs and regular salary *reviews. Sh/typ 70/110.*

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

FRANKFURT PA—£7,000 aae

for overseas group manager of a lively young team within an *engineering and construc*tion company. Fluent in German with English shorthand only. Must be able to work on own initiative and hold the fort in boss's absence.

For further details call Merrow Employment on 636 1487

INVITATION CHEESE AND WINE PARTY

Today 12.30-2.30 p.m.
Come along to discuss your next permanent position.
RSVP Janice Sharman on 01-629 7262
7 Princes Street, W.1.



Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

SECRETARY *SKIER*

Small, expanding winter sports operator in SW10 requires office managers/PA to Managing Director. Candidate should be over 22 with good spoken French and a knowledge of skiing. Salary £5,000 p.a.

PHONE ELAINE ON 01-352 1514 (9-6)

La creme de la creme also on page 12

Residential Property

A piece of the old country house

Parts of old country houses continue to be popular in the market, mainly because of the size and good proportions of the rooms they offer, often with quality interior finishings. If the whole property is of considerable size, a part or wing may well be a substantial property in its own right. This is so in the case of Boreham Manor South House, at Boreham, near Chelmsford, a mainly Georgian property in the middle of the village.

The main accommodation here consists of three reception rooms, five bedrooms and two bathrooms, plus a play room and four large attic rooms. Particular features, besides those of the Georgian period, include a large, newly fitted kitchen with a breakfast room, and an octagonal conservatory with a flagged floor. Gardens around the house extend to about an acre with a garage and stables. The property is for sale, freehold, at a price of about £105,000 and Strutt and Parker along with Savills are the agents.

A good property with quite a bit of background is The Manor House, at Fovant, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, which is for sale through John D. Wood's Winchester and Taunton offices. The house has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest and was possibly built in the middle of the 16th century and extended more recently, although almost certainly there was an older house on the site before.

The house is built of local stone with a mainly thatched roof and the additions are slated. Here, there are two reception rooms, a playroom, five bedrooms, three bathrooms and two attic bedrooms. Outbuildings include two garages and a workshop. The whole property, which has two paddocks, is just under 6½ acres, and offers over £115,000 are being asked.

Also with a grade two listing is Priests House, overlooking the village green at Leigh, near Reigate, Surrey. The oldest part seems to have been built as the parish priest's house in the 15th century. A galleried great hall was added this century, but was built of medieval materials rescued from old buildings. The medieval east door came from Sundridge Church. The accommodation also includes two main reception rooms, a morning room and a study; plus a main bedroom, dressing room and bathroom suite, and three further bedroom suites.

There is also a self-contained staff or guest flat with two rooms and a separate entrance. Gardens and grounds cover a little over three acres and include a heated swimming pool with a paved surround and underwater lighting. Offers over £300,000 are being asked through Hampton and Sons.

On a smaller scale is Bay Tree Cottage, at Yearsley, in north Yorkshire. The property is thought to date from the sixteenth century and at one time to have been the village post office and bakehouse. It was built as two cottages and converted and modernized only in about 1967.

Present accommodation consists of two reception rooms, a study, four bedrooms and two bathrooms. The whole property extends to just under eight acres, including extensive outbuildings and paddocks. One of the paddocks has outline planning permission for the building of two houses. Savills and Smith Gore, York office, is the agent, and the price is about £75,000.

An unusual property of interest is Heronry House, at Beckley, near Rye, in East Sussex, a four-roundel oast house probably over 150 years old and now well modernized. Many of the rooms are round, mostly about 15ft in diameter. The accommodation is substantial and includes three main reception rooms, a morning room and a study, five bedrooms and two bathrooms, plus a staff sitting room. The property extends in all to about 93 acres and is expected to make about £200,000, but offers of about £120,000 would be considered for the house and five acres with a barn and other outbuildings. The agent is Geering and Colyer, of Rye.

Also well up the price scale is Oak Farm, at Peaslake, near Guildford, Surrey, believed to date originally from the eighteenth century, but added to both in the nineteenth and this century.

Main construction is of brick and stone under a tiled roof and there is a variety of accommodation. The main house has three reception rooms, a breakfast room off the kitchen, a main bedroom and bathroom suite and three further bedrooms and a second bathroom, together with a games room in the cellar and a second playroom in the attic.

Detached from the house is a former granary converted into a guest cottage with a bedroom and bathroom suite, a living room and a combined kitchen and dining room. A further feature is a loggia and barbecue area in the garden along the swimming pool. The whole property runs to about two acres and is for sale at £198,000 through Messenger May Baverstock, of Guildford.

Another house which has been added to is The Croft, at Maplehurst, Sussex, dating back to the middle of the nineteenth century with additions made in the 1930s and brought up-to-date more recently.

Here the accommodation is again extensive and includes three reception rooms, a study, a flower room and a playroom all downstairs, with five main bedrooms, a dressing room, two bathrooms and two more attic rooms upstairs. Outside, a separate brick stable has a flat above it which contains a large store room, a sitting room and two bedrooms, plus its own kitchen and bathroom.

The gardens are unusually well landscaped and include a swimming pool heated by solar panels. There is also an area of wooded garden with a number of old trees which slopes down to a stream across which a brick footbridge gives access to a paddock. Not far from the house is a kitchen garden.

The whole property extends to about six acres. Offers in the region of £170,000 are being asked through Churchman Burt and Son, of Horsham, and John D. Wood, of London.

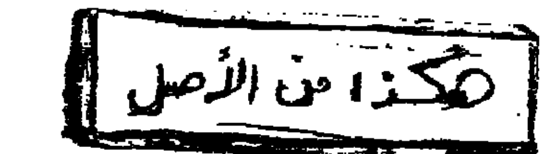
Gerald Ely



Heronry House, at Beckley, near Rye, in East Sussex, a four-roundel oast house, for sale with up to 93 acres.

Residential Property

(continued on page 26)



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



reak in the Sun (BBC 1, 5.05): Nicola Cowper (fore-round), with Lindsey Walker, Brian Peck and Steve Hodson

It strikes me as a most responsible attitude on the part of ottish Television, who made last night's harrowing film about e convicted murderer Jimmy Boyle, that they should not let atters rest there. If ever there was provocation for a debate on e penal system, it is Peter McDougall's film. On paper, the am of experts assembled for tonight's studio debate, chaired Desmond Wilcox, is an impressive one. It includes presentatives of the prison officers' association, the Howard ague for Penal Reform, a professor of criminology, a past and esent minister with responsibility for prisons, and a former nvict who knew Boyle in his gangland days. As it was Jeremy acs who produced the Boyle film, and he has a reputation for t yielding ground in the face of numerically superior forces, is the ideal choice as spokesman for the team that made A nse of Freedom (ITV, 10.30).

I am an unrepentent devotee of Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30) t my addiction to its does not blind me to its shortcomings. d its shortcomings have been all too painfully obvious these st few weeks. No two ways about it: it has got deeply into a t. Cannot something be done about Ken Barlow and his furiating blandness? Can't the writers find something better r Deirdre Langton to do than flit from man to man? And, case, will Bet and Fred, nursing their pique behind the counter the Rovers Return, stop behaving like silly children?

If there isn't a blinding light on the Close tonight, in Peter illiams's Open Secret (BBC 1, 9.25), it is because Dennis Amis wearing his armour and the fast bowlers can't dent his head th their missiles. Mr Amis is one of the sportsmen who explain Mr Williams why they are taking their lives in their hands ese days when they get on to the field, and there's a worried unding neurosurgeon to back them up as well as a rugby yer who has lost an eye and another who is confined to a elchair. But quite the nastiest sequence in tonight's film is ovided by the Scottish exponents of full-contact karate who ict as much damage on their opponents with their wicked as they do with their flying fists.

On radio tonight: my favourite Beethoven symphony, the No 7, is one of the two works the BBC SO play at the Royal Festival ll. The other is Zemlinsky's Lyric Symphony in Seven Songs, th Elisabeth Söderström as soprano soloist. . . Two musical torians to whom we all owe an incalculable debt of gratitude, cuss their calling tonight (Radio 3, 10.00). They are Stanley lie, editor of Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, and rald Abraham, author of the Concise Oxford History of isic. . . . What Spike Milligan sees through the window of his rtfordshire home (Radio 4, 3.50) is vastly different from the archic view he sees through the windows of his mind.

HAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN : †STEREO ; *BLACK AND WHITE ;) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: Technical studies. Prosework operations in industry; 9.35 Exploring Science: Living underwater; 9.58 Let's Go and Be Careful; 10.12 Words and Pictures; 10.30 Animal Foods and Choices; 11.02 Strength of Materials.
11.25 You and Me: Meeting the lifeboat men.
11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Religions and moral education; 12.05 pm Kontakte! Closedown at 12.30.
12.45 News and weather forecast.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: The great National Parks of England and Wales. An interview with Professor J. Allen Patmore of Hull University; 1.45 Trumpton.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: David and Saul; 2.18 Far and Near: Streams and rivers; 2.40 Read On! Journey On (5).
3.00 Speak for Yourself: How to avoid being later for work. Series for those whose first language is not English (r); 3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: Making pastry and pancakes (r); 3.55 Play School: Ron Brooks's story Timothy and Gramps. With his own illustrations.
4.20 Touché Turtle: cartoon. Red Riding Hoodlum; 4.25 Jackanory. Julie Dawn Cole reads part 3 of Dorothy Haas's The Bears Upstairs; 4.40 Take Hart: How to make a futuristic cityscape and an inedible knickerbocker glory.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: stories the other programmes did not tell; 5.05 Break in the Sun: Part 2 of this serial about a girl who runs away and joins a group of amateur actors who travel by barge; 5.35 The Perishers: comedy, with Leonard Rossiter (r).
5.40 News: with Jan Leeming.
5.55 Regional news magazines. All regions link up for Nationwide at 6.20.
6.55 Triangle: Romantic serial, set on board a passenger ferry. Not recommended. The cast includes an understandably unhappy looking Michael Craig.
7.20 Film: Mr Forbush and the Penguins: (1971) Superbly photographed tale of a young biologist (John Hurt) who, to impress Hayley Mills, goes to the Antarctic to study penguin life. With Tony Britton. Director: Al Viola.
9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendal.
9.25 Open Secret: Play the Game. Sport is becoming more dangerous, and the programme asks: when does keen sporting competition become violent excess? The reporter is Peter Williams. (See Personal Choice.)
9.55 Sportsnight: Highlights from one of the fifth round replays in the Fifth Round of the FA Cup. Harry Carpenter is the presenter, and John Motson the commentator.
10.45 Parkinson: The mid-week edition of Michael Parkinson's chat show. His guests are Goldie Hawn, Thora Hird and Lieut-Col. Blashford-Snell.
11.45 News headlines.

Regions

BBC VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Accident investigation; 7.30 Why Interdisciplinary studies? Closedown at 7.55.
10.20 Gharbar: For Asian women. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: The same as BBC 1, 3.55 (Timothy and Gramps). Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University. Bronze Casting; 5.15 Maths at Second Level.
5.40 Charlie Chaplin: Behind the Screen (1916). Movie studio comedy with Charlie as a stage hand who is given a chance to act. There are the customary pie-throwing episodes.*
6.10 Sixteen Up: The financial problems some teenagers face when they leave school. Nottingham youngsters are interviewed.
6.35 The Master Game: Round two of the chess championship for the Master Game Trophy begins, and Jan Hein Donner of The Netherlands plays Tony Miles of Great Britain.
7.05 Grapevine: Last in the present series. Helen Hayman looks at the problems of mental handicap, crime prevention and how the deaf and hard of hearing cope with television.
7.35 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.45 Travellers in Time: Film record of the Trans-China Expedition of 1931 when two groups, one setting out from the Mediterranean and the other from Peking attempted to re-trace the steps of Marco Polo.
8.15 Ashkenazy and Haitink in Concert: We hear Prokofiev's Classical Symphony (the No 1) and Bartok's Piano Concerto No 1. Haitink conducts the Bavarian State Symphony Orchestra.
9.00 M*A*S*H: Korean war comedy. Hot Lips's new-found liberation causes problems, and Radar tries to cope with a pretty new nurse.
9.25 Sons and Lovers: Penultimate episode in Trevor Griffiths's version of the D. H. Lawrence classic. Can be seen again next Saturday night. With Karl Johnson as Paul Morel, Lynn Dearth as Clara, and Ann Heffernan as Sarah Bernhardt.
10.20 God and the Scientist: Ronald Eyre asks Evelyn Ebsworth, Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh University, how chemicals could possibly have a soul. The professor describes his feelings as he looks at a newly created substance nobody has seen before.
10.45 Newsnight: The latest news, with detailed coverage of the main stories. Linda Alexander is the news reader, and David Icke handles the sports coverage. Ends at 11.35.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. Dr Livingstone's travels; 9.50 Curved shapes and points; 10.10 A Victorian doctor's family; 10.35 Diaries and journal-keepers; 11.05 Family life in Verona; 11.34 Emmerdale Farm: work in the country.
12.00 Cloppa Castle: Mediaeval puppet tale. Sheik Charade.
12.10 pm Rainbow: Song about a tent and the story of the dog who ran off with the gypsies.
12.30 About Britain: A proposed sale of Nottinghamshire land that has angered both historians and tenants. With David Richardson.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court: the jury returns its verdict in the case of the journalist (Cherie Lunghi) accused of setting fire to her lover's house (r).
2.00 After Noon Plus. Includes items on working holidays and the latest youthful phenomenon, the New Romantics.
2.45 Fantasy Island: with Samantha Eggar as guest actress. Otherwise, best ignored. 3.45 Movie Memories: Horror film clips and filmgoers' reminiscences. With Roy Hudd, Ingrid Pitt, [illegible] sequences from King Kong and The Bride of Frankenstein.
4.15 Watch It! A Dr Snuggles Story (with Peter Ustinov's voice) and, at 4.20 Runaround: Quiz game. With Mike Reid. 4.45 Brendon Chase: Serial about some brothers who live in a forest. Today: enter the butterfly-catching clergyman (Christopher Biggins). 5.15 Mr and Mrs: Matrimonial quiz game. With Derek Batey.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! The dangers that can lurk in our hospitals. 6.35 Crossroads: Kath Brownlow's flare-up and Marian Owen's scepticism.
7.00 This is Your Life: Sentimental biography, told by Eamonn Andrews. 7.30 Coronation Street: The chequered romance between Ken Barlow and Deirdre Langton is becoming humdrum. It's time the serial had a shot in the arm (see Personal Choice).
8.00 Film: Rollercoaster (1977) Almost-new Hollywood thriller about a saboteur who is threatening hundreds of lives at fairgrounds. Strong cast: George Segal, Richard Widmark, Timothy Bottoms, Susan Strasberg, Henry Fonda. Director: James Goldstone.
10.00 News from ITN. 10.30 A Long Term Solution? Last night's tough TV drama about Jimmy Boyle, A Sense of Freedom, is discussed by politicians, prison officials, a penal expert and the play's producer, Jeremy Isaacs (see Personal Choice).
11.30 US versus The World: Lee Trevino and Nick Faldo do battle at La Manga, in Spain, in the Townsend Thoresen Golf Challenge. Peter Alliss and Tony Jacklin are the commentators.
12.25 am Close: Hugo Young, of The Sunday Times, reads extracts from religious works. By writers who are not religious.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Morgan Talk.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . †
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: 'Comic's Interlude' by Stewart Permutt
3.50 Through My Window: Spike Milligan (See Personal Choice.)
4.00 Choral Evensong from Gloucester Cathedral.†
4.45 Story "The Towers of Trebizond" (11).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 Crime and Society.
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
10.30 There Were Giants In Those Days (2) Martin Buber.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Harpole Report' (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
9.05 am Schools: Advanced Studies: English: Radio Thin King (5); La France aujourd'hui (5); Poetry Corner; Music Makers; Something to Think About.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: The Music Box; 11.00 By the People, for the People: Casebook 81; Quest.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Movement and Drama I; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature.
11.00 Study on 4: Digame! (16).
11.30-12.00 Open University: Theories of Art: Plato; Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Britten, Handel, Bonporti, Rossini, Handel arr Beecham, Arnold, Donizetti, Mussorgsky arr Howarth.
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Dunstable and Power.†
9.35 Piano: Schubert and Schumann.†
10.35 Organ: Reger, Bach.†
11.15 Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra: Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Sibelius.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Song recital: Brahms, Poulenc, Turina, Satie.†
2.00 Test Match Special.
4.05 Wordsworth: The Prelude (7).
4.30 Mozart and the Violin.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talk: Dr Ian Campbell on Thomas Carlyle.
7.30 Piano: Schubert.†
7.40 Lippmann Reassessed.
8.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra, live from Festival Hall. Part 1: Zemlinsky.† (See Personal Choice.)
8.50 Six Continents.
9.10 BBC SO, part 2: Beethoven.†
10.00 Musick's Monument: Gerald Abraham and Stanley Sadie on writing musical history.† (See Personal Choice.)
10.45 The Cozens Lute Book.†
11.00 News
11.05 Intermezzi by Brahms.†
11.15-11.30 Test Match review.
VHF—with mf except:
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Cognitive Psychology; Music interlude; Television and Politics (1).
2.00 pm Music Weekly.†
2.50-4.05 Two pianos: Ligeti, Smalley.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Measuring Unemployment; Introduction to Materials.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Band.† 8.30 Alan Dell.† 9.00 Cricket. 9.30 The Songwriters.† 10.00 Tony's. 10.30 Peter Skellern. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am- 5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Steve Wright. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 9.00 pm The Songwriters.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Play It My Way. 10.15 Divertimento. 10.30 Taking It. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Benny Green on Dickens. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Aspects of the Blues. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.08 Commentary. 4.15 Emlyn. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Listening Post. 5.30 Take One. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Play It My Way. 9.45 Four Hands in Harmony. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A House for Mr Biswas. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Musical Memories. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Gold Rush. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Fantasy Island. 3.20-3.45 Survival. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 11.30 That's Hollywood. 12.00 Weather followed by I Stood on the Ribber of Jerdan.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Murphy's America. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-3.45 Film: Go West, Young Girl (Karen Valentine). 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30-12.00 Superstar Profile. Sylvester Stallone.
As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Treasure Island. 4.45-5.15 Siracon y Byd. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Fantasy Island. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Lifeline. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.30-12.00 Paris by Night.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.30-11.33 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am-9.30 Jobline. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 The Entertainers. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Swat. 12.25 am Big Question.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Celebrity Concert: Engelbert Humperdinck. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.28 News. 10.34 Sense of Freedom. 11.30 Epilogue.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Certain Women. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Toye's Talk Back. 6.30-7.00 Welr's Way. 1.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.25 am Musical Special.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two. 2.50-3.45 Family. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 11.30-12.30 am Bluey.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Danger UXB. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Long Term Solution. 11.30 Camera. 12.00-12.05 am Never the Same Again.

ATV

As Thames except. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Starparade. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Country Music.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm -12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Celebrity Concert: Engelbert Humperdinck. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 Long Term Solution. 11.30-11.35 Faith for Life.

Entertainments Guide

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PERA & BALLET

ENT GARDEN 240 1066. 'S' Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 mphiseats avail. for all perfs. om 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
n't & tomor at 7.30 Giselle. t. & Mon. at 7.30 Mayerling Collier replaces Seymour Sat. rt.).
THE ROYAL OPERA
d. at 7.00 Lulu.

SEUM S 836 5161 cc 240 258.
GLISH NATIONAL OPERA
night & Sat 7.30. Cinderella. mor 7.30: Tosca. Fri & Tues 30: Madame Butterfly. 104 lcony seats avail from 10 am day of perf. Season ends Feb .

LER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. l. 01-837 1672 1673 3856. edit cards 10 am to 6 pm. 02-78 0871.
Last five perfs.
D'OYLY CARTE
presents
RUDDIGORE
ys. 7.30. Mats. today & Sat. 2.30. (Sat. eve. perf. Trust soc. Membs. only.) Tkts. £2.00 £7.50.
b. 23 to 28.
oncerts at the Wells.

CONCERTS

EEN ELIZABETH HALL. 01-928 191. BOYS OF THE LOUGH ith Flora MacNeil (Barra) on ues, Feb 24. 7.45. Traditional usic from Ireland, Scotland and etland. Tickets £2-£3.50.

MORE HALL (01-935 2141). night 7.30. Medici String Quar- t Quartets by Haydn, Mozart, ritten. Please note change of og.

THEATRES

ELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 gs at 7.30. Sats. 3.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0
TONY BRITTON
JILL MARTIN
PETER BAYLISS
and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. ow booking through to Oct. r Group Bookings Telephone 1-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

ERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE
CIDENTAL DEATH OF AN NARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY JET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY
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ERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 565. Grp bkgs 379 6061. 836 62. Eves 8. Thurs mat 3.00. alls from £2.90, Sat 5 & 8.15. SIAN PHILLIPS "A KNOCK-UT" S. Times S. Exp. ENIS LAWSON Most Promising ew Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980
PAL JOEY
THE MARVELLOUS MUSICAL" Tms.
SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT COSTS" (F.T.) RODGERS & T'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). TTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER ATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

ASSADORS S cc 836 1171 ves 8 Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
One of the cleverest plays ever itten" Daily Telegraph.

WYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 10-6. Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 OYAL SHAKESPEARE COM-ANY. Today. Sat 2.00 & 7.30. mor Fri 7.30.
PASSION PLAY
by Peter Nichols
Sheer magic" Times. "Superlative acting" S. Tel. "The ughter came thick and fast . . . n exciting start to the theatrical ear" S. Times. With O'Casey's ward winning JUNO AND THE AYCOCK (next perf 23 Feb) nd Nikolai Erdman's THE SUI-IDE (next perf 26 Feb). Pres-l booking 22023. Group Sales 79 6061. RSC also at The arehouse/Piccadilly.

ARTS 836 3334. Reduced Price Prevs 4-9 March. 8 pm. Opens 10 March. 7 pm. Thereafter 8 pm.
JOHN JUDD in
'TWISTED CUES & ELLIPTICAL BALLS'
An affectionate look at the lives & music of Gilbert & Sullivan £4, £3, £2.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. From Wed 18 Feb. 7.45, Sat 4.30 & 8, Thurs 2.30.
PETER DAVISON SANDRA DICKINSON
in Neil Simon's comedy
BAREFOOT IN THE PARK.

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. From 2 March until 23 May only. Eves 7.15 (March 4 at 6.30). Mat. Thurs. 2.00 (note early start). The National Theatre smash-hit production (from The Cottesloe) of
ARTHUR MILLER'S
THE CRUCIBLE
Directed by Bill Bryden

COTTESLOE N.T's small auditorium: This normally £3.70 (day tkts from 10 am £2.20. student standby 45 mins before start £1.50) Mons-Sats 7.45 THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN by Tom Taylor. Ton't 6 pm Nicky Henson & Stephen Moore in Beckett's Company 75 min Platform Perf all tkts £1.50.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Eves. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.45.
Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams, Martin Connor, Tricia George in A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times
"OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian.

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Reduced price previews Feb. 21, 23, 24, 25 at 8.0. OPENS FEB. 26 at 7.0. Fri. Feb. 27 at 8.30 only. Subs. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

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Swet awards 80
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BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS
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ROWAN ATKINSON
IN REVUE
Preview ton't. 8.0. Opens tomor. 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Sats. 6 & 8.45.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0 (sharp). Mat. Sats. 2.30. DONALD SINDEN in PRESENT LAUGHTER by Noel Coward. Ends here 7th March! Open 12th March CONSTANCE CUMMINGS in THE GOLDEN AGE, new play by A. R. Gurney.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301
Last week
Jean-Claude Grumberg's
THE WORKSHOP
Evgs 8 pm, Sat mat 4.30
Previews from 26 Feb.
Mike Leigh's new play
GOOSE-PIMPLES

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. cc 01-930 9832. Only 9 more weeks. Mon-Sat evgs. at 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragi-comic actress in full bloom" Financial Times in
VIRGINIA
"a beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience" D. Tel. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. "RADIATES PERFECTION" S. Exp. Latecomers may not be admitted.

JEANNETTA COCHRANE 242 7040 Opens Tomor at 7, subs 7.30.
NO NAMES . . . NO MEDALS
A story of the S.A.S. by Euan Smith. Until Feb. 28. Unfit for children.

KINGS HEAD, 226 1916 Ends Sat! Dnr. 7.0. Show 8.0. DAFFODILS —The Barrow Poets.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Eves. 7.30, Thur. Mat. 2.30, Sats. 4.30 & 8.15 HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. "It's still a great choice . . . this thoroughly enjoyable comedy" N. Std. ". . . beautifully observed" Sunday Telegraph.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686, evgs. 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0, Sat 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T's proscenium stage): Ton't Fri & Mon 7.45. Tomor (low price mat) & Sat 3.00 & 7.45 LAST PERFS WATCH ON THE RHINE by Lillian Hellman.

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New London Theatre cc Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-405 0072. Opens April 30, prevs from April 22
CATS
A MUSICAL BY ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER BASED ON OLD POSSUM'S BOOK OF PRACTICAL CATS, BY T. S. ELIOT. Presented by Cameron Mackintosh and The Really Useful Company Ltd. Cast will include JUDI DENCH, PAUL NICHOLAS, WAYNE SLEEP, Roland Alexander, Sarah Brightman, John Chester, Geraldine Gardner, Sharon Lee Hill, Finola Hughes, Bonnie Langford, Anita Pashley, Myra Sands, Les Saxon, Jeff Shankley, Sue Jane Tanner, John Thornton, Donald Waugh, Ken Wells. Musical Director Chris Walker. Sound by Abe Jacob. Lighting Design by DAVID HERSEY. Designed by JOHN NAPIER. Associate Director and Choreographer GILLIAN LYNNE. Directed by TREVOR NUNN.
CATS
ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at Normal Theatre Prices). The Ticket Centre (by Wyndham Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

OLD VIC, 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S' Opens Ton't at 7.00. Subs. Eves. at 7.30. Wed next and Sats at 2.00. Winston Ntshona & John Kani in WAITING FOR GODOT.

OLIVIER (N.T's open stage): Ton't 7.30 (low price Prev.) Tomor 7 p.m. (low price Opening) A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY by Ivan Turgenev. Trans. by Isiah Berlin.

PALACE, S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail.
Rodgers & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times.
Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

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DICK WHITTINGTON
"An evening of glitter . . . I can't remember a better Pantomime at the Palladium" J. Tinker, D. Mail. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061.
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with supporting company. Box office now open. Credit cards accepted.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opens June 11 (previews May 29).
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in the Hit Broadway musical
BARNUM
Postal booking now open.

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ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's new comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980
JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out.
"A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS, IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
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TWICE DAILY at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

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EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

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PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price
Directed by Robert Chetwyn
Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061
"STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 748 3354. Tues. to Sun. 7.30. JOINT STOCK in Say Your Prayers. New musical play by Nick Darke. "Admirable story telling . . . intelligent comedy" Times.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE COMPANY THE DUCHESS OF MALFI with Helen Mirren & Bob Hoskins 1 April-9 May. HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? 13 May-6 June. THE MISANTHROPE with Tom Courtenay 1 July-1 August. Season ticket available.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round, in SUBURBAN STRAINS, a musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Evgs. 8, Mats. Thurs. 2.30. Until March 14. "A witty, ingenious Musical play" Gdn. "Mr Ayckbourn at his familiar best" The Times.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745.
TOUCHED
by Stephen Lowe. Evgs. 8. Last four perfs. "Beautifully written . . . performances superb". Gdn.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Les Blair. Evgs. 7.30. "Very funny, exceptionally enjoyable" S. Tms.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS
"PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE." Gdn.
in Charles Dyer's comedy
RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN
"COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM." Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM." The People. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.45. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 839 7316 (10.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.). Last 2 weeks.

SHAW 01-388 1394. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. 2.30. LAST 2 WEEKS
GOTCHA and KILLING TIME
by BARRIE KEEFE
Youth Price all seats £1.50

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061. Mons-Sats. 8pm.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626. Crucible Theatre's Production of BLACK BALL GAME by Don Webb. "It's brilliant" Gdn. "Very funny satire" Tms. Evgs. 8 pm. Ends Sat.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 01-839 4682 01-839 4855 (9.30-6.00, Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings only 01-839 3092
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL
JOSEPH
AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT
GRP SALES 379 6061.
"A DREAM OF A SHOW" D Ex "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" BBC
EXTRA MATS DAILY AT 2.45.

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988 OPENING MARCH 17 AT 7.0
DONALD SINDEN in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
by NOEL COWARD
"TERRIFIC" S. Times.
Red price prevs from March 11

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. Ton't 7.30. THE IRISH PLAY by Ron Hutchinson "Hilarious . . . sheer theatrical vitality" Gdn. All seats 3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER S CC 01-834 0283 From March 3 Matinees only. Monday-Friday 2.15. Sats 3.0
THE NAMESAKE

WINDMILL THEATRE, cc 01-437 6312. Continuous perfs nightly from 6.30 including Sundays. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Grps 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Eves 7.30. Ton't Thu, Fri, RICHARD II. Sat. ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 Air conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT From 8.00. Dining & Dancing
BRUCE FORSYTH
preceded at 9.30 by
SUPER REVUE "BUBBLY"
DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 5th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 4.50, 8.00.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A) Progs 5.45, 8.15. Sats/Suns also 3.15.
CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town 485 2443 (opp Tube) ISABELLE HUPPERT in Maurice Pialat's LOULOU (X) 2.35, 4.40, 6.45, 9.00.
CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA, King's Road. 352 5096. Isabelle Huppert in Pialat's LOULOU (X) progs 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last perf bookable.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). A John Cassavetes Film GLORIA (AA). Cont. progs. Dly 1.30 (not Sun) 3.45, 6.00, 8.20.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.
DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). PROM NIGHT (X) and LOVE AT FIRST BITE (AA). Cont. Progs. 1.30, 3.20.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. THE FORMULA (AA) Sep. progs. daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.45, 8.30.
Now RITZ, Leicester Square. WILLIE & PHIL (X) Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA) 1.00, 2.55, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30. LAST DAY. Starts Tomor. MARTIN SCORSESE'S RAGING BULL MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY (A) 11.15 pm.
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY (A) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.
GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn. Tb. MIZOGUCHI'S CLASSIC THE STORY OF THE LAST CHRYSANTHEMUMS (A) 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. LIC'D BAR.
GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAY-FAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Pk. Tb. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U). 5.30, 7.20, 9.15.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Jack Lemmon in TRIBUTE (AA). Sep. Progs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). Drs. Open 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Seats bookable w/ends. Last Eve. prog.
MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 pm. Must end 26th Feb.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK! in 70mm and Stereo sound. Sep. progs. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, Dolly Parton NINE TO FIVE (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open 1.15, 4.20, 7.30.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W2 (723 2011/2). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 2.30, 6.45.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. THE NINTH CONFIGURATION (X). For info 240 0071 Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly. 1.35 (not Sun) 4.45, 8.10.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55 Seat bkble Lic'd bar.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4. Off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire. Leicester Square.
* 1. MORE AMERICAN GRAFFITI (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
* 2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
* 3. MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
* 4. MY BODYGUARD (A). Sep. progs. daily. 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
* No smoking area.
* No smoking.
SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 Robert de Niro. RAGING BULL (X). Film showing at 1.45, 4.10, 6.40, 9.10. Ring 435 3787 after 2 p.m., for phone bookings.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.
AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. Peter Brook —Yorkshire Landscapes until 27 Feb. Thurs. until 7 p.m.
ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. British Art 1900-1980/Carl Andre. 629 1578.
BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). George Eliot until 26 April. Tudor Map Making until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
BROWSE & DARBY. 19 Cork St., 734 7984. Keith Grant.
CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY. 15, Motcomb Street, London, SW1. 01-235 9141/2. SIR GEORGE CLAUSEN, R.A., (1852-1944) Drawings and Watercolours. 17th February-6th March. Weekdays 9.30-5.30 (Sats. by appointment).
HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. EDWARD HOPPER and WILLIAM JOHNSTONE. Till March 29. Mon-Thurs. 10-8, Fri and Sat. 10-6. Adm £1.50. All day Mon. 6-8 Tues-Thurs: 75p.
JAPANESE ARTS 17-28 Feb. Screens, Paintings, Prints and Drawings, Covent Garden Gallery Ltd, 20 Russell St., W.C.2. 01-836 1139.
LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.
LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. THOMAS ROWLANDSON — 63 Original Watercolours. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30 until 27th Feb.
LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W1. 499 5058. Late 19th and 20th Century Original Prints.
MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St. W1. BILL BRANDT: NUDES (1945-1980). Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat 10-12.30.
REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH, New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25. 20 Cork Street, London, W1. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS PICCADILLY, W.1.
1. A New Spirit in Painting until 18th March. Adm. £2. Concessionary Rate £1.40.
2. Honore Daumier 1808-1879 until 15th March. Adm. £1.50. Concessionary Rate £1.
3. Painting from nature until 15th March. Adm. £1. Concessionary Rate 50p.
All exhibitions open daily 10-6. Concessionary Rate applies — O.A.P.'s, students, groups over 10 and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.
THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 4578. Graphics, drawings, sculptures, by the American Artist Leonard Baskin. Opening 20th February. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-3.
VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. DRAWING: TECHNIQUE & PURPOSE. Until 26 April. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
HOLIDAY ON ICE
WITH ROBIN COUSINS
£2.20 to £5.20. Children half price. Car park. Must end Sun. Feb. 22.

EXHIBITIONS

THE 17TH ST JAMES'S ANTIQUES FAIR, the Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1. Now open. 11-8 dly. until Thursday. Closes 6 p.m. last day.

Classified Guide

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". . . Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee: which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee ! "—Psalm 31: 19.

BIRTHS

BOURNE.—On 16th February, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Vanessa (nee Taylor) and Martyn—a daughter (Diana).

CONINX.—On 16th February, 1981, at King's College Hospital, to Nicolasina (nee Ten Doornkaat) and Severin—a daughter (Anna Dorothea), sister for Salome and Caspar.

DAVIS.—On 12th February, 1981, to Anthea (nee Walker) and Michael—a beautiful daughter (Elizabeth Clare).

FANE.—On February 15th, to Stephanie (nee Malanie) and Patrick—a second son (George Arthur).

FOX-PITT.—On Feb 16th, to Marietta and Oliver—a daughter.

FULLER.—On 5th February, 1981, in Aspen, Colorado, to Penny Atzet and Mark—a son (Christopher Mark).

GIRARDOT.—On February 15th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Fanny (nee Vivian) and Mark—a son.

HAWKINS.—On 16th February, to Sandy (nee Mackintosh) and Philip—a son (James), at Matilda Hospital, Hongkong.

HOWARD.—On February 13th, at St. Luke's, Guildford, to Janet (nee Waters) and Michael—a son (William Oliver Fitzalan).

LATTIMORE.—On January 26th, to Angela (nee Goldacre) and Ron—a son (Edmund James).

LINDSAY-FINN.—On 16th February, 1981, at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Heleen (nee Willson-Pemberton) and Nigel—a daughter.

LYDIATE.—On 14th February, 1981, at St. Theresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Elizabeth (nee Mellor) and Peter William Henry—a son (Alexander Henry), a brother for Pascale and Tom.

McCREDIE.—On the 17th February, to Lucy (nee Frank) and Ian—a son (James Howard).

MALLINSON.—On February 15th, to Susan (nee Godfree) and John—a son (Francis Simon Godfree).

MASON.—On February 12th, in Paris, to Martin and Su (nee Harpin)—a daughter (Romilly Louisa Groveham).

OGDEN.—On February 12th, to Jack and Caroline (nee Wingfield)—a daughter (Carlia).

READ.—On February 14th, at the Royal Sussex Hospital, to Mary and Malcolm—a son, to Emma a brother (Alexander).

REID.—On 15th February, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Tedda and David—a daughter.

STONEHAM.—On February 17th, at Welbeck Clinic, to Evelyne (nee Favreul) and Desmond—a daughter (Lorna Marie), a sister for Sophie.

MARRIAGES

HODGE : TAPLIN.—On February 14, 1981, at Cirencester, Anthony Hodge to Jessica Taplin.

HORDON : AGLEN.—On February 7th, 1981, at Holy Trinity, Wandsworth, David Hordon to Ferelith Aglen.

DEATHS

BUCKLE.—On February 14th, 1981, peacefully at Westbury Hospital, Air Commodore (retd.) Neville Raby Buckle, MVO, of Tilted Lodge, Erlstoke, Devizes. Much loved father of Roger, Susan and Jane. Funeral takes place at 3 pm on Friday, February 20th, at Erlstoke Parish Church, followed by cremation at Salisbury. No flowers, by request. Donations in lieu if desired to RAF Benevolent Fund, Sec (Appeals) 67 Portland Place, London W1N 4AR.

CHIVERS.—On 16th February, 1981, peacefully after a long illness courageously borne, Anthony Warren, aged 45 years, son of Ruth and the late Warren and brother of Liz. Funeral service at Ashurstwood Church, on Friday, 20th February, 1981, at 2.30 pm. Flowers please to Paul Bysouth & Son Ltd. Funeral Directors. Tel.: Crowborough 5000.

CHURCHILL-DAWES.—On 16th February, 1981, Isabel Gwenedd Churchill-Dawes, of Hay Cottage, Hemel Hempstead, formerly of Gaddebridge Park, dearly loved wife of Montague Churchill-Dawes, and mother of Gwynne Ramsey. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, at 10 a.m. on Friday, 20th February, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only by request. Enquiries to Malcolm Jones, 368 High Street, Berkhamsted. Tel. Berkhamsted 5724.

COX.—On 15th February, at home, in Chichester, Richard, aged 72 years, sadly missed by Desi, Geoffrey and Margareta.

DELOFORD.—On February 12th, 1981, at home, Captain Murray Don Deloford, D.F.C., much loved father of Jeremy and Christopher. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Friday, February 20th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to William H. Buckle & Sons, 246 Fulham Road, S.W.10, by 10.30 a.m.

D'OYLY-HUGHES.—On February 17th, 1981, peacefully, Anne Margaret Gladys D'Oyly-Hughes.

ENGELS.—On 15th February, 1981, peacefully, Johan Peter, aged 73, father of Hannie, Peter, Roel, and Robert, and chairman of Philips Industries from 1964 to 1975. Funeral will take place in Portugal.

FELTON FALKNER.—On 15th February, peacefully, in her 100th year, Elaine Adelaide, devoted wife of the late Brigadier E. Felton Falkner, C.M.G., D.S.O., and mother of Mary Penfold, 18 Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, Berks. Funeral service, St. John's Crematorium, Woking, Friday the 20th February, at 1.00 p.m. No flowers.

GOUDIE.—On 14th February, 1981, peacefully after an illness borne with great courage, Eric James Topham, beloved husband of Wendy, father of Sue & father-in-law of Bill. Funeral 2.30 p.m. Thursday, 19th February at St. Denys Church, Little Compton, Moreton in Marsh. Thanksgiving service will be held in London at a later date.

HACKETT.—On 16th February 1981, suddenly at her home after a short illness, Barbara Winifred Hackett (nee Grant), of Lower Broombriggs, Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, the dearly beloved wife of Douglas, dear mother of Nicholas, Fleur and Christopher, and a loving grandmother. Funeral service at All Saints Parish Church, Newtown Linford, Leicestershire, on Monday, February 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. Interment following at Newtown Linford Cemetery. All flowers and further enquiries to Ginns & Gutteridge Ltd., St. Nicholas House, Vaughan Way, Leicester. Telephone Leicester 56117.

HANBY HOLMES.—On 16th February, peacefully, in hospital, aged 92, Eric Richard, beloved husband of Evelyn. Cremation private. Memorial service on Friday, February 27th, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Barnard Castle at 2.30 p.m.

HELBAEK.—On Feb. 10, 1981, at his home, Kagerup Park 37, 3200 Helsinge, Denmark, aged 73, after a long illness borne with dignity and courage, Hans Peter, Hon. D.Sc., Hon. D.Phil., F.M.L.S., Hon. F.S.A., dear husband of Diana.

HILL.—On the 12th February, suddenly at 17 Cadogan Lane, Eleanor Kathleen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, of Denton Park, Yorkshire. Much loved sister of the late Dulcie Manzi-Fe, and of Betty Hannam and Nodine Aarvold. Service noon, 20th February, Denton Church, Nr. Ilkley, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

HOWARD.—On Feb. 15, at The Old School House, Mortimer West End, Reading, Ethel, aged 94, much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral private.

KELLY.—On February 14th, suddenly at home, Michael William of Kelly, Devon, very dear husband of Margery. Family funeral at 12 noon, on Friday, February 20th. Memorial service on Wednesday, 25th of February, at 3 p.m. No flowers, donations if desired for church funds.

LEE.—On February 14th, the Rev. Doctor Roy Stuart Lee, of Apple Yard, Islip, Oxford, aged 81 years. Funeral 3 pm Thursday, February 19th at St. Nicholas Church, Islip. Memorial service at the University Church, Oxford, to be announced later.

McALPINE.—On 16th February, in hospital, Diana McAlpine, widow of Dr. Douglas McAlpine, much loved mother of Alastair, stepmother of Mary and Christopher. Funeral private. Donations to Cancer Research.

OSBORN.—On February 14th 1981, in hospital following an accident, Helen Marjorie, beloved sister-in-law and aunt of Honor and Josephine. No flowers, no letters please. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott and Son, 41 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells, telephone Tunbridge Wells 22463.

OTTO.—Recently in Hove, peacefully in her sleep in her 89th year, Countess Barbara Sonia, widow of Cecil Richard, of the BB & CI Railway, India, and Indian Army and Australia. Sadly missed by her family and many friends worldwide.

POOLE.—On February 16th at Peterhouse, Bexhill-on-Sea, Leslie Frederick Poole, D.C.M., M.M. (Ginger), formerly of Woking and Rotherfield, for many years manager, Travel Dept (advertising) of The Times. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, February 24th at 3.00 p.m. Family flowers only, donations, if desired, to N.A.B.S., 5 Crawford Place, London, W1H 1JB.

TABERER.—On February 15th, peacefully, at home, Grace Mary Leighton Taberer (Gee), the much loved mother of Daphne and Fennis. Service of thanksgiving in Bradfield College Chapel, on Thursday, February 19th, at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only, donations, if desired, for the Ken Thomas Scanner Appeal may be sent to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

TAFFINDER.—On Feb. 16th, 1981, The Reverend Donald Taffinder, M.A., of Bibury, Glos. Dear husband of Rosemary and father of Michael, Jane, Claire and Simon. Memorial service in Bibury Parish Church on Sat., Feb. 28th at 3.30 pm.

WHITEMAN.—On February 12th, 1981, suddenly, Alex Whiteman, much loved husband of Berenice Whiteman, father of Ann and brother of Leonard Wieselman. Funeral service at Golders Green Cemetery, Hoop Lane, at 4 pm, Thursday, February 19th. No flowers please, donations to The British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1.

WINTER.—On February 14th, suddenly, Ernest William, dearly loved father of Maureen (Mo) Blackburn, father-in-law of John, and grandfather of Andrew, Susannah and Rosamund. Funeral at Hendon Crematorium on Friday, February 20th, at 10.30 am. Family flowers only please, donations if wished to Harrow Lions Club, c/o 112 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DAVIS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of S. C. H. "Sammy" Davis will be held at St. Paul's Church, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge on Wednesday, 25th February, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

BAXTER, CAROLINE (CARRIE).—"Golden lads and girls all must, As chimney-sweepers, come to dust."

1981 LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship

For an explanation of puzzle No 15,449, the eliminator crossword in the 1981 Langs Supreme Times National Crossword Championship, see page 14.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,453

ACROSS

1 A Roman's "hic" when drunk with liqueur (10).
6 Poet, Old Rugbeian with internal degree (4).
10 More needing a bath—beginning to get frostier (7).
11 With nothing on, dashed around and was amorous (7).
12 Hoary old fool gets the bird (4, 5).
13 Drunk about—or rather less than—two pints (5).
14 Simple one in design (5).
15 Dickens devotees (9).
17 Was sent on to change the tools (5-4).
20 Approaches left bend (5).
21 It's not fitting to sleep in it (5).
23 Rubbish about doctor gets a measure of great surprise (9).
25 Bunting set back in Algerian port (7).
26 Blackthorn, kind of rummy with drink (4-3).
27 Pretty large receptacle for scraps (4).
28 Something better beaten (6, 4).

DOWN

1 Big fellow puts pep in the periodical (5).
2 How sugar-growers, say, create ! (5, 4).
3 But it's not so to one sufficiently grasping (8-6).
4 Enfants terribles in the chamber ? Cry of dismay (7).
5 Budding new starter gets a rise (7).
7 Painter with little time to catch his impression (5).
8 Gets in line again for remedies (9).
9 Dickens showmen do the country round in brief (6, 3, 5).
14 Attic poet disturbed by a girl (9).
16 A street-cleaner—namely Alecto ? (9).
18 Prohibition, among other things, in the republic (7).
19 Guy Mannering's dominie a strong soft-hearted man (7).
22 Worked and played (5).
24 Drive forward—the point in a toboggan (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,449

Solution of Puzzle No 15,452

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE RED CROSS IS CARE IN ACTION

Red Cross volunteers all over Britain are working every day for the welfare of the community. In hundreds of different ways. Bringing help and comfort to the sick, the handicapped, the frail elderly. Please show that you care too. Help us to go on helping, with a donation or a legacy. We can put your care into action.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY DEPT. 281 9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, LONDON SW1X 7EJ.

EDUCATION

Cookery courses. Business and Secretarial courses. Remedial Tuition for Adults and Children. Language Schools and Courses. Management Training Courses. —Whichever you provide. The Times can put you in contact with potential pupils and students—through The Times Educational feature on February 25th. For more information or to book your advertisement

Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

CANCER RESEARCH

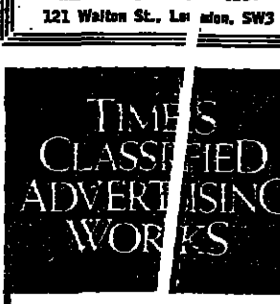
If our work had to stop, there would be a setback to the world's growing understanding of the causes of cancer. Voluntary contributions are our ONLY source of support—please send a donation to:

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 AD, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

LOST by Miss Caryl Brahms on New Year's Eve. Solitaire—rectangular, violet amythyst ring, set in gold. Of no material value but deep personal concern. 3 Cambridge Gate, London, N.W.1. 01-935 6439.

IS YOUR BUSINESS servicing other businesses ? If you want to expand, advertise in The Business '81 spotlight on Mon., 23rd February, tel 01-278 9238 to find out more about reaching your potential clients.

HIGH PHONE BILL?—Every phone has one, try our answers.
GEM IN MAYFAIR.—Spacious flat. 4yr. lease. Excel. price. See prop.
KIND loving home for Afghan Hound. See Animals & Birds.
SOLICITOR wanted—new partnership—see Legal Apps.
HELP-NON-DRIVER want lift from Monday to Friday. Ascot to London and/or near Underground to arrive by 7.30 a.m. To share cost. Reply Box 1784 F, The Times.
WORTHING.—Up to £5,500. Secretary required for International Electronics group.—See Creme de la Creme today.
PROBLEM solving and decision making. See Services.
INTERIOR DESIGNERS with showroom in Kings Rd., require mature Secretary as soon as possible. See Creme de la Creme today.
BALLOONS delivered for all occasions.—See Services.
PRACTICAL ACTION seek P.A./Secretary.—See Secretarial Vacancies.
CHARITY — The Industrial Christian Fellowship. The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (Ref: 215315-A1-L1).
J.—Saw Valentine. Can we meet ? Love S.E.
MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 33rd year of service to those in need.—124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.
IVC. London's largest, longest established, non-commercial leisure organisation for young (20-35) professional people offers its 4,500 members about 500 events a month. For details ring 240 2525 or write to Tricia Fraser (T.), 3-5, The Piazza, WC2E 8HF.
BUSINESSMEN ! Relax.—See Personal Guide in Services.
EXCELLENT opportunity in Int. Property Management Consultants. See Creme today.
INTERNATIONAL weekly newspaper requires secretary. See Sec. Vacs. today.
PICTURE restoration and advice. See Services.
SEC./P.A. for Property Co. in West End. See La Creme.
SKI INSTRUCTORS. See General Vacs.
LOST, SYRIAN PASSPORT. No. 151-78, Mr. Al-Rayess. Please contact 01-340 7256.
MRS. ELEANOR A. THOMAS wishes to thank all friends of her dear son Dr. Alun Thomas for their kind messages of sympathy, also for their attendance at his memorial service as she is unable to thank them all personally.
SMUDGE ! Have a superb Poo's Day. Love forever. I.S.
CHANNEL CRUISING.—Super person required.—See Gen. Vacs.
A PALESTINE STATE ?—Yes, in Jordan which is 76.9% of Palestine and has majority population of Palestinian Arabs. Jordan is Palestine. 30 Baker St., London, W.1.
MAKE your garden grow with Maskells.—See For Sales.
EDUCATED couple require property to rent. £22.75.
HI PETUNIA. Much love on Poosday 5.—S.
M.—I love you. Thank you for laughter and happiness.—T.
OVERSEAS JOB sought by girl. See Sits Wanted.
ROWE.—Will descendants of Thomas Howard Rowe of Wexford please write: J. Rowe, 74 Howards Lane, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 1ES.
MATHS, physics, TEFL tuition plus duties perhaps by PhD, BA (Oxon) for free accommodation. Dr Lowe 352 8171 ext 311.
FINCH, IRIS & DEREK, congratulations on your Silver Wedding today. Love from all your friends in Chelmsford.
U.S. IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS?—See Services today.
£100 off your new handmade Sofa. See JBD For Sales column.
IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR: Tel.: 0902 26055.
EXCHANGE Stone Cottage, West Wales, sleep 5, 50 yards from river; for Cottage, sleep 4, in Brittany or Southern Ireland—June, early July.—Phone (0222) 754 765.



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 24

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FEBRUARY BLUES ?.... ....CHEER UP!

What you need is a holiday—and this Friday, 20th February, The Times Special Feature "HOLIDAYS '81" is here to help you plan it—lots of ideas and advice, plus our Brochure Service to give you the widest choice at the lowest cost.

DON'T MISS IT !

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE LADY HAILSHAM

the Church of England Children's Society is administering the Lady Hailsham Memorial Fund to help teenagers without family support, who have been in the care of the Society, to make their own way in the world. Such work is desperately needed—and so is your help for it. In tribute to Lady Hailsahm please send a donation to.

MARK WYNDHAM, ROOM T, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON ROAD, LONDON SE11 4QD.

FISCHER. — JOYCE DOROTHY FISCHER, otherwise AMANDA FISCHER, otherwise DOROTHY FISCHER, spinster, late of 24 William Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, died at Tooting, London, S.W.17, on 18th August, 1980. (Estate about £8,700.)

KENDALL. — EDWARD GEORGE KENDALL, late of 48 Westhill Road, Coundon, Coventry, West Midlands, died there on or about 22nd November, 1979. (Estate about £10,000.)

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

JAN.—Where can I find a financial doctor for my ailing business ?

W.F.C. received the telegram and met the 1626.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's London's more interesting businessmen's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.

THE DIRECTORS LODGE CLUB. Visit one of London's longest established gentlemen's clubs. Medieval atmosphere — exciting cabaret—beautiful girls. Entrance £5 non members. 13 Masons Yard, Duke St., St. James, S.W.1. Mon.-Sat. 6.30 p.m. to 3.00 a.m. Tel. 930 2540.

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's. The elegant conference and banquet venue. Contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

SPORT AND RECREATION

PARACHUTE, GLIDE, WINDSURF. Hang glide and more, schools, clubs, individuals. Call Adventure Promotions, for information. 720 1157.

SEASONAL SALES

OSBORNE AND LITTLE. Spring Sale Shop opens Sat., 21 February, 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Minimum reductions of 50 per cent on wallpapers and fabrics. 304 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.

TREAT YOUR HOME to a Resista carpet. See For Sale.

UK HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: If your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat, is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Could be sunnier! If you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981 the Times UK Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311 ext. 206.

EDINBURGH.—Well appointed self-catering service flats, all inclusive from £80 per week, accommodating up to 6 persons. Sat.-Sat.—Details from Leisure Letting, care of Flat-Let-Share, 45 Queens Street, Edinburgh EH2 3NY. 031 226 5876.

CURIOUS but bored? 0654 710454.
COTSWOLD.—Super farm cottages. 2/8. Most dates. Burford 2152.
CHUG thru the Chilterns. Bridgewater Boats. Berkhamsted 3615.
ARGYLL, KINTYRE.—7 cottages by sea. Sleep 2/12. Farm, beach, boats, fishing.—(08806) 256.
HOTEL FOR LADIES.—200 single rooms, partial board, £35 p.w. All amenities. Apply: 172 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1. 01-703 4175.
ISLE OF WIGHT, time ownership. See Country Property.
LLEYN Peninsula Gwynedd, country house flat, in woodland setting, slps. 6, nr. sea. 075 887 209.
WATERSIDE COTTAGE, near Fowey contains everything for a quiet independent self-catering holiday.—Polruan (072687) 384.

UK HOLIDAYS

MUCH MORE THAN VALUE

SAVE £70 p.w.

on a holiday for two (or £35 for one) by booking now for a holiday between 1st April and 31st Oct., at Dol-y-Coed Hotel, Llanwrtyd Wells, Breconshire, mid-Wales. Tel. 05913 215 for presentation brochure of this beautifully situated country hotel.

WINE AND DINE

WALTONS OF WALTON ST., SUNDAYS

From March 22nd, 1981 the restaurant will be open for traditional English lunch and dinner every Sunday.

Reservations 01-584 0204

121 Walton St., London, SW3

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

HOT HOUND!

WANTED—Good home for Afghan hound, black, white and tan, aged 4½. Well trained, friendly and good with children.

It took just one phone call to find a home for this delightful Afghan, well two in fact, the first call was to place the ad, and the second was from the eager would be owner—the advertiser was suitably impressed and the caller made friends with the playful Afghan 2 hours later. Classified advertising works fast—Ring us now and make a dog happy.

RING 01-837 3311

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CARIBBEAN DREAM VILLA HOLIDAYS

Fully staffed villas and beach cottage on MUSTIQUE

A small tropical privately owned island in the Grenadines. Prices, inclusive of car hire, from £550 per person to £1,695 per person. The above prices are inclusive of flights from Luton or Heathrow airports for 2 weeks. We also have colour portfolios on the islands of Anguilla, Antigua and St. Lucia, as well as villa information for Montserrat and Grenada. Phone or write indicating which islands portfolio you require to:

HEANEY MARLAR TRAVEL 56 EBURY ST., S.W.1. (DEPT. TT). 01-730 8706 ATOL 1102B

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to:

MILAN	from £69
ROME	from £84
NAPLES	from £89
PALERMO	from £89
VENICE	from £65

Also other Italian destinations on request.

LUXURY VILLA HOLIDAYS

Luxury villa holidays with staff and private pools - for the few who want the best ....

ALGARVE - PORTUGAL
PALM BEACH - USA
HYDRA - GREECE
TRYALL - JAMAICA

TOPGOLF HOLIDAYS

For The Golfing Crazy or Just Plain Lazy.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MALLORCA & FLORIDA

Including our unique "Passport to Golf"

Send for large colour brochure FREEPOST to EDWARDS OF WESTMINSTER (Dept T G.) 276 Preston Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Tel: 01-908 4711/01-904 2202 (24hr answering service)

ABTA IATA ATOL 876B

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Last Minute Portland Holiday Bargains

Take a Portland Superdeal departing from Gatwick and save money. Select holiday from the resort areas and dates below, but leave the final choice of hotel or apartment to us.

Resort Area	Board Arrangement	Portland Rating	No. of Nights	Dates	Guaranteed Final Price Per Person
Majorca	Hotel FB	2	7	7, 14 Mar.	£109
	1 bedroom apt.	3	7	7, 14 Mar.	£101
	Hotel FB	2	14	21, 28 Mar.	£139
	1 bedroom apt.	3	14	21, 28 Mar.	£125
Costa Blanca	Hotel FB	3	7	28 Mar.	£105
Rhodes	Hotel HB	2	7	5, 12 Mar.	£135
	Hotel HB	2	14	12, 19 Mar.	£175
Portugal	Hotel BB	2	7	6, 13 Mar.	£119
	1 bedroom apt.	3	7	6, 13 Mar.	£114
	Hotel BB	2	14	6, 13 Mar.	£135
	1 bedroom apt.	3	14	6, 13 Mar.	£135
Malta	Hotel HB	1	7	4, 11 Mar.	£125
	Studio apt.	2	7	4, 11 Mar.	£99
	Hotel HB	1	14	11, 25 Mar.	£159
	Studio apt.	2	14	11, 25 Mar.	£135
Gran Canaria	1 bedroom apt.	3	7	14, 21 Mar.	£149
	1 bedroom apt.	3	14	14, 21 Mar.	£199
Tunisia	Hotel FB	2	7	1, 8 Mar.	£125
Tenerife	Hotel HB	3	7	16, 30 Mar.	£165

All prices are guaranteed final and include all airport taxes, surcharges and holiday insurance.

Prices are per person for a party size of two persons. Subject to availability.

ATOL 1292 PORTLAND HOLIDAYS & 1144 VINGRESOR

01-388 5111 or 248 2000

PORTLAND HOLIDAYS

218 Great Portland Street, London, W.1

NOW AVAILABLE FROM AITO

Association of Independent Tour Operators, C.A.A. Bonded.

Holiday	Date	From £	Operator	Tel.
FRANCE Auberges/Cotts		36	VFB Holidays	0242 26338
VERBIER Ski/Chalet Party	2 wks 14 March	148	Beach Villas	0223 66211
SKI SIERRA NEVADA Hotel	1 wk Feb/Mar	192	Lord's	01-499 9070
LANZAROTE	1-2 wks var	130	Lanzarote Villas	0403 51304
CANARY CRUISE	2 wks var	495	Lanzarote Villas	0403 51304
ANDORRA/Ski Coach	9 days var	109	Young World	0273 202391
CYPRUS/MALTA S/C Pensions/Htls	7/14/21 days 4/18/23 Mar	121	Bon Aventure	01-937 9327
SKI VAL D'ISERE Car/Air	1-2 wks 21 Feb	59	Holiday Villas	01-680 3308
COL FOSCO Ski/Chalet	2 wks 21 Feb	239	Small World	01-240 3233
KOS Villas/Hotels	2 wks 14 Apr	159	Timsway Holidays	Rickmnswth 71266
PAXOS/CORFU Villas/Sailing	13/20/27 April	154	Greek Islands Club	09322 20477
CORFU Villas	1-2 wks May	154	Villa Seekers	01-837 5605

ATOL Nos respectively: 1403, 381B, 401B, 803B, 803B, 782B, 879B, 198B, 488B, 1107B, 348B, 1163B.

GREEK ISLANDS FOR £10 A DAY

Every Sunfare holiday includes guaranteed jet flight and accommodation in superior, twin bedded, Villa or Taverna rooms. We offer holidays for all tastes to six beautiful islands with prices starting from:

POROS: Popular, unspoilt	£135
SPETSES: The friendly, lively island	£125
ANDROS: Very Greek, very relaxing	£123
CORFU: Stunningly beautiful	£131
CRETE: Romantic, legendary	£139
RHODES: the island of charm	£139

هكذا من الأصل